



Convention on Biological Diversity

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS FOR 2010 AND BEYOND 2010

1. This note summarizes national biodiversity targets (primarily quantitative), and other relevant targets, for 2010 and beyond 2010, based on the information provided in the fourth national reports and other related information published by countries. This note also covers national targets developed or adopted for the implementation of those targets included in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the programme of work on protected areas. Information in this note is presented regionally on a country-by-country basis.

2. In decision X/2 (paragraph 3(b)), Parties and other Governments, are urged to develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets, as a flexible framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities and taking into account both the global targets and the status and trends of biological diversity in the country, and the resources provided through the strategy for resource mobilization, with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets, and report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting. Some targets listed below may be relevant to implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

AFRICA

Benin

- By 2025, assure the advent of sustainable development through the integration of environment in the national development strategy.
- By 2015, modernize agriculture to an ecologically acceptable level. (Specific objective of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan)
- Stop, reverse the degradation process of national forest capital through the implementation of mechanisms that assign responsibility to the communities and guide them towards alternative revenue sources. (Programme for Forest and Adjacent Lands Management (PGFTR) for the period 2002-2011)
- The relationship between the supply of and demand for woodfuels is improved and the promotion of alternative energy sources is assured. (Project Firewood, phase II (PBF II) for the period 2004-2010)
- By 2012, 40% of degraded plant formations are restored. (Objective/indicator extracted from a list of national biodiversity indicators developed in 2002)
- By 2015, to make Benin a dynamic agricultural force that is competitive, respectful of the environment, a creator of wealth, while responding to the socio-economic development needs of the population. Specifically, this will entail (...)

- Guaranteeing sustainable management of land, farming and fishing zones Benin has defined its vision for agriculture in its revival plan for agriculture (MAEP, 2008)
- By 2015, identify and protect all regions in Benin of importance in terms of phytodiversity. (National target re target (b) (v) of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)
- By 2012, conduct studies on the genetic diversity of all species under threat in Benin to identify zones of diversity and genetic pools for inclusion in different conservation strategies. (National target re Target (b) (vii) of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)
- By 2012, evaluate the contribution of botanical gardens and other *ex situ* collections to the national objective for plant conservation. (National target re target (b) (viii) of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)
- By 2015, elaborate and adopt a sustainable development plan for classified forests in Benin. (National target re Target (c) (xii) of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)
- By 2015, capitalize on the traditional knowledge of the population on the uses of plants and integrate this information throughout the education systems. (National target re Target (c) (xiii) of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)

Botswana

- Botswana has adopted almost all the goals and targets of the 2010 target framework except for Goal 11. Botswana's national biodiversity strategy is part of the Government's Vision 2016.

Burkina Faso

- By 2010, achieve the objectives of the National Strategy for Rural Forest Fire Management in at least 50% of the national territory. Decrease coverage of burned surface from 30% to 15% in accordance with the Rural Development Strategy to be implemented by 2015.

Burundi

- By 2010, the mountain massifs of Ruyigi and Inanzegwe and the tropophile forests of Kumoso will be set aside for regeneration and rehabilitation. (National target re Activity 1.1.6 of the programme of work on protected areas)

Central African Republic

- By 2015, extend the protected areas network to 15% of the national territory, in accordance with the National Environmental Action Plan and the National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation. However, with the institution of hunting sectors in IUCN-classified protected areas, this rate could surpass 24% of the national territory.

Cote d'Ivoire

- In 1988, the Government adopted a Master Plan for Forests with the objective to re-establish, by 2015, the production potential of the Ivorian forests to the level that existed in the 1980s.
- By 2025, produce an updated inventory of national flora. (National target re Objective 1 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)
- By 2025, evaluate the conservation status of national flora. (National target re Objective 2 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)
- By 2025, conserve at least 20% of the total area of national ecological zones. (National target re Objective 4 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)

- By 2025, conserve the majority of plant species under threat in protected areas and national forests. (National target re Objective 7 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation)

Lesotho

- National Vision 2020: The country's diversity of life systems will be supported and protected by a nation which is environmentally conscious and whose people are in balanced existence with the natural environment. Basotho will derive continuing benefits from the conservation and sustainable use of their biodiversity. The several global conventions and treaties that Lesotho has signed and ratified shall be translated into concrete actions which will sustain care and management of the environment at large.

Liberia

- By 2011, in regard to agricultural biodiversity, review and implement incentive measures for private sector investment consistent with the investment code as well as tax and revenue laws.
- By 2011, in regard to inland water, increase access to safe drinking water from 25-50%, including to 45% of rural population.
- By 2011, ensure that EIA/EIS are undertaken and that environmental practices in project developments/implementation are sound.

Malawi

- By 2007, the Environmental Protection Agency is established and operational.
- By 2008, pathways for major potential alien invasive species are controlled and management plans are in place for major alien invasive species that threaten major ecosystems of Malawi.
- By 2008, cross-border management committees are established along shared natural resources; guidelines for cross-border management of natural resources developed and implemented.
- By 2008, new and additional financial resources are transferred to Malawi; regulations and code of conduct for use of development aid are developed and implemented.
- By 2008, sectoral policies are revised to incorporate biodiversity issues.
- By 2008, Biodiversity Trust Funds are established and fully operational; guidelines for establishing biodiversity working groups are developed and implemented.
- By 2009, databases of genetic resources are created and published.
- By 2010, biodiversity hotspots including lakes and wetlands, mountains and terrestrial habitats and ecosystems outside the protected areas network are identified, characterized and protected.
- By 2010, areas of particular importance to biodiversity such as Miombo ecoregions, Afromontane ecoregions of forest ecosystems and wetlands diversity effectively conserved.
- By 2010, restore, maintain or reduce the decline of population of species of 50 threatened species.
- By 2010, benefits arising from commercial and other utilisation of genetic resources are equally shared with stakeholders.
- By 2010, illegal trade on endangered species is reduced.

- By 2010, biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, food security and health care identified and maintained.
- By 2010, guidelines and regulation for establishing and managing village natural resource management areas are developed and implemented; community natural resource management areas are identified and managed.
- By 2010, guidelines, procedures and mechanisms for technology transfer are developed and implemented.
- By 2010, diplomas, certificates, BSc and degrees in biodiversity management are established and fully functional in universities and other natural resource management training institutions; relevant posts (e.g. taxonomists, ecologists, geneticists) and training opportunities are identified and implemented.
- By 2010, curricula and guidelines for primary and secondary schools are developed and fully implemented; training needs and institutions for teachers are identified, prioritized and promoted; guidelines for community participation and education for environmental and natural resources management are developed and fully implemented.
- By 2010, policy guidelines on biodiversity information management are developed and/or reviewed; regulations and guidelines on biodiversity information standards and on access and benefit sharing of biodiversity information are developed.

Mauritania

- The National Environmental Action Plan (2007-2011) addresses questions related to biological diversity in its strategic axes 3 and 4 and contains some objectives that are measurable and time-bound. For example:
 - Improved coastal governance by means of implementing, in particular, a policy for coastal management in reference to Mauritania's Master Plan for Coastline Management (PDALM) (Objective 12.3)
 - Implementation of a sustainable monitoring system for monitoring the impact of offshore exploration and exploitation activities on fishing resources, the impact of activities on onshore pastoral and aquatic resources as well as on public health. (Objective 13.4)
 - Evaluation of the strategic impacts of the oil and mining sector. (Objective 13.5)
 - Capacity development for women in rural areas. (Objective 16.2)

Mauritius

- By 2015, place 10% of the Mauritian terrestrial area within a Protected Area Network (PAN).

Mozambique

- By 2010, increase the percentage of conservation area from 11% to 16%.

Namibia

- Several national targets related to the Programme of Work for Protected Areas were set for implementation in the 2006-2010 period.

Niger

- Expand *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation of biological diversity to increase the surface of protected areas from 6.6% in 2004 to 10% by 2015, with improved biological diversity. (National objective contained in the Rural Development Strategy re Objective 1.1. of the 2010 target).

Nigeria

- By 2011, as directed by the Government of Nigeria, oil companies in the country will stop gas flaring which is a major threat to biodiversity. (This target was originally set for implementation by 2010.)

Rwanda

- Forest cover will be increased from 20% to 23% and annual wood consumption reduced by 30%, and soil erosion by 24%. (Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2008-2012)).

South Africa

- South Africa has a protected areas target of 8.7% (from currently 6.5%) by 2013 and 12% by 2028. NPAES contains 20-year targets for each of South Africa's 400 vegetation types to increase representation of ecosystems in the protected areas network (National Protection Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)).

Uganda

- Uganda has adopted many of global targets contained in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the programme of work on protected areas.

AMERICAS

Antigua and Barbuda

- By 2010, develop national land use plan with areas identified for protection zoned and provide legal protection under the Physical Planning Act.
- By 2012, develop and implement the botanical garden plan.
- By 2012, prepare policy document and establish standards regarding biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas that are managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.

Argentina

- By 2015, the principles of sustainable development are integrated in all policies and programmes of the country which results in reversing the loss of natural (environmental) resources.

Brazil

National 2010 biodiversity targets adopted by CONABIO

National Biodiversity Policy Component 1 – Knowledge of biodiversity - (GSPC Focal Area A)

- Target 1.1 - An expanded and accessible list of formally described species of Brazilian plants and vertebrates, and of invertebrates and micro-organisms, these possibly selectively developed, in the form of permanent databases.

- Target 1.2 - National Taxonomy Programme established, aiming at a 50% increase in scientific records with an emphasis on new species descriptions.
- Target 1.3 - Virtual Brazilian Biodiversity Institute created and the expansion of the Biodiversity Research Programme (PPBio) from Amazonia and the Caatinga to the remaining biomes in order to increase availability of information on biodiversity.

National Biodiversity Policy Component 2 — Conservation of biodiversity (Focal areas 1 and 4 of the CDB framework of goals and targets)

Objective 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes

- Target 2.1 - At least 30% of the Amazon biome and 10% of the remaining biomes and the coastal and marine zone effectively conserved through protected areas within the National Conservation Area System (SNUC).
- Target 2.2 - Protection of biodiversity guaranteed in at least 2/3 of the Priority Areas for Biodiversity by means of SNUC Protected Areas, Indigenous Lands, and Quilombola Territories.
- Target 2.3 - Temporary or permanent no-fishing zones, to protect fish stocks and integrated with protected areas, comprising 10% of the marine zone.

Objective 2. Promote the conservation of species diversity

- Target 2.4 - All species officially recognized as threatened with extinction in Brazil the object of action plans and active advisory groups.
- Target 2.5 - 100% of threatened species effectively conserved in protected areas.
- Target 2.6 - 25% reduction in the annual rate of increase of threatened species of fauna on the National List and De-listing of 25% of species currently on the National List.
- Target 2.7 - A preliminary national-level assessment of the conservation status of all known plant and vertebrate species and a selective assessment of invertebrates.
- Target 2.8 - 60% of threatened plant species conserved in ex situ collections and 10% of threatened plant species included in recovery and restoration programmes.
- Target 2.9 - 60% of migratory species are the object of action plans and 30% of these have conservation programmes implemented.

Objective 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity

- Target 2.10 - 70% of the genetic diversity of socio-economically valuable cultivated or exploited wild plant species and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.
- Target 2.11 - 50% of priority species under the Plants for the Future Project conserved *in situ* and on-farm.
- Target 2.12 - 60% of the genetic diversity of Brazilian wild relatives of cultivated plant species of the ten priority genera effectively conserved *in situ* and/or *ex situ*.

Objective 8. Maintain the capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods

- Target 2.13 - Capacity of ecosystems within Priority Areas for Biodiversity to deliver goods and services maintained or increased.

- Target 2.14 - Significant increase in actions to support on-farm conservation of the components of agro-biodiversity that ensure maintenance of sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially for local communities and indigenous peoples.

National Biodiversity Policy Component 3 – Sustainable use of the components of biodiversity (CBD focal area 2)

Objective 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption

- Target 3.1 - 30% of non-timber plant products obtained from sustainably managed sources.
- Target 3.2 - Recovery of at least 30% of main fish stocks through participative management and capture control.
- Target 3.3 - 40% of the area in Amazonia under forest management plans certified.
- Target 3.4 - 80% of Extractive Reserves and Sustainable Development Reserves benefit from sustainable management of fauna and flora species important for food or economically, with management plans prepared and implemented.
- Target 3.5 - 80% reduction in unsustainable consumption of fauna and flora resources in sustainable development protected areas .
- Target 3.6 - o species of wild fauna or flora endangered by international trade in accordance with CITES provisions.
- Target 3.7 - Significant reduction in illegal trade in fauna and flora species within Brazil.
- Target 3.8 - 80% increase in innovation and added value for new biodiversity-based products.
- Target 3.9 - 80% increase in new sustainable uses of biodiversity in medicine and foods leading to marketable products.
- Target 3.10 - Significant increase in detection, control and repression of biopiracy.
- Target 3.11 - Significant increase of investment in studies, projects and research on sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Target 3.12 - 80% increase in the number of patents deriving from components of biodiversity.
- Target 3.13 - Support of the Commission for Coordination of Ecological and Economic Zoning for the preparation and conclusion of ecological and economic zoning plans for at least 50% of Brazilian states.

National Biodiversity Policy Component 4 – Monitoring, assessment, prevention and mitigation of impacts on biodiversity (CBD focal area 3)

Objective 5. Reduce pressures leading to loss of biodiversity, changes of use and land degradation and unsustainable use of waters

- Target 4.1 - 100% reduction in the rate of deforestation in the Atlantic Forest biome, 75% in the Amazonian biome and 50% in remaining biomes.
- Target 4.2 - Overall reduction of 25% in the number of fires (heat spots) in each biome.

- Target 4.3 - Creation and consolidation of a systematic and standardized nation-wide biodiversity monitoring network.

Objective 6. Control threats from alien invasive species

- Target 4.4 - Action plans for prevention and control prepared for all species listed under the National Assessment of Alien Invasive Species.
- Target 4.5 - Management plans implemented for the control of at least 25 of the principal invasive exotic species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species in Brazil.

Objective 7. Address threats to biodiversity from climate change and pollution

- Target 4.6 - 50% of sources of water and soil pollution and their impacts on biodiversity controlled.
- Target 4.7 - Support to bio-geographic studies to include the predictability of species occurrence associated with potential climate changes using Geographic Information Systems.

National Biodiversity Policy Component 5 – Access to genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and benefit sharing (CBD focal areas 5 and 6)

Objective 9. Maintain the socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities

- Target 5.1 - All public policies relevant to traditional knowledge implemented in accordance with Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Target 5.2 - Knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and traditional communities protected.
- Target 5.3 - 100% of scientific and general publications deriving from access to traditional knowledge identify the origin of the traditional knowledge.
- Target 5.4 - 100% of cases of access to traditional knowledge include prior informed consent, obligatory sharing of knowledge generated and sharing of benefits.

Objective 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits deriving from the utilization of genetic resources

- Target 5.5 - Access and benefit sharing legislation, consistent with the Convention on Biological Diversity, approved by the National Congress and implemented and 100% of access and shipment activities conform to national legislation.
- Target 5.6 - Benefits resulting from commercial utilization of genetic resources effectively shared fairly and equitably in support of biodiversity conservation.
- Target 5.7 - 100% of applications for patents on inventions of products or processes deriving from access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge include identification of origin and proof of authorized access.
- Target 5.8 - Sharing of benefits in accordance with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture implemented in Brazil.
- National Biodiversity Policy Component 6 – Education, public awareness, information and outreach on biodiversity (GSPC focal area D).

- Target 6.1- Inclusion of the importance of biological diversity and the need for its conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing in communication, education and public awareness programmes.
- Target 6.2 - Increased access to high quality information on conservation, sustainable use and sharing of benefits of biodiversity.
- Target 6.3 - Establishment and strengthening of action networks for the conservation, sustainable use and sharing of benefits of biodiversity.

National Biodiversity Policy Component 7 – Increased legal and institutional capacity for biodiversity management (CBD focal area 7)

Objective 11. Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention

- Target 7.1 - New and additional financial resources, from public and private, domestic and international sources obtained and available for use in Brazil making possible the effective implementation of its commitments to the CBD programmes of work, in accordance with Article 20.
- Target 7.2 - Implementation of initiatives that promote the transfer to Brazil of environmentally sustainable technologies developed in other countries for the effective implementation of the CBD programmes of work, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4 and Article 16.
- Target 7.3 - Promotion of the exchange and transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies between developing countries for the effective implementation of the CBD programmes of work, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4 and Article 16.

Canada

- Federal MPA agencies are presently working towards establishment of an additional 13 to 15 sites by 2012.
- In 2007, the Governments of Canada and Quebec set up a bilateral group on marine protected areas, with the common goal of establishing a network of new marine protected areas in Quebec by 2012.
- Quebec committed to protecting 12 per cent of its territory by 2015.

Chile

- Chile has 0.81% of its marine territory represented in marine protected areas (as of 2006), and have set a target for 2015 to increase the ecosystems that are not currently represented in Marine Protected Areas.
- Chile notes that only a few of the targets and indicators adopted under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including for the 2010 target and the programme of work on protected areas, have been incorporated into the various biodiversity management instruments of Chile.
- Chile will have created a Comprehensive National Protected Area System with a framework that is financially sustainable and supports the management of public, public-private, and private protected areas in terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas by 2013.
- Chile set a national target to have at least 10% of its important ecosystems protected by 2010 and to improve the representativity of the ecosystems protected.

Costa Rica

National conservation targets for the protected areas system of Costa Rica

- By 2010, Costa Rica will have identified and mapped the conservation gaps in the terrestrial territory (analysing the respective conservation strategies) and will have initiated the process of consolidating 26% to 26.5% of the continental territory (into protected areas), a process that will be finalized in 2015. In addition, Costa Rica will promote other conservation strategies that will focus on areas outside of protected areas such as biological corridors and areas under payments for environmental services (PES).
- By 2010, Costa Rica has been able to establish a Protected Area system covering 26% of the continental surface and has initiated the process of reaching 26.5% coverage by 2015.
- By 2012 Costa Rica has identified and mapped the conservation gaps for its marine territory, analyzing the respective conservation strategies. Additionally Costa Rica has initiated the process of consolidating the marine protected areas, including implementation of management categories that include the sustainable use of resources, the participation of stakeholders, and spanning 17% of the corresponding surface (and taking into account the identified conservation gaps).
- By 2012, Costa Rica has 1% of the exclusive economic zone (17% of the territorial waters) declared in a management category, and is engaged in a process of increasing it to 2% by 2015.

National targets on management effectiveness

- By 2010, Costa Rica has an institutional framework for the supervision and evaluation of the national system of protected areas and is applying this tool in monitoring the effectiveness of management for 40% of the protected areas.
- By 2012, Costa Rica has applied the tool for monitoring the management effectiveness of 75% of the national system of protected areas.
- By 2012, the national system of protected areas has management plans for 70% of its areas.

National targets for climate change

- By 2011, Costa Rica has identified and mapped the potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services, identified adaptive capacity, and identified the necessary management measures for protected areas in response to climate change and extreme weather events.
- By 2014, Costa Rica has identified and mapped (i) the impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services that are potentially derived from adaptation measures and proposed or adopted mitigation measures to combat climate change and extreme weather events, and (ii) the necessary management measures for protected areas.
- By 2015, Costa Rica has formulated a strategy for the adaptation of protected areas and expected impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services as a result of climate change, extreme weather events, and adaptation and mitigation measures adopted by the country. Furthermore, by 2015 Costa Rica is implementing the strategy in a pilot area.
- By 2015, Costa Rica is implementing the Ecological Monitoring Programme for Protected Areas and Biological Corridors (PROMEC-CR) as a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the status of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services as well as a dynamic and adaptive planning mechanism for climate change and extreme weather events.

National targets for transboundary protected areas

- By 2012, Costa Rica has established an management scheme for the La Amistad International Park (Costa Rica and Panama) and the Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor (Corredor Marino del Pacífico Este Tropical) (Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Ecuador).

Cuba

Cuba reports on what has been accomplished thus far under each of the goals of the 2010 target as well as across programmes of work of the Convention:

- The areas where Cuba has worked with more intensity are goals 1, 2, 3, 9 and 11, which will be attained without difficulty by 2010;
- Goals 4, 5 and 8 can reach a high level of fulfilment for 2010;
- Goals 6, 7 and 10 related to management and control of invasive alien species, climate change considerations in relation with biodiversity, and access to the genetic resources and benefits distribution, are already identified under the national work priorities and will only reach a partial level of fulfillment for 2010;

Most of the quantitative numbers (percentages) provided fall under goals 1 and 2 of the 2010 target. For the Biodiversity Plan of Action:

- Under goal 1 the Plan of Action included completing a gap analysis of species and/ or ecosystems that were underrepresented in their protected area system, with the goal of declaring representation of these species and/or ecosystems by 2010 for terrestrial areas and 2012 for marine areas.
- Approve 80% of the protected areas of national significance, 60% of the protected areas of local significance, and guarantee the coverage of 80% of the habitats and species of the country, with an emphasis on unique habitats, endemic or threatened species and areas that guarantee connectivity of the system.

For the National Environment Strategy:

- Reach 10% of the increase in the effectiveness in the management of protected areas.
- All species that are object of exploitation (that are used?) to have management plans by 2010.
- Increase 7% of the national territory which is included in the SNAP to cover a total area of 11.4% by 2010.
- Increase 12% of the national territory included in the national system of marine protected areas, to cover 15% of the national territory by 2010 (Se incrementa en un 12% el area de la plataforma insular del territorio nacional comprendida en el Sistema Nacional de AMP, el cual abraza para el 2010 una superficie total del 15% de dicho territorio).

Dominican Republic

Referring to the CBD targets for the protected areas programme of work:

- Target 1.1 (global network of comprehensive and representative regional PA system established) the Dominican Republic will do this for terrestrial areas by 2010, and marine areas by 2012.
- Target 1.2 the Dominican Republic will do this by 2015, employing the ecosystem approach.

- Target 1.3 (transboundary PAs) the Dominican Republic will create and strengthen transborder Protected Areas by 2010/2012 – also with a goal to strengthen regional cooperation.
- Target 1.4 (effective management in place for PAs) the Dominican Republic says that by 2012 all protected areas will have “efficient management” based on science, participatory processes, management strategies, etc.
- Targets 3.2 and 3.3. (on capacity-building and technology transfer) DR notes that programmes will be executed for 2010.
- Targets 4.2 and 4.3 (on evaluation) the Dominican Republic plans to meet these by 2010.

El Salvador

- In May of 2010, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources initiated the 2010-2020 Plan of Action for the Conservation of Turtles Marine in El Salvador, incorporating high-priority actions for implementation during next the ten years by key actors (i.e. local governments, NGOs, local community associations, representatives of private fishing companies, tourism and restaurant industries, international financiers, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Farming, Ministry of Tourism, National Civil Police of the Division of Tourism and Environment, District Attorney's Office, etc.). The plan defines five strategic targets identified by the sectors in a participatory manner and aims to contribute to the conservation of marine turtles and local development.
- By 2010, generate and systematize information related to ecosystems, priority species and protected area management which can be used as a tool to monitor and implement decisions related to conservation areas.

Grenada

- The Government made a public pronouncement to effectively protect 25% of its terrestrial and near shore coastal areas by 2020.
- Grenada has signed into a Caribbean-wide initiative named the Caribbean Challenge Initiative that proposes to effectively protect 20% of their marine and coastal habitats by 2020.

Guatemala

- They are analysing the NBSAP (in their chapter 2) in terms of the goals under the 2010 biodiversity target. However, no quantitative 2010 or post 2010 targets were specified.

Panama

- In accordance with the 2010-2014 work plan and a target contained in an agreement between the Environmental Economics Unit and the Direction for Protected Areas and Wildlife, assess 12 additional protected areas (approximately 2 per year) to complete an assessment of 33 protected areas in total, with technical cooperation provided by a multidisciplinary team from the National Environment Authority.

Venezuela

- The 'Misión Árbol' (Tree Mission) project is set for implementation between 2010 and 2013 and is a revolutionary initiative to conserve threatened flora, foreseeing the reforestation of approximately 69,000 hectares with native species of flora in the states of Táchira, Barinas, Mérida, Trujillo, Portuguesa, Anzoátegui and Sucre.

ASIA

Afghanistan

- By 2012, legal and regulatory frameworks and management services for “green” issues, including natural resource management, will be established and implemented. (National Environment Protection Strategy for Afghanistan).
- By 2020, the principles of sustainable development will be integrated into country policies and programmes and the loss of environmental sources will be reversed. (Millennium Development Goals: Vision 2020).

Australia

A revised strategy for the 2010-2030 period was agreed in October 2010 and contains the following 10 interim national targets for implementation in the first five-year period (i.e. by 2015):

- By 2015, achieve a 25% increase in the number of Australians and public and private organisations who participate in biodiversity conservation activities.
- By 2015, achieve a 25% increase in employment and participation of Indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation.
- By 2015, achieve a doubling of the value of complementary markets for ecosystem services.
- By 2015, achieve a national increase of 600,000 km² of native habitat managed primarily for biodiversity conservation across terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.
- By 2015, 1,000 km² of fragmented landscapes and aquatic systems are being restored to improve ecological connectivity.
- By 2015, four collaborative continental-scale linkages are established and managed to improve ecological connectivity.
- By 2015, reduce by at least 10% the impacts of invasive species on threatened species and ecological communities in terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.
- By 2015, nationally agreed science and knowledge priorities for biodiversity conservation are guiding research activities.
- By 2015, all jurisdictions will review relevant legislation, policies and programs to maximise alignment with Australia’s Biodiversity Conservation Strategy.
- By 2015, establish a national long-term biodiversity monitoring and reporting system.

Belarus

The revised Belarusian Strategy on the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Biological Diversity (2011-2020), and accompanying Action Plan for implementation by 2015, was adopted in November 2010. Organizations responsible for implementation of activities by specific timeframes are identified in the Action Plan.

Bhutan

- Bhutan's Constitution requires the Government to ensure at least 60% of forest cover in perpetuity. By 2013, four of the planned 10 protected areas will be established, with 6 already established. (National Tenth Five-year Plan 2009-2013).
- One strategic goal of Country Vision 2020 is "to improve living standard through increasing economic growth, improving environmental quality and conserving biodiversity". (Country Vision 2020).
- By end of 2013, over 49.5% of the country's land area representing all the ecosystems will be under protected areas thereby ensuring survival of all the representative species. (National Tenth Five-year Plan 2009-2013).

Cambodia (targets below mostly from Cambodia's MDGs)

- Maintaining forest coverage at the 2000 level of 60% of total land area through 2010 and 2015.
- Maintaining the surface of 23 protected areas at the 1993 level of 3.3 million ha through 2015.
- Maintaining the surface of 6 new forest-protected areas at the present level of 1.35 million ha through 2015.
- The number of community-based fisheries will be increased from 264 in 2000 to 589 in 2015.
- By 2010, comprehensive and ecologically representative national and regional systems of terrestrial protected areas will be completed, and that of marine protected areas by 2012.
- At least 840 ha of coral and 9,000 ha of sea-grass will be under sustainable management by 2016.
- By 2012 20% of the nation's forests will be managed by local communities.
- The fuel wood dependency of households will be reduced from 92% of 1993 to 52% in 2015 and 61% by 2010.

China

- By 2020, an energy/resource-efficient and environmentally friendly industrial structure, growth and consumption patterns will be basically established. (Scientific Development Vision).
- By 2012, the forest coverage will be increased to 20% of the total country land area. (National 11th Five-Year Plan 2008-2012).
- By 2020, the forest coverage will be increased to 23% and exceed 26% by 2050. (State Council Decision on Accelerating Forestry Development).
- By 2010, the area of nature reserves will account for 14% of the total land area of the country, and by 2030, for 16.8%, and by 2050, for 18%. (National Programme for Wildlife Protection and Nature Reserves).
- By 2030, the ecological deterioration will be completely halted. (National Ecological Conservation Plan).

- By 2015, the loss of biological resources will be controlled. (National Programme for Conservation and Use of Biological Resources).
- By 2030, the forest protected areas will account for about 15% of the total land area of the country. (National Plan for Forest Protected Areas).
- By 2030, 713 wetland sites and 80 sites of international importance will be established, protecting 90% of wetlands of the country. (National Plan for Wetland Conservation).
- By 2020, grassland environment will be significantly improved. (National Plan for Grassland Conservation).

Cook Islands

- Several key strategic targets relevant to the CBD targets were incorporated in the 2007-2010 National Sustainable Development Plan under Goal 4 (Sustainable Use and Management of Environment and Natural Resources Strategies) and set for implementation during this timeframe by various agencies. Examples of issues addressed by the targets included a review of the Corporate Plan of the Ministry of Marine Resources; development and implementation of Inshore Fisheries and Integrated Coastal Zone Fisheries Management, in partnership with key stakeholders; preparation and implementation of the Offshore Fisheries Industry Development Plan for marketing, product development and capacity building in partnership with the fishing industry and stakeholders.

Cyprus

- The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) has been transposed into legislation which sets out the basic principles for a sustainable water policy and the protection of the aquatic environment. The main objective of the Directive is to achieve, by 2015, good status of all water, with a view to protecting all rivers, lakes, coastal waters and groundwater, including the application of a management plan for the river basin; to reduce and control pollution from all sources, including agriculture, urban areas, etc.; and to apply the requirements of water pricing policies, ensure that the polluter pays and balance interests regarding water dependence.

Fiji

- Several priorities for implementation by 2010 were established on the themes of forestry conversion, invasive species, inshore fisheries, coastal development and species conservation.

India

- By 2012, forest and tree cover will be increased to 33% (from 23.39% presently).

Indonesia

- To increase marine conservation areas from 4.7 million ha in 2003 to 10 million ha in 2010, and to 20 million ha in 2020. (IBSAP 2003-2020).
- 60% of threatened plant species will be conserved through *ex situ* conservation by 2010.
- To reduce and stop the rate of biodiversity degradation and extinction at national, regional and local levels within 2003-2020, along with rehabilitation and sustainable use efforts. (Biodiversity Management Action Plan).

Japan

- By 2012, 60% of the land area will be covered by the national ecosystem monitoring system, through implementation of “1000 Monitoring Sites”.
- By 2012, 50% of endangered plants will be conserved.
- Japan’s third biodiversity strategy (adopted in 2008) sets a “centennial plan” for ecological management of national land, with three qualitative targets.

Jordan

- By 2012, the coverage of protected areas will reach 12% of the total land area of the country and 15% by 2017.

Lao PDR

- By 2015, stop slash-burn cultivation.
- By 2020, a total area of 500,000 ha for industrial tree plantations will be established for pulpwood and agriculture products like rubber and sugarcane (WWF GMLCP target).
- By 2020, maintain a healthy and productive forest cover as an integral part of the rural livelihood system with a sustained increase in forest cover up to 70%.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

The following targets are contained in the 2004-2023 FSM National Strategic Development Plan (SDP):

- By 2020, at least 20% of the nation's coral reefs are protected as "no-take" reserves.
- By 2010, deforestation/ agricultural conversion rates are decreased to 0%.
- By 2010, 50% of FSM municipalities legally designate at least one marine or terrestrial site (using the ABS sites identified in ecoregional plan developed under the NBSAP) as a conservation area.

Kazakhstan

- By 2010, extend the area of PAs to 8.5% of the territory of the country and ensure protection of critical ecosystems.
- By 2010, develop and implement a conservation program for species which are prone to reduction in ranges of growth or number as a result of overexploitation, anthropogenic impact or natural conditions.
- By 2010, develop and implement the programme for conservation and rational use of genetic resources of valuable, indigenous and perspective wild and domestic species/ breeds of plants and animals.
- By 2010, develop economic and regulatory mechanisms that will provide for government support (tax preferences, loans, programmes, credits, funds) for the development of farms and enterprises producing local biodiversity-based resources.

- By 2010, withdrawal quotes are established in accordance with scientific recommendations and based on monitoring assessments of populations, and withdrawals of biological products are under public and social control.
- By 2010, include rare and endangered plant species growing in Kazakhstan in the International Red Book and in the CITES list.
- By 2010, develop modern criteria for including/excluding species in/from the Red Books.
- By 2010, at the national and subnational levels, important biodiversity sites (habitats, breeding sites, migration paths of rare, endemic and relic species) have been identified and categorized as conservation land.
- By 2010, criteria for alien species are developed, lists are prepared, pathways of invasion and locations are identified and control actions are developed.
- By 2010, a programme has been developed and measures have been implemented to control alien species threatening biodiversity and environmental safety and alien species are being monitored.
- By 2010, the State is encouraging and providing economic support (credits, loans, programs) to residents, farmers and tenants involved in the collection and processing of natural resources on the basis of careful use of local biological resources, development of ecological, ethnographic, hunting tourism and services associated with them.
- The Concept of Transition of Kazakhstan to Sustainable Development for the 2007-2024 period was approved by Presidential Decree in 2006. The concept aims to increase the environmental sustainability index to 10% by 2012, 15% by 2018, 25% by 2024.

Maldives

- Maldives adopted the global framework of 2010 biodiversity targets and did not set any national targets.

Malta

- In regard to freshwater resources, adopt a policy with the aim of ensuring the utilisation of water resources in a manner that is environmentally and economically sustainable, while safeguarding the water needs of the population, and of the agricultural, commercial and industrial sectors, and achieve good quantitative status by 2015.

Mongolia

- The goal of National Programme on Special Protected Areas (approved by the Parliament in 1998) is to increase coverage of protected areas up to 30% of the total land area.

Myanmar

- By 2031, the permanent forest estate will remain 40% of the total country area. (National Forest Master Plan 2001-2031).
- By 2010, the coverage of the protected areas systems will be increased to 10% of the total land area. (National Sustainable Development Strategy).

Nepal

- By 2010, at least 40% of the lands will be maintained under forests and shrub lands.

Philippines

- By 2010, the forest cover aims at an increase to 19% of the total land area.

Republic of Korea

- By 2012, Korea will designate the demilitarized zone (DMZ) as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.
- By 2014, a plan will be developed for protection of island ecosystems and specific islands designated for conservation.
- By 2015, a system of marine protected areas will be established.

Singapore

- By 2012, improve carbon intensity (i.e. CO₂ emission per GDP Dollar) by 25% from 1990 level.
- By 2012, reduce per capita domestic water consumption to 155 litres/day.
- By 2012, increase the overall waste recycling rate from 44% to 60%.
- By 2014, reduce the ambient Particulate Matter (PM) 2.5 level to within an annual average of 15µg/Nm³.

Sri Lanka

- By 2009, Sri Lanka should have a well established protected area network system, having adequate representation of the diverse ranges of biodiversity found in the country.
- National Forestry Sector Master Plan till 2020 puts great emphasis on biodiversity and establishment of protected areas by different categories (strict conservation, non-extractive use, management of multiple use forests for sustainable production of wood and management of forests with community participation).

Viet Nam

- By 2010, the forest cover aims at an increase to 42-43% of the total land area.
- A system of 15 marine protected areas has been proposed.
- Biodiversity conservation, wetland and forest resources protection, sustainable use of natural resources and management capacity building have been included in the country's Orientation Towards 2020.

Yemen

- By 2012, a list of most dangerous alien invasive species will be eradicated and controlled.
- By 2012, all environmental themes will be incorporated into curriculum of universities and schools.

- By 2015, the principles of sustainable development will be integrated into country policies and programmes and the loss of environmental resources reversed. (MDG)
- Development and implementation of sustainable management and monitoring programmes for water and land resources, agriculture, coastal zone, biodiversity and waste management. (Vision 2025).

EUROPE

Albania

- By 2013, further increase the surface coverage of protected areas to 17% .
- The Environmental Cross-cutting Strategy adopted in 2007, for the period up to 2013, promotes the integration of the concept of sustainable development sectorally and cross-sectorally.

Austria

- By 2011, elaborate a national adaptation strategy to climate change.

Belgium

- Walloon region: by 2013, a framework decree on nature covering all components of the regional territory will be adopted. 6,500 ha of forests must be designated as reserves by 2013.

Bulgaria

- By 2013, in accordance with the 2007-2013 National Development Plan for Biological Agriculture, manage at least 8% of used agricultural land through the application of biological production methods.

Czech Republic

- The State Environment Policy has included an objective of increasing the share of organic farming out of agricultural land areas to at least 10% by 2010.
- National Forest Programme (2008-2013) provides a concept of exercise of sustainable forest management by the long-term improvement of competitive ability of forest management.

Denmark

- The Environment and Nature Plan Denmark up to 2020. The aim of the plan is to secure not only a better environment and climate, but also more areas of nature of a high quality that are accessible to everyone. Specifically 19,000 tonne reduction in nitrogen discharge to the aquatic environment from 2010 to 2015. 210 tonne reduction in discharge of phosphor to the aquatic environment from 2010 to 2015.

Estonia

- Nature Conservation Development Plan until 2035: the number of threatened species and threats imposed to them will not increase.

European Union

- Risks to soil biodiversity in the European Union substantially reduced by 2013
- Substantial progress made towards ‘good ecological status’ of freshwaters by 2010 and further substantial progress made by 2013.

- Principal pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity substantially reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.
- Ecosystem approach to the protection of the seas in place and implying fisheries management measures no later than 2016.
- Stock levels maintained or restored to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield, where possible no later than 2015.
- 10 million Europeans actively engaged in biodiversity conservation by 2010, and [15 million by 2013].

Finland

- National Forest Programme Vision and target for 2015: “Finland is a world pioneer in sustainable forest management, the competence of the sector will be refined into new competitive products and services, the use of domestic wood will be increased significantly and forest biodiversity will be improved.”
- The National Adaptation Strategy for Climate Change sets out measures to be taken until 2080, aiming to improve capacities to adapt to the changes ahead. The strategy includes 21 recommendations for possible measures that could facilitate the adaptation of natural biota to climate change, including the monitoring and development of the protected areas network, the restoration of habitats, the conservation and management of species important for biodiversity, and the eradication of harmful alien invasive species.
- By 2012, a total of 33,000 ha of upland forests and drained peatlands in the State conservation areas under its administration will be restored.
- National Biodiversity Communication Programme for 2009-2016 has been prepared. Finnish strategy for the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development 2005-2014 includes a vision that all individuals can contribute to sustainable development and the concept of education for sustainable development takes a holistic view of development by addressing the ecological, economic, social and cultural dimensions of sustainable development.

France

- By 2015, achieve a “good ecological status” or “good ecological potential” for two thirds of the water mass of inland waters and wetlands.
- By 2018, reduce the use of phytosanitary products by 50% (and as soon as this is technically possible). (2018 Ecophyto Plan).
- By 2011, develop a National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change.
- By 2012, create 10 marine natural parks.
- By 2010, create three new national parks.

Germany

- By 2020 the natural carbon-dioxide storage capacity of terrestrial habitats has been increased by 10% (e.g. by rehydration and renaturing of peatlands and the increase in near-natural forests).
- By 2020, forests with natural forest development account for 5% of the total area under forest. Natural development on 10% of public-sector forest areas by 2020.

- By 2015, the area accounted for by agricultural biotopes of high quality from nature conservation point of view has been increased by at least 10% compared with 2005.
- In 2020, 25% of imported natural substances and products are to come from naturally and socially acceptable uses.
- By 2020, some 30% of the area of Germany consists of nature parks.
- By 2020, at least 10% of tourism providers satisfy ecological criteria.
- By 2020, species where Germany has a special responsibility for their conservation have achieved population capable of survival. By 2020 the endangerment of status of the majority of the Red List species has been improved by one step.
- By 2020, a well-functioning management system for all large protected areas and Natura 2000 areas has been established.

Hungary

- National Fisheries Strategic Plan (2007-2013) incorporates ecosystem-based management and identifies at least one specific objective and one medium-term aim towards that end. One specific objective is “slowing down the degradation of natural aquatic habitats, restocking indigenous species and reducing the overpopulation of invasive fish species”.
- National Forest Programme (2006-2015) includes objectives related the national ecological network and Natura 2000 sites, forest naturalness and biodiversity conservation as well as to the introduction of near natural forest management.

Luxembourg

- By 2011, 5.000 ha of agricultural land are managed under biodiversity “contracts”. (2007 National Plan for the Protection of Nature).
- By 2011, certify more than 50% of state forests (approximately 40% of forested surface is certified at present). (2007 National Plan for the Protection of Nature).
- By 2010, create a national forest network with 5% of the forested surface under the forest regime managed according to natural processes. (2007 National Plan for the Protection of Nature).

Norway

- By 2012, Norway will have established a representative network of marine protected areas.
- By 2015, spawning in fish cages will be halted to avoid genetic mixing of farmed cod and wild cod. (Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs’ plan for sustainable future-oriented cod farming).
- Ministry of Agriculture and Food has prepared an Environmental Strategy for 2008-2015 whose central goal is to improve integration of biodiversity concerns into agricultural activities.
- Norway’s international Climate and Forest Initiative was launched in Bali in 2007. According to this initiative Norway will provide 3 billion Norwegian krone a year to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation in developing countries.

Poland

- National Environmental Policy for 2009-2012 including Perspectives up to the Year 2016 sets a primary goal of ensuring the ecological security of the country as well as creating basis for the sustainable social and economic development.
- To increase the country's afforestation to 30% in 2020 and to 33% in 2050. (National Forest Policy).

Romania

- The target for 2015 is to increase the national parks area to 15% of the country's land area.

Serbia

The fourth national report indicates that the following national targets were formulated in response to Goal 7 (to ensure environmental sustainability) of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals.

- By 2015, adopt and implement national programs, strategies and laws governing the area of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Republic of Serbia.
- By 2015, increase land area covered by forest to 32% of the total territory of the Republic of Serbia.
- By 2015, increase the land area protected to maintain biodiversity to 10% of the total territory of the Republic of Serbia.

The Serbian Biodiversity Strategy for the period 2011-2018 was adopted in 2011. Objective 9.1 of the document addresses the establishment of national-level targets for biodiversity protection, according to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and Aichi Biodiversity Targets, over the next three-year period. Current actions are associated with institutions responsible for implementation, timeframes and potential funding sources.

Slovenia

- Provide management for existing protected areas – two by 2008, five in total by 2014.
- By 2008, increase share of protected areas within the territory of Slovenia by 5%.
- By 2010, fisheries-management plans must be prepared.
- By 2011, a fish breeding plan must be prepared.
- Efforts will be aimed at reinstating opportunity to develop appropriate general knowledge on the living environment and specific biological knowledge on conservation of biodiversity at all levels of education. By 2013, conditions will apply to all those involved in agri-environmental measures.
- By 2014, increase share of protected areas within the territory of Slovenia by 10%.
- By 2015, the main environmental objectives covering surface water bodies (SWB) are to achieve favourable ecological and chemical status.

Spain

- While not specifically labelled as a national target, Spain's State Strategic Plan (Plan Estratégico Estatal) envisions the development and approval of sector-specific plans by 2012.

- By 2010, Spain will have the Spanish Biodiversity Monitoring System (Sistema Español de Seguimiento de la Biodiversidad) in operation which will produce data for evaluating biodiversity trends at the national level. Reference is made throughout the fourth national report to initiatives created in line with Natura 2000 and other Europe-wide biodiversity-related processes.

Spain intends to adopt and implement a National Strategy for Plant Conservation during 2009) with the following proposed goals (no specific timelines are assigned):

- To achieve Goal 2 of the GSPC: Conduct a preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all wild species of plants and fungi in Spain.
- To achieve Goal 3 of the GSPC: Compile, prepare, and disseminate models, protocols, and practical experience for the conservation and sustainable use of plant species in Spain.
- To achieve Goal 4 of the GSPC: that all protected areas guarantee the conservation of plant species and communities
- To achieve Goal 5 of the GSPC: Ensure the protection of all important areas for plant diversity in Spain .
- To achieve Goal 6 of the GSPC: Attain at least 30% of the protective lands are managed in line with plant biodiversity conservation.
- To achieve Goal 7 of the GSPC: Guarantee the *in situ* conservation of 100% of the threatened plant species in Spain.
- To achieve Goal 8 of the GSPC: Achieve the *ex situ* conservation of at least 60% of the threatened vascular plants in Spain in accessible collections and ensure that all these species have an effective recovery or conservation plan.
- To achieve Goal 9 of the GSPC: Achieve through the conservation of 70% of the genetic diversity of crops and other socio-economically valuable plan species through the *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation activities and through traditional local knowledge.
- To achieve Goal 10 of the GSPC: Adopt the following national goal: Establish management plans, and plans for control or eradication of invasive alien species at the state level for at least 10 main invasive alien species that threaten plant species and communities as well as habitats and ecosystems.
- To achieve Goal 11 of the GSPC: Adopt the following national goal: Guarantee that no wild flora species in Spain is threatened by its international trade.
- To achieve Goal 12 of the GSPC: Adopt the following national goal: Ensure that 30% of the products derived from plant species are from sustainably managed sources and 100% of products derived from natural or semi-natural ecosystems are sustainably managed.
- To achieve Goal 13 of the GSPC: Adopt the following national goal: Halt and reverse the loss of knowledge, management practices, and traditional sustainable use of plant resources that conserve plant diversity and ensure the availability of species which are used to ensure food security and health.
- To achieve Goal 14 of the GSPC: Adopt the following national goal: Ensure the inclusion of a common theoretical framework for the conservation and sustainable use of plant diversity in all national education programmes and plans as well as in institutions dedicated to environmental education and public awareness.

- To achieve Goal 15 of the GSPC: Adopt the following national goal: Promote a needs assessment on progress in achieving the goals and objectives of National Strategy for Plant Conservation, and increase, where necessary, the number of professionals and financial resources.
- To achieve Goal 16 of the GSPC: Adopt the following national goal: Establish and consolidate appropriate networks to achieve compliance with the Strategy.

Targets under the programme of work on protected areas, Spain is applying the various targets under the programme of work. For example:

- Goal 1: Spain has initiated the development of marine protected area networks and expects these to be consolidated by 2012 with the design of the Natura 2000 network.

Sweden

- Six out of fifteen environmental objectives adopted by the Swedish Parliament in 1999 are related to biodiversity and the goal is to achieve them by 2020. A sixteenth objective-a rich diversity of plant and animal life was adopted in 2005. The 2010 biodiversity target is included as an interim target of this objective.
- By 2015, the conservation status of threatened species in Sweden will have improved to the point where the proportion of evaluated species classified as threatened will have fallen by 30% on corresponding figures for 2000, with no increase in the percentage of species that have become regionally extinct.
- By 2010, biodiversity and biological resources, both terrestrial and aquatic, will be used in a sustainable manner, so that biodiversity is maintained at the landscape level.
- By 2010, all meadow and pasture land will be preserved and managed in such a way as to preserve its value. The area of traditionally managed meadow land will increase by at least 5,000 ha and the area of managed pasture land of the most endangered types will increase by at least 13,000 ha by 2010.
- A further 900,000 ha of forest land of high conservation value will be excluded from forest production by 2010.
- By 2010, national programme for ABS will be fully developed and sufficient number of personnel for protection of indigenous traditional knowledge.
- By 2010, at least 25% of valuable and potentially valuable rivers and streams will have been restored. At least 12,000 ha of wetlands and ponds will be established or restored on agricultural land by 2010.
- By 2010, long-term protection will be provided for at least 50% of marine environments of high conservation value and at least 70% of coastal and archipelago areas with significant natural and cultural assets.
- By 2010, total annual by-catches of marine mammals will not exceed 1% of each population.
- By 2015, at least 60% of light off-road vehicles will meet stringent noise standards.

Switzerland

- Landscape 2020: a set of strategic guidelines to guide decision-making processes within various sectoral policies that have impacts on land and land use. It depicts vision on the evolution of Switzerland's landscape until 2020 and provides guidance on how to interlink the vision with the principles of sustainable development and existing strategies and programmes. It includes a system of hierarchically arranged objectives for the conservation and nature and landscape at national level. It is rooted in relevant Swiss legal frameworks and aims to translate 16 objectives into actions.
