INDICATIVE FRAMEWORK OF CBD TARGETS, ACTIVITIES AND INDICATORS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING (COLUMN 1 TO 4)
WITH INTEGRATED WI TARGETS AND JUSTIFICATION (COLUMN 5 AND 6)

Target	Means & examples of activities	Suggested Milestones* (abbreviated form)	Possible Indicators (Parenthesis) = new indicator	WI recommendations for changes	Justification for the WI proposed changes
Strategic Goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society					
1. **By 2020, everyone is aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to protect it.**	Implement CEPA programmes Active engagement of citizens Develop citizen action lists Principles and messages of education for sustainable development	By 2011 basic public awareness campaigns about biodiversity & steps people can take to protect it are initiated By 2014 national baseline surveys are carried out & comprehensive national strategies to promote awareness of the value of biodiversity are prepared & adopted	(# opinion surveys) (#/time of biodiversity volunteers) (#education programmes or materials) (# visits to museums, parks) (Dem& for/consumption of biodiversity friendly products) (# programmes for citizen led actions)	**Endorsed.**	
2. **By 2020, the values of biodiversity are integrated by all countries in their national accounts, national and local strategies and planning processes and by business, applying the Ecosystem Approach.**	Value biodiversity & ecosystem services Apply environmental accounting Mainstream biodiversity in poverty reduction, development strategies and development cooperation Develop & apply payment for ecosystem services mechanisms Develop private Sector guidelines & practices	By 2012, work on bio-physical inventories of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services is initiated and, by 2014, a work programme for reflecting biodiversity and ecosystem values in national accounts is developed By 2014 (…) biodiversity, (…) is integrated into PRSPs & other national development plans, & are routinely included in EIA< SEA& spatial planning By 2018 most important aspects of biodiversity & ecosystem services are reflected in national statistics	(# countries with PRSP/NDP incorporating biodiversity) (# countries with biodiversity reflected in national statistics) (#companies / market share with biodiversity friendly practices)	**Suggest rewording target to:** 2. By 2020, the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services are integrated by all countries in their national accounts, national and local strategies and planning processes and by business, applying the Ecosystem Approach. **Revised "means & examples of activities" :** Mainstream biodiversity in poverty reduction, development strategies, IWRM plans and development cooperation y 2014 (…) biodiversity, (…) is integrated into PRSPs & other national development plans,	The inland waters programme highlights the crisis in freshwater systems and the importance of influencing indirect drivers. Therefore this must be picked up in this target.. IWRM policy planning and implementation is the most appropriate framework to highlight but we must ensure that ecosystem services are highlighted in these docs – otherwise it stays as biodiversity and The alternative would be to suggest a new target that picks this up, given the dire state of freshwater systems as compared to

* As contained in annex II to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/10.

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				& are routinely included in EIA< SEA, IWRM & spatial planning **Add milestone** *By 2014 biodiversity value and ecosystem service values are integrated into corporate decision making and operational standards, as reflected in EIA's and SEA's.*	others.
3. By 2020, subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied.	Application of CBD guidance on SEA & incentive measures Application of relevant OECD guidance Implement national or regional measures to remove perverse subsidies Complete WTO negotiations on fishery subsidies and agricultural domestic support Use of strategic environmental assessment	By 2012 (…) subsidy inventories are established by all OECD countries, & an assessment of their effectiveness (…) cost-efficiency, and impacts on biodiversity, is being initiated By 2014 prioritized plans of action for subsidy removal or reform are prepared & adopted By 2016 subsidy programmes identified in the plans of actions are being effectively phased out by 2020, & freed funds, in accordance with national priorities, are redirected to(…) biodiversity	(Value of subsidies directly linked to production in agriculture, fisheries and other relevant sectors) (Successful conclusion of WTO negotiations on fishery subsidies & on agricultural domestic support)	**To add to milestones:** Policies developed to support the use or production of biomass / biofuels should include criteria that exclude the loss and degradation of biodiversity rich and carbon rich ecosystems such as natural forests, wetlands, peatlands and grasslands and should include tresholds for the greenhouse gas emissions connected to the loss of organic carbon stocks. **To add to the indicators:** No areas of natural forests, wetlands, grasslands or other natural ecosystems should be converted to crops that receive direct or indirect incentives or subisidies for biofuel or biomass production.	
4. **By 2020, Governments and stakeholders, at all levels, have formulated, and begun to implement,**	Create inter-ministerial committees Nationally-developed guidelines	By 2014 Governments & major private sector actors, at sector or company level, have developed assessments of their ecological footprint, &	Ecological footprint & related concepts (# sectors, by country & company, with management	**Suggest rewording target to:** By 2020, humanity's global ecological	

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sustainability plans to keep the use of resources within ecological limits.	Develop sector guidelines Ecosystem management in city districts Develop consumption-related sector plans Promote dialogue among sectors & stakeholders SEA & economic tools	have developed sustainability plans to reduce their footprint By 2018, Governments & major private sector actors can demonstrate progress towards sustainability	plans incorporating biodiversity) (# plans with clear & measurable targets) (# countries with SEA tools including biodiversity, & their application at multiple levels of government)	footprint falls below its 2000 level and continues its downward trend. **Additional "means & examples of activities" :** Allocate water to ecosystems, based on environmental flow analysis	
Strategic Goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.					
5. **By 2020, the loss and degradation of forests and other natural habitats is halved**.	Spatial planning Enforce existing laws & regulations Implement REDD Improvements in production efficiency Recognize the value of ecosystem services Prevent loss of primary forests and other high-value habitats.	By 2014 national legislation & land-use plans or zonation maps have been reviewed & updated in relation to national targets (…), & spatial planning tools are made available for wide use By 2014 additional measures are taken, as necessary, including enhanced law enforcement and use of incentive measures	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems & habitats, eg: forest area, wetlands Trends in abundance & distribution of species Connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems Proportion of products from sustainable sources The incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure	**Suggest rewording target to:** 5. By 2020, the ___ loss and degradation of natural habitats is halted and reversed via restoration to the level of 2010. **New target 5 bis1:** By 2020 conversion and fragmentation of wetlands is halted. **New target 5 bis2:** By 2020, the loss and degradation of natural forests is halted. **Milestones revised:** By 2014 national legislation & land- and water use plans or zonation maps have been reviewed & updated in relation to national targets (…),	The originally formulated goal is unclear in what is exactly halved (touching the discussion on what is a forest" . For many habitats, like forests and wetlands; this is not ambitious enough. Under UNFCCC, ambitions are already formulated to end deforestation in 2030. Halting the net los is better; including the option to restore area to natural state; in order to compensate for the loss of other areas. Sub-targets for forests and wetlands can be added to provide additional attention to these habitats.
6. **By 2020, overfishing is ended and destructive fishing practices are eliminated.**	Reduce fishing intensity & areas through collaborative partnerships with local communities & fishery organizations Code of Conduct for Responsible	By 2012 Parties should have taken steps to address the management of fishing capacity for international fisheries requiring urgent attention (…) By 2012 Parties should have eliminated	Distribution & abundance of fish species, (proportion of collapsed species), (fisheries catch) (catch per unit effort)	**Target Endorsed.** **Milestones revised:** By 2012 Parties should develop or update national assessments of	Removal of emphasis on marine ecosystems only as attention and urgency for (inland) fisheries is also needed.

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	Fisheries. 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development. Development of regional mechanisms to manage share fisheries	destructive fishing practices By 2012 Parties should develop or update national assessments of fishing capacity & national plans for the management of fishing capacity, (…) in order to halve the pressure on ecosystems by 2015 & end overfishing (…) by 2020 By 2015 Parties should have restored stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield By 2015 ecosystems from fishing is halved, globally.	Marine trophic index (proportion of stocks overexploited) Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources	fishing capacity & national plans for the management of fishing capacity, (…) in order to halve the pressure on ~~marine~~ ecosystems by 2015 & end overfishing (…) by 2020 By 2015 degradation of ecosystems from fishing is halved, globally.	
7. **By 2020, all areas under agriculture, aquaculture, forestry are managed sustainably.**	Implement sustainable forest, agriculture & aquaculture management Apply law & governance mechanisms Apply good agricultural practices Reduce pesticide use & apply integrated pest management Promoted certification & labelling Implement *Satoyama* & similar initiatives Develop sustainable management criteria for different sectors Learn from customary use of biodiversity practised by indigenous & local communities	By 2012 all Parties have identified or developed & promoted sustainability criteria &/or good practices for agriculture, aquaculture & forestry By 2015 the area of agriculture, aquaculture and forestry managed according to sustainability criteria has doubled	Area of forest, agricultural & aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management Extent of use of good agricultural practices Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animal's cultivated plants & fish species of major socioeconomic importance. The ecological footprint & related concepts, (use of good agricultural practices)	**Additional "means & examples of activities" :** - Develop and apply tools to support sustainable agricultural development planning." - New ecosystem based approached to agriculture, aqua culture and forestry are developed, tested and if successful replicated. **Add to milistones:** By 2015 all aid programmes that support agricultural/aquaculture schemes require sustainability guarantees as one of the measures of success	
8. **By 2020, pollution from excess nutrients and other sources has been brought below critical ecosystem loads.**	Promote appropriate & efficient fertilizer use & disposal of wastes from livestock (good agricultural practices) Improve sewage	By 2014 Parties have developed national assessments of the impact of nutrient loading & other pollution on ecosystems & have developed strategies & polices to reduce such	Nitrogen deposition Water quality in aquatic ecosystems Ecological footprint & related concepts, (Total nutrient	8. **Suggest rewording target to**: By 2020, pollution from excess nutrients and other contaminants have been brought below critical ecosystem	There is expected to be a global crisis in phosphorus availability in the coming decades that will negatively affect food production. The world's

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	treatment Strategic use of wetlands. Better control of point sources of pollution Develop national water quality guidelines	pollution By 2015 most ecosystems show declining nutrient loads & levels of other pollutants	use, nutrient loading in fresh-water & marine areas) Human-induced ecosystem failure (Incidence of hypoxic zones & algal blooms)	loads. **Under "means & examples of activities" add:** Promote phosphorus capture and recycling. **Under "means & examples of activities" change:** Improve sewage treatment Strategic use of constructed wetlands. Better control of point and diffuse sources of pollution	easily accessible sources of phosphorus are declining and it is lost from many sources to aquatic ecosystems. Phosphorus capture will both help to mitigate the impact of this impending crisis and help reduce the impact on ecosystems. The original version refers to "nutrients and other sources" – nutrients are not sources of pollution they are a type of contaminant.
9. **By 2020, pathways for the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species have been controlled, and established invasive alien species are identified, prioritized and controlled or eradicated**.	Increase effectiveness of border controls & quarantine measures Address pet trade Control spread of invasive species Study & monitor emerging wildlife infectious diseases Better coordination with national & regional bodies responsible for plant & animal health. WTO-SPS Standards & Trade Development Facility	By 2014 potential pathways for invasive alien species are identified using a risk assessment framework, lists of the most harmful invasive species are developed, action plans are developed & relevant legislation is reviewed By 2016 actions have been taken to address the most important introduction pathways & the most serious invasions	Trends in invasive alien species (# countries with national invasive species strategies & action plans) (# countries which have ratified relevant international agreements & standards) The Red List Index for impacts of invasive alien species	**Add Milestone:** By 2016 end public schemes to introduce exotic aquatic species in semi natural and natural ecosystems.	It is important to note that deliberate introduction leads to problems of evasive species. Freshwater fish biodiversity is extremely rich but heavily threatened; many fish species are at the brink of extinction. Introduction of commercial species is a major cause of this problem; introduced species can spread over many lakes, ponds and rivers after for instance heavy rainfall. Many examples show that gross fish stocks often decrease once the endemic fish populations

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					vanish.. Ending the introduction of evasive fish species is a crucial step to halt the problem.
10. **By 2020, manage the multiple pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable species and ecosystems impacted by climate change and ocean acidification so as to maintain their integrity and functioning**.	Reduce CO2 & other GHG emissions Optimize ecosystem management to remove CO2 Conduct vulnerability assessments Reduce non-climate related pressures: pollution/sediment ation, overexploitation & physical damage Marine Protected Areas including no-take zones	By 2012 assess the integrity of coral reefs & pressures arising from land-based pollution as well as from unsustainable fishing & recreational & other activities, & develop a strategy to minimize these By 2014 fully implement the strategy to minimize pressures on coral reefs arising from land-based pollution/sedimentation as well as from unsustainable fishing & recreational activities	The marine trophic index, The incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure (coral bleaching) Health & well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods & services The ecological footprint & related concepts	**Suggest rewording target to:** 10. By 2020, the integrity and functioning of vulnerable ecosystems, in particular coral reefs and inland waters impacted by climate change or ocean acidification has been maintained by significantly reducing the multiple pressures acting on these ecosystems. **Additional "means & examples of activities"** : Zoning in the arctic to protect vulnerable ecosystems . **Add milestone:** By 2015, no further conversion of peatlands for landuses that require drainage.	It is clear that any ecosystem whose character is dependent on water is highly vulnerable to climate change. The case is well made in the Inland waters review – so we would suggest adding inland waters here. An alternative would be to divide the target and have one specifically on coral reefs, climate change and ocean acidification and one on inland waters and climate change. In addition Arctic areas are very vulnerable to climate change. Drainage of peatlands makes these areas more vulnerable to the impats of climate change.
Strategic Goal C. Safeguard ecosystems, species & genetic diversity					
11. **By 2020, at least 15% of land, freshwater and sea areas, including the areas of particular importance for biodiversity, have been protected through representative networks of effectively managed**	Protect critical areas identified in line with CBD annex I (high biodiversity areas & areas providing critical services) Cooperation with indigenous & local communities. Effective & sustainable management of protected areas	By 2012 in the marine area, a global network of comprehensive, representative & effectively managed national & regional protected area system is established By 2012 all protected areas have effective management in existence (…) By 2015 all protected areas & protected area	Coverage of protected areas Management effectiveness of protected areas Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems & habitats Water quality in aquatic ecosystems	**Suggest rewording target to:** 11. By 2020, at least **20%** of land, freshwater and sea areas, **especially** the areas of particular importance for biodiversity, have been protected through	Increase percentage to be more ambitious and reflective of the need to protect more landscapes, seascapes and flyways. Design and implement

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protected areas and other means, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape.	Integrate protected areas into the wider land- & seascape, & relevant sectors Apply the ecosystem approach taking into account connectivity & ecological networks, Limit processes/activities harmful to biodiversity	systems are integrated into the wider land- & seascape, & relevant sectors (…)	Connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems The marine trophic index, The overlay of protected areas with ecoregions, Water quality in aquatic ecosystems	representative networks of effectively managed protected areas and other means, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape. **or** By 2020, significant biodiversity and ecosystem services have been safeguarded through the protection of at least **15%** of land, freshwater and sea areas, including with priority for the areas of particular importance for biodiversity, in representative ecological networks at relevant scales of effectively managed protected areas and through other means, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape. **Reword means and example of activities to** Integrate protected areas into the wider land- & seascape, flyways & relevant sectors Apply the ecosystem approach taking into account connectivity & integrity of ecological networks and flyways (including for intercontinental migrants), **Add milestone** By 2015 flyway networks of coherent, comprehensive & effectively managed	incentive mechanisms for the management and restoration of critical areas through engagement of communities and other stakeholders Requirements of migratory species need to be adequately included in development of coherent and comprehensive networks of protected areas that cover all stages of annual lifecycle (breeding, staging, moulting, non-breeding/wintering)

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				national & regional protected areas are established and integrated into the wider land- and seascape, covering the whole world	
12. **The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented.**	Identification & protection of priority areas; Implement species recovery & conservation programmes; *Ex situ* conservation measures The re-introduction of species to habitats from which they have been extirpated. The identification & protection of areas important for at risk species. Integrate species conservation into sustainable ecosystem service generation, incentivising stakeholders	By 2012 information on (…) threatened species has been reviewed &, where necessary, updated & the status of ecosystems in which they occur has been assessed By 2012 conservation measures have been taken to prevent imminent extinctions By 2014 preliminary national Red List assessments have been conducted By 2016 a strategy for the prevention of extinctions of all nationally threatened species is in place	Change in status of threatened species Protected area coverage (Proportion of known threatened species protected)	**Endorsed.**	
13. **By 2020, the status of crop and livestock genetic diversity in agricultural ecosystems and of wild relatives has improved.**	Maintenance of crop & livestock varieties on farm Establish protected areas for wild relatives Continue to establish & develop genebanks	By 2014 programmes for *in situ* conservation of crop & livestock genetic diversity are included in national biodiversity strategies & action plans	Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, & fish species of major socio-economic importance (# genebank accessions) ex situ crop collections,	**Endorsed.**	
Strategic Goal D. Enhance the benefits from biodiversity & ecosystems.					
14. **By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, and contribute to local livelihoods, are identified and safeguarded or are being restored, and adequate and equitable access to essential ecosystem**	Develop ecological networks, corridors linking protected areas, riparian strips, flyways for migratory birds, etc. Apply Integrated river basin management, integrated coastal zone	By 2012 information on the services provided by ecosystems & the benefits received by local & indigenous communities is compiled & reviewed By 2014 national strategies or polices for enhanced provision of & access to essential ecosystem services are developed as a contribution to poverty	Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems Health & well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods & services Biodiversity used in food & medicine Incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure		Livelihood systems related to ecosystems can be more than local. For instance mangroves providing fish nurseries that support marine fisheries. In development terms

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services is guaranteed for all, especially indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.	management. Implement & support the Satoyama initiative & similar initiatives Identify biodiversity & ecosystem services of particular value to the poor & vulnerable	reduction and sustainable development strategies			marginalised groups is generally understood to include / mean women and children. Alternatively we recommend explicitly recognising these here.
15. **By 2020, the contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem resilience and to carbon storage and sequestration is enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded lands, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.**	Implement mechanisms related to REDD Protect peatlands & other key wetlands Improve soil management Up-scaling landscape restoration efforts Incentive schemes under discussion in the context of the climate change negotiations, & additional schemes for other terrestrial, freshwater & coastal ecosystems	By 2014, information on the potential contribution of all ecosystems to carbon storage & sequestration is compiled & reviewed & a national strategy for the enhancement of the contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem resilience & carbon storage has been prepared & adopted, taking into account provisions under UNFCCC & UNCCD (…). By 2014 a national plan for ecosystem restoration is in place and being implemented	Storage of carbon & other GHG (using UNFCCC inventories supplemented by scientific assessments) The ecological footprint & related concepts Trophic integrity of other systems	**NEW suggested targets:** 15. By 2015, the contribution of ecosystem restoration and management is fully taken into account in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies, policies and plans. 15. By 2020, the loss and degradation of carbon rich ecosystems such as forests and peatlands is halted in a manner that reduces the global greenhouse gas emissions from these ecosystems by 50%. **Additional "means & examples of activities"** : Regulating water flows and water quality. Restore coastal ecosystems that function as buffers against storms. Strategic Environmental Assessments for major adaptation schemes under consideration.	The crucial role of ecosystems to attenuate the impacts of extreme weather events is often overlooked and not taken into account in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies, strategies and plans. Alternative hard engineer solutions often have adverse impacts on ecosystem services. Annually, approximately 6 gigatonne carbon dioxide is emitted through deforestation and forest degradation (4.4 Gt) and peatsoil degradation (1.8); roughly 17% of all carbon dioxide emissions. The loss of these two ecosystems equals 17% of all global carbon dioxide emissions and need to be addressed as a crucial element to address

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					climate change. In addition, these ecosystems contain many other values related to their biodiversity. Within UN FCCC, it is proposed by major groups of Parties to halve these losses by 2020 and totally end carbon losses through deforestation in 2030.
Strategic Goal E. Enhance implementation through planning, knowledge management and capacity development, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.					
16. **By 2020, each Party has implemented an effective national biodiversity strategy, contributing to the achievement of the mission, goals and targets of the Strategic Plan.**	Further develop National planning processes. Further develop National clearing house mechanisms Where appropriate, regional and subnational strategies should be developed. The effective use of NBSAPs as tools for mainstreaming biodiversity across government & society	By 2012, each Party has adopted a set of national targets to contribute to the global targets of this Strategic Plan & has begun to incorporate these into its national biodiversity strategy By 2014 each Party has adopted an up-to-date, effective & operational national biodiversity strategy which contributes to the Strategic Plan with responsibilities allocated among sectors, levels of government, & other stakeholders, & has coordination mechanisms in place to ensure implementation of the actions needed	(# countries with revised NBSAPs) (% implementation of NBSAPs) (# countries with national CHM websites) (# visitors/per year at each national CHM websites) (quality of web content & on-line services) (web user feedback)	**Endorsed target but note of concern regarding proposed means.**	The means suggested are not complementary with the target. Many countries already have a NBSAP (87% and 11 more are in the process of designing one). Focus should be on implementation. The means & examples should thus be revised, not the target.
17. **By 2020, access to genetic resources is enhanced, and substantial benefits are shared, consistent with the international regime on access & benefit-sharing.**	Provide technical assistance to develop national ABS frameworks & legislation & implement the international regime. Implement awareness raising activities among users & providers of genetic resources Provide technical assistance to support research	By 2012 the international regime on access & benefit-sharing enters into force By 2014 all countries have developed the domestic policies & initiated relevant measures in line with the Convention, & the international regime on access & benefit-sharing, as appropriate	Access & Benefit-sharing (# countries Party to international regime, ITPGRFA) (# national ABS frameworks, legislation) (# ABS agreements) (# technical assistance programmes) (Value of benefits shared)	**Endorsed.**	

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	& utilization of genetic resources to generate value				
18. **By 2020, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are protected and their contribution to the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity is recognized and enhanced.**	Implement Article 8(j) Implement & support the Satoyama initiative & similar initiatives	By 2012 a review of the use of traditional knowledge, innovations & practices, (…) has been carried out in collaboration with indigenous & local communities By 2014 adequate measures to protect traditional knowledge & the rights of indigenous & local communities to practice their traditional knowledge, innovations & practices have been put in place By 2016 a strategy to promote traditional knowledge, innovations & practices, with the approval of the knowledge holders (…), has been developed & put in place	Status & trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages Other indicators of the status of indigenous and traditional knowledge are under development.	**Endorsed.**	
19. **By 2020, knowledge technologies relating to biodiversity, its value functioning, its status trends, the consequences of its loss, are improved widely shared**.	Further development of the clearing house mechanism at national & global levels. Improve understanding of biodiversity, relationship with ecosystem services & human well-being and consequences of loss; Reduce uncertainties concerning the causes & consequences of biodiversity loss in future scenarios Improve global monitoring & capacity to use indicators Improvements to the science-policy interface	By 2012 a review of the relevant knowledge and technologies potential available in-country & of the gaps in knowledge and technologies necessary to implement the Convention, has been carried out By 2014 a national clearing-house mechanism is established, together with a strategy to improve access to knowledge and technologies	Indicator to be developed (# countries using biodiversity indicators) (#cases technical assistance to developing countries) visitors/per year at each national CHM websites	**Endorsed.**	
20. **By 2020, capacity (human resources and financing) for implementing the Convention has**	Increase ODA Reinforce domestic capacity Implement innovative financing		Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention	**Endorsed.**	

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increased tenfold.	mechanisms Apply appropriate allocation of resources Improve dialogue & coordination among donors & recipients of bilateral & multilateral aid Undertake training & capacity-building Promote professional networks & exchange of expertise		(# officials & experts qualified on biodiversity related matters)		
