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REGIONAL CONSULTATION FOR EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA ON UPDATING THE STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE CONVENTION FOR POST-2010 PERIOD

Tokyo, 15-17 December 2009

DRAFT REPORT OF WORKSHOP

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Workshop was held in Tokyo, Japan from 15 to 17 December 2009 with the generous support of the Japanese Ministry of the Environment.
2. The Workshop was organized in response to decision IX/9 of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties which requested the third meeting of the Working Group on Review of the Implementation to prepare for consideration at its tenth meeting a revised Strategic Plan for the post-2010 period, including new biodiversity target(s), and also requested the Executive Secretary to solicit views from Parties and observers concerning the revision of the Strategic Plan. To solicit inputs to the revising of the Strategic Plan more widely, the Secretariat, together with partners and Parties, is organizing a series of regional or subregional meetings.
3. The purpose of the Workshop was to provide an opportunity for participating countries to contribute to the elaboration of the new Strategic Plan for the period beyond 2010, including its vision, goals, targets and mechanisms to support implementation. The workshop also aimed to stimulate thinking about national biodiversity strategic planning beyond 2010 in response to the possible outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2010.
4. The following countries sent government officials or experts to the Workshop: Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Japan, India, Indonesia, Iran (the Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. UNEP DELC, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, IUCN, WWF, BirdLife Asia, UNU-IAS, NACS-J, JICA, IGES and Ramsar Network Japan also sent representatives to this workshop.
5. The Workshop proceeded according to the following agenda:
 1. Opening of the workshop and overview of the objectives and programme.
 2. The current Strategic Plan, its implementation and progress towards the 2010 target.
 3. Inputs and proposals for the updating and revision of the Strategic Plan beyond 2010.
 4. Elaboration of a possible outline and elements for the new Strategic Plan.
 5. Implementation of the new Strategic Plan and the multi-year programme of work beyond 2010.

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6. Next steps in preparation for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
7. Recommendations of the workshop.
8. Closure of the workshop.

6. This report presents a summary of the proceedings of the workshop. All the presentations made at this workshop will be available at the Convention website at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSSP-2010-SEASI-01>.

II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND OVERVIEW OF THE OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMME

7. Mr. David Cooper, Senior Programme Officer of the Secretariat of the Convention welcomed participants on behalf of the Executive Secretary, Mr. Ahmed Djoghla. He thanked the Government of Japan in particular the Ministry of the Environment of Japan for its support to this workshop as well as the whole process of updating the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the post-2010 period. He commended Japan's efforts to develop its proposal for the goals and targets for the new Strategic Plan and its approach to involve various stakeholders in this process. He emphasized that 2010 would be a year of opportunity for biodiversity, though the reviews undertaken so far show that the 2010 target is unlikely to be achieved and relevant studies including third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook have indicated that some ecosystems may soon reach certain "tipping points" with dangerous consequences for human well-being. He said that COP 10 in Nagoya, Japan would be a landmark meeting considering that the Conference of the Parties is due to adopt a new Strategic Plan including new biodiversity targets as well as an international regime on access and benefit-sharing. While noting that biodiversity loss is continuing he also cited some key encouraging signs of progress. For example, most countries have adopted their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with a considerable number having recently updated them to mainstream biodiversity more effectively in broader national strategies.

8. Mr. Issei Tajima, Senior Vice Minister of the Environment of Japan welcomed all participants. He began by highlighting that countries in the region are better handling the economic crisis, which is, in his view, closely linked with the benefits for human-welfare from biodiversity and the ecosystem services and goods it provides. He said that a new Strategic Plan that will be adopted at COP 10 would be critical for the future of the Convention. This is why Japan is developing its proposal for this new strategy by involving various stakeholders. He briefly introduced key elements included in this proposal and indicated that Japan would send it to the Secretariat by the end of the year. He also briefly introduced the logo for COP 10, emphasizing that the slogan would be living in harmony with nature which is closely related to the concept of the *Satoyama* Initiative. He concluded by calling upon all countries to achieve the 2010 target and the targets likely to be adopted for the post-2010 period and promote sustainable development.

9. Mr. David Cooper, Senior Programme Officer of the Secretariat briefly introduced the programme of the workshop, highlighting that the documents for this workshop were prepared based on the views received from Parties and relevant consultations held earlier and they are not intended to prejudice the final outcomes. He encouraged all participants to use this opportunity to share their views and present suggestions and provide as much input as they can to the further development of the new Strategic Plan.

10. Following that, the participants discussed in small groups about their expectations from this workshop, which include:

(a) Proposals should be developed to address issues faced by this region, combining global and regional targets;

(b) Interim targets and milestones should be developed to ensure that momentum will not be lost to achieve the long-term vision and goals;

(c) Global strategy should be broad but needs to take into consideration national situation of countries in different development stages, including support to them to implement the new Strategic Plan;

(d) Strategic priorities should be identified with adequate attention to ABS-related issues;

(e) The new Strategic Plan aims to sensitize all relevant stakeholders about the value of biodiversity and benefits of conservation as well as issues such as climate change;

(f) The strategy should be developed to ensure ownership of post-2010 target(s) by relevant stakeholders, which is crucial for future implementation;

(g) The new Strategic Plan will provide a framework for national governments to adopt corresponding national targets and measures;

(h) Inputs should be drawn from the development of strategies of other related conventions such as UNCCD and the Strategic Plans for the Convention and the Biosafety Protocol should be complementary.

ITEM 2. THE CURRENT STRATEGIC PLAN, ITS IMPLEMENTATION AND PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2010 TARGET

11. Mr. David Cooper, Senior Programme Officer of the Secretariat provided background information on the current Strategic Plan of the Convention and an overview of the implementation of the Convention and progress toward the 2010 target drawing upon information in fourth national reports and the analysis being undertaken for the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook. Scenarios and their implications for the future of the Convention and human well-being were outlined, citing many cases from the fourth national reports of the countries of this region as well as findings from relevant studies of global, regional and national trends.

12. Ms. Clarissa Arida from the Biodiversity Centre of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) briefly introduced their regional assessments of progress towards the 2010 target, which will be launched during COP 10 in 2010. She said that the assessment would not be a country-by-country analysis of ASEAN member states, instead it would provide an overview of the status and trends of biodiversity at regional level, and of key actions and achievements. The purpose of the assessment is to (1) to generate information on biodiversity trends over time and space which is useful for decision makers; (2) to ensure that improved ASEAN biodiversity indicators are implemented and available; (3) to establish links between biodiversity initiatives and measurable progress at regional and national level to enable capacity building; and (4) to show case actions, key achievements and main areas lacking progress. She informed that the assessment would be structured by focal areas and targets as defined under the CBD. She highlighted that a few ecosystems that may be included in the assessment and some ongoing initiatives in addressing threats to these ecosystems. Finally she also introduced the main

outcomes of the ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity held 21-23 October 2009 in Singapore, which are available at www.aseanbiodiversity.org. She said that this conference highlighted continuing habitat and biodiversity losses faced by the region, links between biodiversity and human health and the stake in the future resilience of ecosystems and the urgency for actions. This conference gave particular attention to issues like climate change, access and benefit-sharing and the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity as well as cross-cutting concerns such as public awareness and education, science-policy interface and linking biodiversity with poverty reduction. Finally she said that this conference urged all the member states of ASEAN to develop biodiversity targets for 2015 and 2020.

13. Ms. Naoko Nakajima from the Ministry of the Environment of Japan provided an update on the development of Japanese Biodiversity Outlook (JBO), which will be launched on International Day for Biodiversity in 2010. She said that the main purposes of developing JBO are to raise public awareness, mobilize actions at all levels and provide a basis for Japan to develop post-2010 targets while preparing for COP 10. Specifically through development of JBO, a set of national indicators will be developed, ecosystem services will be assessed, progress towards the 2010 target will be reviewed and finally hotspots for protection will be selected based on this assessment. She also informed that JBO would address the four biodiversity crises identified in Japan's third national strategy and action plan and focus on six key ecosystems. So far, she said, that a total of 30 indicators had been developed, including 14 general indicators and indicators for assessment of six key ecosystems. She highlighted key threats to biodiversity in Japan and some existing measures and initiatives to address these threats, including some undertaken at local level.

ITEM 3. INPUTS AND PROPOSALS FOR THE UPDATING AND REVISION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN BEYOND 2010

14. Mr. Lijie Cai, Programme Officer for National Reports in the Secretariat, introduced document UNEP/CBD/SP/PREP/1 presenting an analysis/synthesis of the views submitted by Parties and observers to date including the outcomes of a number of consultations. He also outlined the process of revising the Strategic Plan, emphasizing that the final draft strategy would take into account the inputs from various consultations before it is presented for discussion at the third meeting of the Working Group on Review of the Implementation in May 2010 and consideration at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in October 2010.

15. Mr. Masayoshi Mizuno, Director, Global Environment Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan presented Japan's proposal for the post-2010 Strategic Plan, emphasizing that the long-term vision for 2050 should be human beings living in harmony with nature, rather than to conquer nature. To this end, the new strategy should aim to halt the loss of biodiversity by then and improve the status of biodiversity so as to sustainably increase the benefits of ecosystem services. Based on this, he briefly introduced a set of targets and sub-targets for 2020, which cover mainstreaming, linking biodiversity with development, poverty alleviation and human well-being, sustainable production in relevant sectors, addressing threats to biodiversity, protected areas expansion, facilitating access and benefit-sharing, information base building and public awareness, and increasing financial and technical support. He also outlined possible means to achieve these targets and sub-targets. While introducing this proposal, he emphasized that it was developed by involving various stakeholders and ensuring its ownership by them for future implementation. Finally he said that Japan is finalizing this proposal and would send it to the Secretariat by the end of the year. Mr. Kazuaki Hoshino from the Ministry of the Environment of Japan added the fact that Japan was incorporating its proposal on mid/long-term and short-term targets into Japan's revised national strategy on biodiversity. He emphasized that Japan developed

its proposal not only as contribution of incoming Presidency but also for enhancing Japan's measures for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.”

16. A few participants provided comments and suggestions about Japan's proposal, including need to further develop mechanisms to support implementation, to better address ABS-related issues and to further define some targets and sub-targets.

17. Mr. Balakrishna Pisupati from UNEP's Division on Environmental Law and Conventions briefly reviewed the negotiations on an international regime on access and benefit-sharing under the CBD and outlined the upcoming processes in this regard and the support that UNEP would provide to facilitate them. While stressing the importance for the new Strategic Plan to address ABS issues, he also expressed a concern that ABS issues may not be adequately reflected in the Strategic Plan given that the international regime may be adopted last minute before the closing of COP 10. For this reason, UNEP is organizing expert consultations on inclusion of ABS issues in the new Strategic Plan.

18. Ms. Clarissa Arid from the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity briefly presented key recommendations related to the new Strategic Plan of the CBD from the ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity recently held in Singapore.

19. Mr. Raquibul Amin from IUCN Regional Biodiversity Programme for Asia based in Sri Lanka presented recommendations for the revised Strategic Plan. He began by pointing out that while the 2010 target has been missed, the target has stimulated actions and awareness and adoption of new policy frameworks. Having introduced the IUCN process of preparing recommendations, he stressed that IUCN recommends that the CBD 2050 vision should not only halt loss of biodiversity but also comprehensively restore populations, habitats and ecological cycle to enable biodiversity to persist. For the mission, IUCN recommends that it should not have “biodiversity blindness”, embrace conservation of all components of biodiversity, be formulated in terms of a level of change rather than a rate of change and highlight links between biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management and contribution to climate change mitigation. IUCN also recommends that sub-targets should be set for 2015 consistent with the MDGs. For strategic objectives and targets, IUCN recommends that they should be formulated using the state-pressure-impact-response framework, address indirect and direct drivers of change, cover conservation and restoration of all components of biodiversity and targets should be truly “SMART”. IUCN also recommends that indicators should be developed to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the new Strategic Plan. On other issues, IUCN notes the need to avoid disconnect between CBD goals, targets and indicators, to harmonize with relevant CBD thematic work programmes and other strategies, raise awareness, engage new partners, enhance synergies with other issues such as climate change and promote science-policy interface. He finally outlined IUCN involvement in the IPBES process and some of its initiatives in Asia. IUCN also circulated its emerging position on a new Strategic Plan for the CBD called “A New Vision for Biodiversity Conservation”.

20. Ms. Cristi Nozawa from Birdlife Asia based in Tokyo, Japan, while presenting suggestions for the proposed targets in the new Strategic Plan, stressed that the new strategy should focus on restoration and reforestation and increasing biodiversity contributions to poverty reduction. She stressed that goals and targets should be ambitious considering that some countries have achieved some goals and targets for 2010. While presenting suggestions particularly targets 11 and 12, she emphasized that a target should be developed for marine protected areas considering that they constitute only 1% of the areas that should be protected. Finally she said that outreach and communication should be a priority while implementing the new Strategic Plan.

21. Ms. Mikako Awano from WWF Japan suggested introducing ecological footprint as an indicator for monitoring and reporting and countries are encouraged to set national ecological

footprint target for each relevant sector in order to create ownership by sectors, because all stakeholders should do something about biodiversity and ecosystems. She also suggested adding net zero deforestation as a target. She noted that the draft strategic plan gives less importance to freshwater ecosystems, which are important in Asia as well, and that equal importance given to representativeness and connectivity of protected areas target.

ITEM 4. ELABORATION OF A POSSIBLE OUTLINE AND ELEMENTS FOR THE NEW STRATEGIC PLAN

22. At the opening of the second day's work, Mr. Kiyoshi Araki, Ambassador of COP 10 welcomed all participants. He recalled that yesterday Japan presented a proposal for the new Strategic Plan of the Convention and noted lively discussions about it. He highlighted that the guiding principle of Japan's proposal is to recognize the value of biodiversity and to adjust current way of life so that human beings can live in harmony with nature-using natural resources sustainably, rather than conquering nature. He said that as we witness increasing losses of biodiversity it is important to conserve nature and use nature sustainably by minimizing impacts on nature. Ideas of harmonious co-existence of human beings with nature originate from Asia and Japan as host of the next COP wishes to send this message to the world community. He said that Japan's proposal is intended to serve a bridge between developing and developed countries. Finally he briefed participants about progress in preparations for COP 10, noting that governments and society of all levels in Japan are very enthusiastic about this important meeting.

23. While reflecting on the first day of the workshop, a number of participants stressed that it is important to undertake some analysis of why countries fail to achieve the 2010 target before we start elaborating vision, mission, strategic goals and targets for the post-2010. Therefore participants undertook group analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) about the implementation so far and possible conditions for future implementation. The results of this analysis are contained in annex III of this report. Meanwhile a few participants highlighted the importance of having indicators and baseline data for monitoring as well as giving adequate focus to ABS-related issues in the new Strategic Plan.

24. In response to questions concerning why countries fail to achieve the 2010 target, Mr. Bala Pisupati from UNEP noted the participatory process for developing the 2010 target was weaker than the current process and that therefore ownership of this target by stakeholders became an issue. He noted the importance of various ongoing processes to develop the post-2010 targets including one coordinated by the Environment Management Group. He also emphasized the need to monitor, review and report on the implementation of the new Strategic Plan for further planning. On challenges to meet the 2010 target, Mr. David Cooper added that time for countries to implement the 2010 target was relatively short considering that COP 7 and 8 adopted a framework of goals and targets and indicators. Another key reason is that there has been little dedicated support to help countries achieve the 2010 target. He also noted that the actions taken had not been at a sufficient scale to address the challenges and that the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss had not been addressed significantly by these actions.

25. Mr. David Cooper introduced document UNEP/CBD/SP/PREP/2 setting out a possible outline and elements for the updated Strategic Plan, developed based on the views and inputs received so far, taking into account also comments from the Bureaus of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the Conference of the Parties. He introduced the issues, a proposed vision, options for mission, proposed strategic goals and headline targets and proposed mechanisms to support implementation of the updated Strategic Plan. He highlighted that the four strategic goals and headline targets proposed for 2020 would aim to address the indirect and direct drivers of biodiversity loss, promote actions to safeguard and restore biodiversity and enhance implementation of the Convention. He also analyzed the

links between different elements of the new Strategic Plan by pointing out that proposed vision, mission, strategic goals and headline targets were based on an in-depth analysis of the issues and rational provided for development of these goals and targets.

26. Mr. Shri Achalender Reddy from India also presented suggestions for the post-2010 strategy. He emphasized the importance of evaluation of bioresources to sensitize planners, politicians and other stakeholders, including introduction of biodiversity subject in school curriculum and documentation of case studies of biodiversity losses caused by development projects. It is also important to motivate people to adopt eco-friendly life style and remove subsidies by governments. He said that the new Strategic Plan should address issues such as climate change by including mitigation and adaption measures and provide mechanisms for allocation of funds and application and transfer of technology for implementation. He also said that mainstreaming biodiversity into other development sectors is crucial through evaluation of biodiversity and ecosystem services underpinning it and limiting overexploitations in relevant sectors. To implement the new Strategic Plan, he said countries should introduce some changes in their domestic laws and policies such as amending IPR related Acts like patents to allow for disclosure of origin of genetic resources and incentives and penalty model (imposing biodiversity tax on projects having adverse impacts on conservation of biodiversity) should be developed. Finally he stressed that it is important to link biodiversity with food security.

27. Participants discussed in groups about the issues, vision, mission, strategic goals and headline targets. The results of discussions are presented below:

The Issues

28. China noted that capacity constraints for the implementation of the Convention are a major issue that should be addressed.

Vision

29. Participants had overall agreement on the proposed vision with some minor changes: One Group suggested that biodiversity should be conserved, wisely used, restored and enhanced. One group suggested that “providing” replace “delivering” (benefits). One group suggested that “securing” replace “sustaining” (a healthy planet) to transmit a sense of urgency. One group noted the absence of elements missing in the vision, which are mainstreaming, human development and ultimate use of natural resources.

Mission

30. Commenting on the options provided in the document UNEP/CBD/SP/SPREP/2, while one group opted for option 1, most participants indicated a preference for option 2 with “halt biodiversity loss” replaced by “reduce biodiversity loss” (or equivalent wording), and some other minor changes. One group suggested that all countries and all stakeholders have the means to achieve this mission. Meanwhile groups noted the need to have a shorter and more focused mission so that countries can easily explain it to relevant stakeholders.

Strategic Goals

31. Most participants agreed to have four goals while one participant noted overlaps among goals and proposed some elements and targets could be combined. Some participants noted that ABS-related targets do not fit under Goal D. Some suggested that strategic goals should be simplified without prescribing specific ways and means to implement them. One group noted that Goal A is a bit long and should be shortened without mentioning specific ways and means to implement it. For Goal C, one group suggested that “enhance” be added after “restore”. One group suggested that Goal C start with “to safeguard”. For Goal D, two groups suggested that instead of enhancing, goal C start with “effective implementation”. One group suggested adding “through

technology transfer” as one way to achieve Goal D. One group suggested changes in all the strategic goals as follow:

Goal A: Initiate, implement and enhance strategic actions to address the drivers of biodiversity loss and mainstream biodiversity across all sectors;

Goal B: Take urgent actions to reduce pressure on biodiversity, inter alia, from habitat change, overexploitation, pollution, invasive species and climate change;

Goal C: Safeguard and restore biodiversity and enhance related ecosystem services, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaption;

Goal D: Replace the first word “enhance” with “effective” and remove the last ABS part and put it somewhere separately.

32. Before moving to discussions on specific headline targets under each goal, participants heard presentations made by Cambodia and Indonesia on the post-2010 national targets included in relevant national strategies and plans. Mr. Setyawan W. Adi from Indonesia underlined the target for establishment of marine protected areas for 2020 in Indonesia’s national biodiversity strategy and action plan. Mr. Heng Chan Thoeun from Cambodia introduced biodiversity-related targets for 2020 included in Cambodia’s Millennium Development Goals including some milestones. He also outlined key priorities and issues to be addressed in Cambodia’s Strategic Plans for 2009-2013 and 2013-2020.

33. Mr. Masayoshi Mizuno from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan complemented Japan’s proposals with more suggestions on ways and means to implement the new Strategic Plan, citing some measures already taken in Japan.

34. Mr. Noriaki Sakaguchi from the Biodiversity Centre of the Ministry of the Environment of Japan also introduced the outcomes of the Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (AP-BON) as well as the recently-established East and Southeast Asia Biodiversity Information Initiative (ESABII). He stressed that the AP-BON and ESABII would aim to provide support to the implementation of the new Strategic Plan through establishing biodiversity information networks at regional level to support decision making and planning and specifically providing capacity building for implementing the CBD programme of work on taxonomy.

35. Ms. Fumiko Nakao from UNU-IAS introduced the *Satoyama* Initiative. While sharing latest developments in this initiative, she noted similar landscapes in other countries and the need to establish partnerships among relevant countries. She underlined the need to involve relevant stakeholders in doing so. She also outlined further steps to implement this initiative.

Discussions on headline targets

36. Participants moved to discuss in four groups about specific targets under four goals, including possible milestones and actions that need to be taken to achieve these targets. Suggested changes to each group of targets are provided in annex II.

ITEM 5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW STRATEGIC PLAN AND THE MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK BEYOND 2010

37. On implementation of the new Strategic Plan, Mr. David Cooper, Senior Programme Officer of the Secretariat said that one important way to translate the new Strategic Plan into national commitments is through the revision and updating and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans in light of the new Strategic Plan. He noted that current consultations for the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility suggested that significant resources might be available for the revision and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. He said that the multi-year

programme of work for the Convention to be adopted in COP 10 would enhance the role of COP in keeping under review the implementation of the Convention including of the Strategic Plan, through national reports. He also added that the MYPOW would address outstanding, new and emerging issues.

38. On support mechanisms, it was suggested to add North-South cooperation as a means. While many indicated support for IPBES as important for improving global biodiversity governance and mainstreaming biodiversity, one noted that discussions on IPBES are under way and should not prejudice it as one mechanism. On financial resources it was suggested to add that “predictable, stable and adequate new and additional financial resources” should be provided to developing countries for the implementation of the new Strategic Plan. Some countries noted difficulties in access to the GEF funds for implementation, particularly biodiversity enabling activities.

39. IUCN raised the issue of reporting on implementation of the new Strategic Plan. It was suggested that the format for fourth national reports could be complemented with sections common for all countries to facilitate comparison among countries. The Secretariat shared some initial ideas about the draft guidelines for the fifth national report, including developing such a common format for all countries and a narrative format to allow countries to report on implementation of NBSAP and the new Strategic Plan.

Group discussions on support mechanisms and possible national follow-ups to the adoption of the new Strategic Plan

40. All groups were of the view that proposed support mechanisms need to be further elaborated. Several groups recommended adding technology transfer, regional and international cooperation, REDD, benefit-sharing and CEPA as support mechanisms. Two groups considered high-level support and local partnerships as crucial for implementation at various levels and ensuring ownership by all stakeholders. All sectors and stakeholders should be encouraged to develop strategies and programmes for implementing the new Strategic Plan. On financial resources, one group suggested that adequate new and additional financial resources would be provided in timely, predictable way to support the implementation of the new Strategic Plan. Priority should be given to development of various capacities, particularly at local level, and developing various partnerships for implementation. Support should be given to research, monitoring, assessment and strengthening science-policy interface.

41. In terms of national actions, one group suggested all countries set minimum quantitative targets and allocate adequate domestic funds to meet these targets in addition to international funding. One group suggested strengthening information base for the decision making and planning and improving legal and policy frameworks for implementation. All groups agreed that monitoring and evaluation including development of national indicators and establishment of baselines should be strengthened.

ITEM 6. NEXT STEPS IN PREPARATION FOR THE TENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

42. The Secretariat briefed participants about preparations for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including key events leading to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and an overview of other events during the International Year of Biodiversity. He encouraged countries to use national reports as a tool for public awareness and communication. While outlining the IYB messages, he encouraged all stakeholders to amplify and disseminate them more widely. Ms. Naoko Nakajima from the Ministry of the Environment of Japan provided additional information concerning the preparations for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. She informed that a high-level segment is being planned for COP 10. She also informed that an official website for COP 10 would be launched in spring of 2010. Japan is also planning a number of events to celebrate the IYB, including support to SCBD for some IYB activities and IYB Ambassador. WWF Japan informed that national museums of Japan would organize a series of exhibits related to biodiversity.

43. A few countries shared their plans for celebration of the International Year of Biodiversity in 2010. Mr. Nagulendran Kangayatkarasu from Malaysia informed that Malaysia is going to host a second meeting of friends of co-chairs on liability and redress under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in early February 2010 and Malaysia will take that opportunity to launch its national IYB symbols. Mr. Reddy from India informed that India had established a high-level steering committee for IYB and planned a number of activities.

ITEM 7. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKSHOP

44. Participants considered and adopted the main recommendations of the workshop on the basis of earlier discussions, which are contained in part III of this report.

ITEM 8. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

44. The workshop closed at approximately 4:30 p.m. on Thursday, 17 December 2009, with remarks by the Secretariat and the Ministry of the Environment of Japan. Participants had a field trip to one Satoyama site in Hadano city selected by the host on 18 December 2009.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS ON DEVELOPMENT OF THE UPDATED STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE CONVENTION FOR THE POST-2010 PERIOD

Overall suggestions for the new Strategic Plan

(a) It is important to analyze why countries failed to achieve the 2010 target while elaborating the possible vision, mission, strategic goals, targets and support mechanisms for the post-2010 period.

(b) The global strategy should be broad and provide a framework to allow regions and countries to develop goals and targets to address priority issues they face, taking into consideration national situation of countries in different development stages;

(c) Strategic goals and headline targets for the post-2010 period should be well defined for implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation.

(d) Goals should be really strategic and targets should be really SMART.

(e) Interim targets and milestones should be developed to ensure that momentum will not be lost for achieving strategic goals;

(f) Goals and targets should embrace all components of biodiversity and address drivers, both direct and indirect, of biodiversity loss, and obstacles to implementation;

(g) It is important to recognize the value of biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge and benefits of conservation for human well-being and link biodiversity conservation with poverty reduction, sustainable development and ecosystem management;

(h) The Strategic Plan should address the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner, with adequate focus given to ABS-related issues;

(i) Inputs should be drawn from the development of strategies of other related conventions such as UNCCD and the Strategic Plans for the Convention and the Biosafety Protocol should be complementary;

Specific suggestions for the Strategic Plan

- (j) Capacity constraints for implementation should be identified as one major issue that should be addressed by the new Strategic Plan;
- (k) Mission should be simple and focused;
- (l) Strategic goals should be simple and direct and overlaps among them should be avoided;
- (m) Headline targets need further elaboration to ensure that they are clear enough to achieve strategic goals and easy for monitoring and evaluation;
- (n) Support mechanisms proposed are weak and need further elaboration. Some mechanisms such as adequate funding, technology transfer, regional cooperation and support to monitoring should be added.

Suggestions for the implementation of the new Strategic Plan

- (o) Communication and outreach to all relevant stakeholders should be a crucial priority for the implementation of the new Strategic Plan;
- (p) Mechanisms to support implementation should be an integral part of the updated Strategic Plan;
- (q) Ownership of post-2010 target(s) by stakeholders is crucial for future implementation;
- (r) It is important to develop indicators and baselines for monitoring and reporting;
- (s) Global targets need to be translated into national commitments including through updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans in light of the new Strategic Plan;
- (t) A programme of capacity building will be needed to support implementation of the new Strategic Plan, including regional and sub-regional workshops to facilitate the translation of the new Strategic Plan into updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and a strengthened clearing house mechanism to facilitate the exchange of relevant information, expertise and experience among and within countries.

Annex I

PROGRAMME OF WORKSHOP

TUESDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 2009

9.30 a.m. – 10.15 a.m.	1.	Opening of the workshop and overview of the objectives and programme Opening statements (Mr. Issei Tajima, Senior Vice-Minister of the Environment, Japan; SCBD) Self-introduction of participants Overview of the objectives and programme of the workshop (SCBD) Plenary discussion
10.15 a.m. – 11 a.m.		<i>Coffee/tea break and group photo</i>
11 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.	2.	The current Strategic Plan, its implementation and progress towards the 2010 target <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan and presentation of global status and scenarios of biodiversity (key findings from draft third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook) (SCBD) • Presentation on the regional assessment of 2010 target, and the outcomes of the ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity in Singapore (ACB) • Presentation on Japan Biodiversity Outlook (Japan) • Questions and answers, plenary discussion to identify main challenges and opportunities in implementing the Convention for the post 2010 period
12.30 p.m. – 2 p.m.		<i>Lunch break</i>
2 p.m. – 3.30 p.m.	3.	Inputs and proposals for the updating and revision of the Strategic Plan beyond 2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and Synthesis of views submitted by Parties and Observers and from consultations to date (SCBD) • Japanese proposal for the post 2010 targets (Japan) • Proposals from other Parties (India) • Suggestions on access and benefit sharing for the new Strategic Plan (UNEP/UNU-IAS) • Ideas on future targets and strategies (ACB) • Proposals for revised Strategic Plan (IUCN, Birdlife Asia) • Plenary discussions
3.30 p.m. – 4 p.m.		<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
4 p.m. - 5.30 p.m.	4.	Elaboration of a possible outline and elements for the new Strategic Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of document UNEP/CBD/SP/PREP/2 (SCBD) • Questions and answers • Plenary discussion focussing on main issues
6 p.m. – 8 p.m.		<i>Reception hosted by Ministry of the Environment, Japan</i>

WEDNESDAY, 16 DECEMBER 2009

9.30 a.m. – 10.30 a.m.	4.	Elaboration of a possible outline and elements for the new Strategic Plan (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief recap of day one and overview of plans for day two
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statement on Japan's proposal for the post-2010 targets (Mr. Kiyoshi Araki, Ambassador for CBD COP 10, Japan) <p>(a) The Issues and Rational for the new Strategic Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction (SCBD) Plenary and Group discussions to identify main issues
10.30 a.m. – 11 a.m.		<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
11 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.	4.	<p>Elaboration of a possible outline and elements for the new Strategic Plan (continued)</p> <p>(b) The Vision for the new Strategic Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction (SCBD) Plenary and Group discussions to identify the concepts and possible wording for the Vision <p>(c) The Mission for the new Strategic Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction (SCBD) Plenary and Group discussions to identify the concepts and possible wording for the Mission
12.30 a.m. – 2 p.m.		<i>Lunch break</i>
2 p.m. – 3.30 p.m.	4.	<p>Elaboration of a possible outline and elements for the new Strategic Plan (continued)</p> <p>(d) The Strategic Objectives and 2020 Targets for the new Strategic Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction (SCBD) Brief presentations by Parties on national targets (Indonesia, Cambodia) Plenary and Group discussions to identify the topics and possible wording for the Strategic Goals and “SMART” Targets
3.30 p.m. – 4 p.m.		<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
4 p.m. – 5.30 p.m.	4.	<p>Elaboration of a possible outline and elements for the new Strategic Plan (continued)</p> <p>(e) Support mechanisms for the implementation, monitoring and review of the new Strategic Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction (SCBD) Presentation on Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (Japan) Presentation on findings from the <i>Satoyama</i> Initiative (UNU-IAS) Plenary and Group discussions to identify possible support mechanisms

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9.30 a.m. - 10.30 a.m	4.	<p>Elaboration of a possible outline and elements for the new Strategic Plan (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief recap of day two and overview of plans for day three <p>(f) Outstanding issues for the new Strategic Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plenary and Group discussions to review of balance among three objectives of the Convention and between aspirations for outcomes and the means for implementation
10.30 a.m. – 11 a.m.		<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
11 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.	5.	<p>Implementation of the new Strategic Plan and the multi-year programme of work beyond 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision and updating and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and

		<p>Action Plans, in line with the new Strategic Plan (Introduction by SCBD and participants)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of implementation by the COP and the multi-year programme of work beyond 2010) (Introduction by SCBD and participants) • Plenary and Group discussions
12.30 a.m. – 2 p.m.		<i>Lunch break</i>
2 p.m. – 2.30 p.m.	6.	<p>Next steps in preparation for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations for COP-10 (SCBD, Japan) • The International Year of Biodiversity (SCBD, Japan) • Countries to share plans for celebrate the IYB
2.30 p.m. – 3.30 p.m.	7.	<p>Conclusions of the workshop</p> <p>Group reports and pooling together draft recommendations based on discussions of all groups</p>
3.30 p.m.- 4 p.m.		<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
4 p.m. – 5 p.m.	7.	<p>Conclusions of the workshop (continued)</p> <p>Adoption of the recommendations</p>
	8.	<p>Closure of the workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing remarks (Japan and SCBD)

FRIDAY, 18 DECEMBER 2009

9 a.m. – 5 p.m.		Field Visit to one Satoyama Site, Hadano city
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Annex II

SUGGESTED CHANGES IN HEADLINE TARGETS FOR 2020 (INCLUDING MILESTONES, PROPOSED ACTIONS AND POSSIBEL INDICATORS FOR ASSESSMENT)

GROUP A (TARGETS UNDER GOAL A)

Target	Milestones (2015)	Proposed Actions	Support Mechanisms	Indicators
<p>Target 1. By 2020, All stakeholders are aware of the value of biodiversity and the opportunities derived from its conservation and sustainable use, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of its genetic resources and what steps they can take to protect it.</p>	<p>1. All parties have programme on CEPA;</p> <p>2. Parties have national policies, programmes or laws on ABS;</p>	<p>1.1 CEPA Activities ;</p> <p>1.2 GEF have dedicated resources and programme on CEPA;</p> <p>1.3 Popular champions or ambassadors for biodiversity conservation engaged for promotion</p> <p>2.1 Capacity development on ABS</p>	<p>High level national body on biodiversity established.</p>	<p>50% of respondents surveyed knows about biodiversity and its value;</p> <p>Four-fold increase in visitors to in-situ and ex-situ conservation areas;</p> <p>All parties have incorporated environment education including biodiversity into formal curricula</p> <p>50% of parties have gained benefits from ABS-related activities</p>
<p>Target 2. By 2020, biodiversity is mainstreamed in all sectors for national development and poverty reduction and concrete actions taken at all levels towards this end.</p>	<p>1. NBSAPs completed with concrete mainstreaming elements ;</p> <p>2. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use reflected in national development and/or physical plans;</p> <p>3. Value of biodiversity and associated ecosystems services assessed;</p>	<p>2.1 Where appropriate, revise NBSAPs to include concrete mainstreaming elements;</p> <p>2.2 Legal framework or guidance developed to mainstream biodiversity;</p> <p>2.3 High level national biodiversity coordination body on biodiversity established.</p>		<p>All parties have incorporated biodiversity into their national development plans and poverty reduction strategies</p> <p>50% of parties have legal framework to mainstream biodiversity</p> <p>All countries have assessed</p>

Target	Milestones (2015)	Proposed Actions	Support Mechanisms	Indicators
		2.4 Environment sector involved in national development blueprint/planning with clear biodiversity indicators. 2.5 Biodiversity assessment for all countries conducted;		their biodiversity and associated ecosystems
Target 3. By 2020, the ecosystem approach is applied at all levels of planning and sustainable development, especially by government and private sector.	Ecosystems approach reflected in national development documents.	3.1 Apply appropriate SEA to development projects; 3.2 Provide incentives for projects which incorporate ecosystems approach 3.3 Business and biodiversity guidelines developed 3.4 Joint committees/bodies involving government and private sector established 3.5 Biodiversity integrated into CSR of companies. High level national biodiversity coordination body on biodiversity established.		All countries with policies for ecosystems based management 80% of companies listed in the national stock exchanges with biodiversity friendly practices
Target 4. By 2020, subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated while incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are promoted.	Review of subsidies harmful to biodiversity completed and action plans to phase out these developed.	4.1 High level engagement with trade, industry and agriculture agencies for phase out these harmful subsidies and to provide alternative solutions. 4.2 Promote eco-labelling for biodiversity friendly products. 4.3 Developed trust fund for		80% of harmful subsidies reduced by each party 50% of parties have fiscal incentive policies to encourage biodiversity conservation and incorporation of ecosystems approach 50% of parties have fiscal incentive

Target	Milestones (2015)	Proposed Actions	Support Mechanisms	Indicators
		biodiversity (like <i>IFAD</i>) 4.4 Payment for ecosystems services developed and implemented 4.5 Encourage and promote “Satoyama-like” landscapes		policies to encourage incorporation of ecosystems approach in place
Target 5 <u>*</u> .By 2020, Governments and stakeholders at all levels have formulated and begun to implement sustainability plans to increase efficiency, reduce waste and maintain the wise use of resources	1.50% of parties and stakeholders have sustainability plans	5.1 Promote paperless operations 5.2 Develop and incorporate “green technologies” into operations. 5.3 Enhance and mainstream implementation of 3Rs. 5.4 Developed user, bio-friendly and cost effective replacements for plastic. 5.5 Promote infrastructures which have positive effects on ecosystems.	GEF to provide funding support for development sustainability plans.	80% of parties and stakeholders have sustainability plans

* This group suggested splitting one target originally proposed into two targets.

GROUP B (TARGETS UNDER GOAL B)

Target	Milestone by 2015	Proposed Action	Support mechanism
Target 5 By 2020, Reducing emission from deforestation and degradation (REDD) and the loss and degradation of other natural habitat is halved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All parties have baseline data and monitoring mechanism. 2. Deforestation and degradation decrease to 25% compare to baseline. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To collect baseline data on forest coverage and natural habitat, and emission from deforestation and degradation. 2. To implement existing and/or new instruments (REDD, forestry law, policy regulation, ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management) 3. To monitor, review and evaluate for all activities. 	REDD
Target 6 By 2020, pressure on marine and inland ecosystems through overfishing halved, and destructive fishing practices are eliminated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All parties have baseline data and monitoring mechanism. 2. All parties revise their related law and enforce compliance. 	To reduce fishing intensity and areas to 10%	Cooperation with fisheries community
Target 7 By 2020, all areas under agriculture, aquaculture forestry and other industrial sectors are managed according sustainable [development][use] criteria.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. COP decides sustainable [development][use] criteria for each activity. 2. 		
Target 8 By 2020, Pollution from excess nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus) and heavy metal has been brought below critical ecosystem loads.			
Target 9 By 2020, the introduction and establishment and spread of invasive species have been prevented and emerging infectious diseases of wildlife controlled.			
Target 10 By 2020, the impacts of climate change and of acidification on			

Target	Milestone by 2015	Proposed Action	Support mechanism
ecosystem have been reduced and response to climate change that are not detrimental to biodiversity have been agreed.			

Group B also suggested adding “ppm CO₂ based on IPCC assessments” into possible indicator and “reducing CO₂ and other GHG emissions from atmosphere” as means and example of activities in annex (page 22 of UNEP/CBD/SP/PREP/2)

Group B suggested the following milestones that may be applied to all targets:

- By 2011, raising CEPA about biodiversity to optimal, critical, threshold level among all stakeholders;
- By 2012, putting policy, legal instruments in place;
- By 2013, high level national bodies on Biodiversity established by all countries and further strengthening of CBD secretariat;
- By 2014, putting ABS mechanism/regime in operation at least national level and mainstreaming of biodiversity concern into policies and programs;
- By 2015, valuation of biodiversity and ecological services adopting ecosystem approach, rating countries by green domestic product and creation of national and international biodiversity funds;
- By 2016, Biodiversity losses stopped by 70% and putting international regime in operation;
- By 2017, Technology transfer and regional cooperation on bio resources to avoid waste.
- By 2018, Adoption of green technology to assess biodiversity loss;
- By 2019, monitoring for evaluation of implementation plan completed;
- By 2020, Review of successes, failures, shortcomings for updating post 2020 plan.

GROUP C (TARGETS UNDER GOAL C)

TARGETS	MILESTONES	PROPOSED ACTION
<p>Target 11: By 2020, at least 10% of biodiversity important areas effectively protected and managed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Parties identified biodiversity important areas by 2013 - Relevant Parties have established transboundary protected areas by 2015 - All Parties to have legal framework in place for the protection of biodiversity important areas by 2015 - All Parties to have conservation action plan for biodiversity important areas established by 2015 - All Parties to have indicator system for evaluation for effective conservation by 2012 - All Parties to have assessed management effectiveness of protected areas by 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess and recommend biodiversity important areas for conservation - Assess opportunities for establishing transboundary protected areas - Review existing policies and laws to enhance protection of biodiversity important areas, and provide relevant recommendations to strengthen the framework for biodiversity conservation - Involve relevant stakeholders in the development of conservation action plan for biodiversity important areas - Develop indicator system for evaluation of effective conservation - Develop tools to assess management effectiveness
<p>Target 12: By 2020, no increase in the percentage of threatened species and the extinction of known threatened species prevented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Red Data list accomplished by 2012, 2016 and 2020 - Species conservation programmes in place by 2012 - All the areas important for species protection should be identified and listed by 2012 - Implementation of species conservation programme for priority species of flora and fauna by 2015 	

TARGETS	MILESTONES	PROPOSED ACTION
<p>Target 13: By 2020, status of genetic diversity and wild relatives of crops and livestock improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve ex-situ facilities for genetic resources and wild relatives by 2015 - Priority list on genetic resources conservation established by 2012 - Maintenance of gene banks (continuing) 	
<p>Target 14[‡]: By 2020, biodiversity ecosystem services and resilience safeguarded and restored for climate change mitigation and adaptation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal areas and inland water ecosystems recognised effective for climate change adaptation and mitigation for livelihood and human health for local people should be listed by 2012 by each Party - National regulation for ABS established by 2012 - Develop / Update Wetland Action Plan by 2013 - Restoration of degraded forest lands/ protected areas by 2015 - Implementation of activities on integrated coastal zone management (continuing) - Increase afforestation to 30% by 2015 - Revise and amend laws and regulations to protect peatlands and wetlands by 2012 - Secure 50% of community forests by 2013 	

[‡] This group suggested combining two targets originally proposed into one target. So the total number of targets remains 20 as originally proposed.

GROUP D (TARGETS UNDER GOAL D)

Targets	Milestones	Proposed actions	Support mechanism
<p>Target 16. By 2020, each Party has an appropriate, up-to-date, effective and operational national biodiversity strategy, consistent with this Strategic Plan, based on adequate assessment (establishment of adequate baseline where necessary) of biodiversity by 2014, its value and threats, with responsibilities allocated among all sectors, levels of government, and other stakeholders, and coordination mechanisms are in place to ensure implementation of the actions needed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-disciplinary institutional mechanism in place by 2011 • New and additional global/national/ local funding mechanism by 2015 • Biodiversity and TK assessment completed by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish a multi-disciplinary institutional mechanism, such as biodiversity secretariat or council or committee, in various level to coordinate, facilitate & monitor implementation and reporting • To install new and additional global/national/local funding mechanism and tap opportunities from new partnerships with other stakeholders like private sector • To carry out biodiversity and TK assessment and establish base line, where necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination mechanism among the relevant stakeholders including governments, private sector, civil society and other relevant institutions • New and additional sustained funding mechanism in place for effecting implementation
<p>Target 17. By 2020, Access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefit are in practice, consistent with IR on ABS including appropriate legislative measures, capacity building at all levels, and transfer of technology and adequate finance is ensured</p>			
<p>Target 18. By 2020, Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and the rights of indigenous and local communities over these are protected and utilized through appropriate means including legislative, capacity and community incentives. (SMART target to be developed at</p>			

Targets	Milestones	Proposed actions	Support mechanism
global and national levels).			
Target 19. By 2020, knowledge and information relating to the status, trend, consequences of its loss including the value of functioning of biodiversity is understood and shared and uncertainties concerning biodiversity change, ecosystem services and impacts on human well-being are reduced			•
Target 20. By 2020, Capacity (human resources and financing) for implementing the Convention has been increased tenfold. (This target should be synchronized with the Strategy for Resource Mobilization)			

Annex III

ANALYSIS OF STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS FOR ACHIEVING THE 2010 TARGET AND POST-2010 TARGETS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal participation • Strong thematic programmes • Flexible framework provided by CBD • More awareness created • Better understanding of biodiversity • CBD focal points appointed by most countries • Common global strategic plan as a common basis for implementing NBSAP • Relevance of CBD to all • NGO support • Other MEAs/Conventions • Increasing efforts of countries on BD • Clarity in terms of issues • NBSAPs and Networking • Good infrastructure to act • International regulatory frame works available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary nature of many provisions of CBD (leading to weak implementation) • No own funding mechanism • No-science –policy interface • Lack of integration CBD/UNFCCC • Lack of participation • Needs strong economic argument to convince underlying drivers of biodiversity loss • Low awareness • Low capacity • Lack of focus on CEPA • Limited resources • Limited participation of local communities • Limited participation of local communities • Limited participation of developing or least developed countries in discussion • Lack of effectiveness of CHM • No teeth • Guidelines provided not useful for national implementation • Lack of cooperation among countries • Lack of focus on addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss • Lack of promotion of environmentally friendly technology • Lack of capacity building for national level implementation • Biodiversity is not seen as an important issue at the national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with other MEAs • GEF/ other funding • Use CC to act • Collaboration with other biodiversity related conventions • International regime being negotiated to achieve the third objective of CBD • Provide opportunities for stakeholder engagement • Climate change ecosystem services (carbon sequestration) • Opportunities to promote ecosystem services and biodiversity resources (health/ agriculture) • New strategy provides opportunities to widely disseminate to the users • Participation of countries in post 2010 discussions • Lessons learned from 2010 target implementation • Climate Change impacts • GEF and other donors • Promote cooperation on transboundary PAs • Promote knowledge sharing and best practices • Climate change • ABS • CBD actors can act more for mainstreaming • Women empowerment • IYB2010 • Japanese assistance in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of synergy with other Agreements WTO/WIPO • Climate Change shadows CBD • Consumption lifestyle • Global economic crisis • Uncertainties in future scenarios • Climate change impact on biodiversity • Weak / lack of public understanding on biodiversity • Rate of degradation faster than our actions • Different interest • Over-utilization of NR • IAS • Increasing trend of urbanization • Climate change • Economic globalization • Politics for development, not for conservation • Political will, poverty, IAS, poor coordination

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of capacity funds, prioritization• Lack of harmonization at all levels• Lack of scientific data and information• Lack of Biodiversity perspective• Regional for a like SAARC not effective• Implementation power is weak	post 2010 program	
