

**ENRTP STRATEGIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS**  
**ANNEX 4 – PROGRESS PROJECT REPORT**

<b>Reporting Period</b>	<b>1 January – 31 December 2012</b>
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**DESCRIPTION**

ENRTP Priority	Indicate relevant ENRTP SCAs Priority	EC Directorate General	Specify if CLIMA, DEVCO, ENV
Programme of Work	Indicate relevant UNEP Sub-programme/MEAs Secretariats' priorities		
Project's Title	Supporting Inter-sessional Activities Prior to COP 11		
Location	Global		
Total duration	12 months		

Responsible Entity	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity		
UNEP/MEA Project Manager	David Cooper		
<b>EC Project Manager</b>			

Date of EC Approval:	Refer to date of approval of fully-fledged project document		
EC Allocation (EUR):	788,000		
Date of Allocation/Transfer:	Refer to date funds were allocated or transferred at project level		
Amount (USD)	1,050,669	Exchange Rate:	1 EUR = 1.3333 USD
Total Expenditures (USD)	351,206	Total Expenditures (EUR)	263,411

**SUMMARY PROJECT STATUS**

**Summarize:** i) the status of implementation of the project at the time of reporting (global overview on the project implementation since its start); ii) progress towards achieving the project's objectives; iii) performance remarks and highlights.

Implementation of the project has proceeded well, as most of the activities under the project have been completed and planned outputs have been produced. Specifically, the activities for Ecosystem Restoration, the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4), the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) and climate change and biodiversity were fully completed. Major progress was achieved for resource mobilization and invasive alien species although there were some delays in the implementation of these activities.

- Activity 1 – Ecosystem restoration: Activities were fully completed and welcomed by COP decision XI/16.
- Activity 2 – Resource mobilization: Activities were partially completed. Capacity building activities will be completed in 2013.
- Activity 3 – Global Biodiversity Outlook-4: Activities were fully completed.
- Activity 4 - Integrating TEEB into NBSAPs: Activities were fully completed.
- Activity 5 - Invasive alien species information facility: Many activities were completed as planned and welcomed by COP decision X/28. Other activities were postponed by agreement of partners in the information partnership.
- Activity 6 - Climate change and biodiversity: Activities were fully completed.

## CHALLENGES, MANAGEMENT ACTIONS, RISK MITIGATION PLAN:

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Summarize main implementing challenges, if any, and strategy/actions which have been adopted to address them. List potential risks (internal and external) that may jeopardize the implementation of activities and/or the achievement of outputs and outcomes; please explain which actions have been planned to mitigate the identified risks.

The main challenge in the implementation of the project has been capacity within the Secretariat to undertake project activities. The programmes of work under the CBD are broad, requiring significant staff time to implement them and most SCBD Programme Officers are severely stretched. Most donors are hesitant to fund staff time and prefer, understandably, to focus on activities. However, extra staff time is needed to plan for and implement those activities, particularly those of an intellectual nature, and to foster and manage partnerships to assist in delivery of CBD programmes. The SCBD has attempted to overcome this challenge by recruiting short term programme assistants and consultants to assist the Programme Officers. This however, is not a sustainable solution. A more sustainable solution would be for the project staff to be financed under the project

Funding difficulties are also a challenge/ risk. Due to the continuing uncertain international financial climate, many of the SCBD's traditional are scaling back on funding programmes and projects. This impacts on the ability to leverage co-funding and to complete projects on time.

## OUTCOME SUMMARY

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Provide for each outcome listed in the project document the description, the indicator, progress made/result achieved (focus on the current reporting period only).

- 1) Supporting Intercessional Activities prior to COP11

### **Description:**

The activities funded under this project were necessary in preparation for decisions to be taken during COP11 as well as to ensure the continuation of the implementation of different programmes of work of the Convention.

### **Indicators:**

Each activity has its own specific indicator.

### **Progress made/ results achieved:**

Most of the activities under the project have been completed and planned outputs have been produced. Some activities are carried over into 2013 as discussed below.

## OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

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Provide for each output listed in the project document the description, indicators and progress made/any result achieved (focus on the current reporting period only)

Provide brief information on main activities undertaken; reason for modifications of planned activities (if applicable) and list of activities which were planned but not implemented, explaining the reasons.

Kindly include as annexes, any supporting documents which can be provided to the donor as means of verification for each of the outputs achieved and other relevant activities' documentation (if files can be downloaded, please provide below the link).

A) Inter-sessional work on ecosystem restoration:

**Description:**

At its tenth meeting the COP decided to consider the identification of ways and means to support ecosystem restoration at its eleventh meeting in 2012. Accordingly, the Subsidiary Body on the Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) at its fifteenth meeting held in Montreal in November 2011, considered ecosystem restoration and adopted recommendation XV/2, (<http://www.cbd.int/recommendations/sbstta/?m=sbstta-15>), and requested the Executive Secretary to carry out further work on ecosystem restoration.

**Indicator:**

Support documentation

**Progress made/ results achieved:**

The Executive Secretary commissioned the Society for Ecological Restoration, in collaboration with relevant partners and organizations,<sup>1</sup> to collate and compile available information on ecosystem restoration namely, (i) guidance and guidelines, (ii) tools and technologies, and (iii) most used definitions. These compilations were presented as COP 11 information documents. These information documents contain over 1500 publicly available ecosystem restoration guidance, tools and technologies which are presented in an annotated bibliography format, and contains definitions and descriptions of key terms related to ecosystem restoration presented in a glossary format.

On the basis of the activities undertaken under this project, COP 11 adopted decision XI/16 on ecosystem restoration (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-11/full/cop-11-dec-en.pdf>).

On the margins of COP 11 governments and international partners,<sup>2</sup> organized Ecosystem Restoration Day on 17 October 2012 at the Rio Conventions Pavilion. An important outcome of the Ecosystem Restoration Day was the Hyderabad Call on Ecosystem Restoration ([http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/TEEB/Hyderabad-Call\\_vOct17-8am.docx-1.pdf](http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/TEEB/Hyderabad-Call_vOct17-8am.docx-1.pdf)). The Hyderabad Call sets the stage among these partners to implement restoration projects as well as helping implementation of decision XI/6.

The indicators for this activity were full met. Support documentation was produced and is available as COP 11 information documents UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/17, 18 and 19 which are available at:

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-11/information/cop-11-inf-17-en.pdf>

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-11/information/cop-11-inf-18-en.pdf>

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-11/information/cop-11-inf-19-en.pdf>

B) Improve capacity development for the resource mobilization strategy:

**Description:**

The Strategy for Resource Mobilization was adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting (decision IX/11), and at its tenth meeting, the COP decided to adopt targets for resource mobilization at its eleventh meeting, providing that certain conditions are met (Decision X/3).

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<sup>1</sup> IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM), the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR), the Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS), the World Resources Institute (WRI), the Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI) and other related organizations, including the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

<sup>2</sup> The Governments of India, the Republic of Korea and South Africa, the Secretariats of the Rio Conventions, the Ramsar Convention, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the Society for Ecological Restoration (SER)

Through its decisions X/2 and X/3 the COP also reiterated that national implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the strategy for resource mobilization should include the elaboration of country-specific resource mobilization strategies in the framework of updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

**Indicators:**

Workshops planned and carried out

Compilation of case studies, country studies and preparation of guidance materials

**Progress made/ results achieved:**

The Executive Secretary organized an informal dialogue, at the International Environment House in Geneva, Switzerland from 17 to 18 September 2012. It brought together members of the COP Bureau and a regionally balanced group of government nominated experts, from the following Parties: Argentina, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, European Union, Fiji, Germany, Grenada, India, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The dialogue sought to:

- (a) Explore, and contribute to understanding of, the various elements of document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/14, review the available information relevant to the reporting framework and identify financial flows, possible baseline years, available baseline numbers and potential approaches and elements for target-setting;
- (b) Discuss possible sources of financing and financing mechanisms;
- (c) Build a better understanding of the evolving nature of the work on resource mobilization for COP 11 and beyond.

The dialogue was organized with financial support from the European Union and the Government of Norway.

The indicators for this activity were partially met through the convening of the informal dialogue. The report of the dialogue was submitted to COP11 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/15) and is available at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-11/information/cop-11-inf-15-en.pdf>.

- C) Provide a mid-term assessment of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

**Description:**

The Global Biodiversity Outlook is the flagship publication of the Convention. In accordance with decision X/2 (para 13) the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4) is being prepared to provide a mid-term review of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including an analysis of how the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan has contributed to the 2015 targets of the Millennium Development Goals. Specifically, the project focused on supporting the first phase of a review of research on modeling biodiversity and ecosystem services and analysis of scenarios to respond to the following questions:

- 1) Are we currently on a path to meet the Aichi 2020 Targets?
- 2) If we were to reach the Aichi Targets, what would be the effects on key indicators of biodiversity and ecosystem services?
- 3) Is the 2050 Vision attainable under plausible socio-economic scenarios?
- 4) To what extent would achieving the Aichi Targets help reach the 2050 Vision?
- 5) What are the tradeoffs and synergies between the Aichi Targets?
- 6) What is the contribution of meeting the Aichi Targets and the 2050 Vision with respect to human wellbeing and in particular the Millennium Development Goals?

**Indicator:**

Assessment report

**Progress made/ results achieved:**

Work on a scenario study on future implementation needs for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets was initiated and following the required tender process, a contract was awarded to a consortium composed of DIVERSITAS, UNEP-WCMC, PBL-Netherlands and the University of British Columbia Fisheries Centre, on the basis of their proposal which foresees the following three components:

- Short-term (ca. 2020) analyses of policy option scenarios for biodiversity and ecosystem services with a special focus on Aichi 2020 targets;
- Mid- to long-term (ca. 2050-2100) analyses of scenarios for biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being with a special focus on the CBD 2050 vision;
- Expert panel analysis of the relationships between the Aichi Targets and MDGs based on insights provided by scenarios.

(Please see <http://www.cbd.int/en/gbo4/scenarios-for-gbo-4>).

The outline has been prepared and submitted to the Secretariat on 21 December 2012. It will be reviewed by the GBO-4 Advisory Group and further evolve as the project progresses into its second phase - leading to the completion and peer review of the full assessment report as an input to GBO-4.

The indicators for this activity were fully met. The indicator was fully met – the outline of the Scenarios Assessment of Aichi Targets and the 2050 Vision” was produced.

Through the reallocation of funds within the overall 2012 contribution a follow-up contract was made with the consortium led by DIVERSITAS for the completion by mid 2014 of the scenarios assessment.

- D) Support biodiversity mainstreaming and the implementation of the Strategic Plan, especially through valuation and incentive measures:

**Description:**

As follow-up to the TEEB study, COP 10 called for further work on the economic aspects of ecosystem services and biodiversity, by developing tools to support biodiversity mainstreaming and the implementation of the Strategic Plan, and by facilitating implementation and capacity-building for such tools, including through workshops on valuation and incentive measures.

**Indicator:**

Workshops planned and carried out

**Progress made/ results achieved:**

Post-TEEB capacity-building workshops were held using other EC funds and funds from Japan. No ENTRP funds were used for the workshops.

Workshops were held as follows:

- North Africa and the Middle East (in Beirut, Lebanon, from 21-23 February 2012);
- South America (in Santiago, Chile, from 15-17 May 2012);
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia (in Tbilisi, Georgia, from 29-31 May 2012).

‘Economics clusters’ were organized back-to-back or integrated into a number of NBSAP workshops, including the workshop for Africa which was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 28

February to 2 March 2012. This was to ensure cost-effectiveness and to maximize synergy with the series of sub-regional workshops on the revision of national biodiversity strategy and action plans, which were organized in response to paragraph 17 (a) of decision X/2,

The indicator for this activity was fully met. The workshop reports are available at:  
<http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSCBTEEB-MENA-01>  
<http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=NBSAPRW-AFR-01>  
<http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=RWIM-SA-01>  
<http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=RWIM-EECASI-01>

E) To strengthen information services on invasive alien species

**Description:**

Information necessary to the prevention, management and reduction of invasive alien species is scattered or dispersed across a variety of information systems in a variety of formats. To achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 (“By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment”), greater compatibility and integration between extant databases is necessary.

**Indicators:**

Number of information services strengthened in an effort to prevent the spread of IAS and manage related pathways.

Workshop planned and carried out.

**Progress made/ results achieved:**

In support of Aichi Biodiversity Target 9, organizations involved in managing information related to invasive alien species proposed ways to improve access to such information in a document presented to SBSTTA: “Joint Work Programme to Strengthen Information Services on Invasive Alien Species as a Contribution towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 9”( UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/INF/14). SBSTTA-15 welcomed the Joint Work Programme and the resulting SBSTTA recommendation XV/4 was considered by COP-11. The joint work programme was further elaborated and the Operational Plan for the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/34) was presented to the COP-11. COP-11 welcomed the Partnership in decision XI/28.

In order to move this work forward, a project coordinator was hired for the duration May to November 2012, and a workshop for the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership was convened. Further communication on invasive alien species among the relevant international organizations was enhanced, and a prototype a Global Registry of Invasive Alien Species Information Providers and an Invasive Alien Species Pathway Management Toolbox were developed.

Activities under this project were complemented by in kind contributions from the partner organizations during the inter-sessional period. These in kind contributions include: (i) beta version of Information Gateway at the Natural History Museum; (ii) preliminary work on improving interoperability of databases at the Global Biodiversity Information Facility; (iii) improving Global Registry of Invasive Species by IUCN-Invasive Species Specialist Group; (iv) improvement of invasive species compendium at CABI for information sharing; and (v) supporting the Expert Kiosk and other capacity building activities for Parties at the COP11 by the partner organizations. Members of the interim steering committee, including chairs of working groups, prioritized the work necessary to underpin the rapid establishment of the Partnership and demonstrate effective delivery.

The indicators for this activity were partially met with the establishment the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership and convening of the workshop as described in UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/34 (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-11/information/cop-11-inf-34-en.pdf>).

- F) Support the cross cutting issue on biodiversity and climate change as well as work on biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands:

**Description:**

At the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) to the CBD, Parties adopted decision X/33 on biodiversity and climate change, which includes an invitation to Parties under the UNFCCC and UNCCD to collaborate with the CBD for the development and implementation of joint activities among the Rio Conventions at the national level.

**Indicators:**

Publications launched

Workshops planned

Database available on the CBD Clearinghouse Mechanism

Online tool available on the CBD website

**Progress made/ results achieved:**

A series of activities was executed in 2012, including piloting the development and implementation of national-level joint activities between the Rio Conventions in developing countries. The objective of this activity was to add value to investments in a number of pilot countries for the implementation of joint activities between the Rio Conventions at the national and sub national level, including with regards to harmonized planning and reporting.

Activities under this activity are as follows:

- Bermuda, Guatemala, Jamaica, New Caledonia, and Vietnam agreed to participate in piloting the development and implementation of national-level joint activities between the Rio Conventions. Supported by co-funding from the EC BEST grant and the Government of Japan, as well as in-kind contributions from UNEP, UNEP-WCMC, the World Bank, IUCN and Birdlife International, a capacity building workshop was held the 29th October to 2nd November, 2012 in Hanoi Vietnam with the participation of three of the pilot countries (Bermuda, New Caledonia and Vietnam). A database of presentations, case studies and online tools and guidance is currently being compiled and will soon be available on the meeting website.
- A contract was issued to the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD to carry out a study on the valuation of the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands. The report will be available in early 2013 and will be disseminated through the Global Mechanism series of valuation workshops to be held throughout 2013.
- A number of joint events between the Rio Convention Secretariats were held at the margins of Rio+20 including an informal meeting of the Executive Secretaries and COP Presidencies aimed at promoting synergies among the processes and exchanging experiences on being an effective COP President.
- A joint publication on gender mainstreaming within the Rio Conventions was produced by the Joint Liaison Group and launched at the margins of Rio+20.
- An informal expert group and a legal advisory group were established on climate-related geo-engineering. The reports of the groups were presented at the sixteenth meeting of the SBSTTA and were launched as CBD Technical Series No.66.
- Development and beta testing of online tools to achieve co-benefits for carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation and sustainable use was carried out. This included development of a database of existing tools for assessing carbon stocks and potentials,

development of a script to allow for the inter-operability of geographic layers developed with different software. This script should also allow for basic operations to be carried out on the resulting map including inter alia calculations of carbon, identification of biodiversity values, etc.

The indicators for this activity were fully met:

The report of the capacity-building workshop is available at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=CBISRIO-PC-01>.

The valuation study is in draft form and will be published in the coming months

The carbon calculator and database is online at <http://www.cbd.int/lifeweb/carbon/>

The technical series is available at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-66-en.pdf>

## RESOURCES AND BUDGET

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Provide: i) any remark on the overall budget based on the financial report for the current reporting period; ii) indicate if there is a delay in spending the funds, please clarify reasons; iii) mention resources to be mobilized yet, if any; ii) additional resources leveraged by UNEP and/or partners as a result of the project

**Activity 1 - Ecosystem Restoration** (EUR 87,002.18 allocated in 2012). Activities were fully completed and a modest balance remains and it will be used for continuing activities in line with recommendations of SBSTTA-15 and decisions of COP.

**Activity 2 - Resource Mobilization** (EUR 213,755.34 allocated in 2012). Activities partially completed. Co-financing was also available. Substantial resources remaining and these were carried over to 2013 for remaining activities and activities in line with decision XI/4 and the budget (decision XI/31).

**Activity 3 – Global Biodiversity Outlook-4** (EUR 49,501.24 initially allocated; additional EUR 112,502.81 allocated late in 2012). Planned activities fully completed, using the original allocation. An additional EUR 92,560.50 was required in 2012 in line with the budget set out in UNEP/COP/SBSTTA/16/3 to complete the scenario study as an input to GBO-4. These costs were met by reallocation of unused resources from activities 4 and 5.

**Activity 4 - Integrating TEEB into NBSAPs** (EUR 39,000.98 allocated in 2012) Activities were fully completed using co-financing (including EU co-financing). Thus the resources allocated to this activity were reallocated to contribute to urgent activities under Activity 3.

**Activity 5 - Invasive alien species information facility** (EUR 321,008.03 allocated in 2012). Many activities completed as planned. Some resources were reallocated to Activity 3 (GBO-4, EUR 53,333.83). Remaining resources were carried over to 2013-2014 for continuation of the activities.

**Activity 6 - Climate change and biodiversity** (EUR 77,251.93 allocated in 2012). Activities have been fully completed in line with the project document. Due to efficiencies in implementation of the project and co-funding from other sources a balance remains which will be used to build on activities that were undertaken in 2012.

## WORK PLAN FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD:

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Summarize: i) activities scheduled – including any key milestones\*<sup>3</sup> and lead responsibilities; ii) main outputs to be achieved in the upcoming reporting period and iii) forecast of expected expenditures.

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<sup>3</sup> A milestone is not equal to a summation of tasks or activities. Rather it represents the achievement of a feasible project management stage and be strictly answerable as yes or no answer.

Activities that were not completed in 2012 were carried over into 2013. Specifically, activities are planned for resource mobilization, GBO-4 and invasive alien species. For ecosystem restoration all activities were completed as planned with a modest sum remaining which will be used to further work being done under this issue at the Secretariat.

**Activity 1 - Ecosystem Restoration:** In 2013 funds will be used to contribute to paragraph 5 (i) of decision XI/16 through a study on the magnitude of the potential areas available for ecosystem restoration, on feasible outcomes for restoration activities in line with Target 15, and on the multiple benefits that would be generated from ecosystem restoration activities. 1 January to 31 December 2013.

**Activity 2 - Resource Mobilization:** In 2013 funds will be used to further support achievement of Aichi Target 20 through capacity development for mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan in line with the mandate from Decision XI/4 paragraph 26 and 27. Specifically the following will be carried out:

- Contracting a consultant or consulting organization for the preparation of a guide for developing country Parties on the use of the reporting framework and applying the indicators in decision X/3.
- Technical workshop on strengthening the reporting on resource mobilization to be conducted in partnership with GEF, World Bank, IMF and UNDP in March 2013 in Washington DC (tentative). The workshop will discuss the draft guidelines on using the reporting framework to be prepared in advance.

1 January to 31 December 2013.

**Activity 3 – Global Biodiversity Outlook-4** Additional funds reallocated to this activity late in 2012 will be used for the completion of the scenarios assessment which is due in mid-2014. 1 January 2013 to 30 June 2014.

**Activity 5 - Invasive alien species information facility:** The remaining contribution will be spent to complete the priority projects as outlined in the Operational Plan of the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/34), which will be further elaborated by the Working Groups and the interim Steering Committee but includes activities to further extend partnership to relevant organizations, populate the information accessible through the information gateway and prepare for full interoperability. 1 January to 31 December 2013.

**Activity 6 - Climate change and biodiversity:** The remaining funds will be used to contribute to collaboration with UNCCD and UNFCCC on the development and implementation of national-level joint activities and to the cross-cutting issue on biodiversity and climate change and the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands in the context of Aichi Targets 7, 10, 14 and 15.

#### **VISIBILITY:**

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Describe communication, visibility and outreach activities undertaken at project level, if any.

The project has been very good at communicating and raising the visibility of its activities. The various activities were highlighted in a number of different ways, including through side events at the COP meetings, sessions at the Rio Conventions Pavilion, kiosks and publications.

At COP 11 in Hyderabad, governments and international partners convened Ecosystem Restoration Day at the Rio Conventions Pavilion. The day resulted in the Hyderabad Call for a Concerted Effort on Ecosystem Restoration (please see sections above for more information). The call itself has garnered much support and is useful as a communication tool on the importance of ecosystem restoration. In addition, Ecosystem Restoration Day was highly publicised through the Earth Negotiations Bulletin (please see: <http://www.iisd.ca/biodiv/cop11/pavilion/17oct.html>).

Also at COP 11, a kiosk to promote the work of the invasive alien species partnership and other products was set up. In addition to the kiosk, a Facebook page has been maintained by the partners (please see: <http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.474622169249958.111531.474089349303240&type=3>).

The geo-engineering studies that were undertaken as part of this project were published as a technical series which is now available on the CBD website at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-66-en.pdf>. In addition, the carbon calculator tool has been well publicised through CBD's LifeWeb website and other partner sites such as IISD (<http://biodiversity-l.iisd.org/news/cbd-lifeweb-initiatives-newsletter-provides-overview-of-achievements/>) and the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (<http://www.cec.org/Page.asp?PageID=122&ContentID=2983>).

## **FINAL REMARKS:**

**Describe:** i) lessons learned during project design and implementation; ii) stakeholder participation and level of engagement/satisfaction; iii) where applicable, outline any links and synergies developed with other projects; i) main issues and recommendations for the attention of the donor; iv) overall observations on project performance and whether the projects has had any unforeseen positive or negative results.

As indicated above the majority of the activities undertaken had a high level of stakeholder participation. Many of the documents prepared as part of the six activities have been peer-reviewed and or shared with relevant stakeholders to ensure the transparency of the processes and that the views of stakeholders could be reflected. This allowed for both the participation of Parties as well as indigenous and local communities, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders. Further examples of stakeholder involvement include:

- Activity 1 (ecosystem restoration) - The Secretariat worked with the Society for Ecological Restoration and other partners in reaching the activity's objectives, including the preparation of several documents and the organisation of Ecosystem System Restoration day on the margins of COP11.
- Activity 2 (Resource Mobilization ) - The Secretariat brought together members of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties as well as a regional balanced group of government nominated experts in order to discuss the various issues that would be considered at COP11 related to resource mobilization.
- Activity 5 (Invasive Alien Species) - A workshop for the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership was convened which brought together a number of stakeholders. Further the activity helped to increase communication among relevant international organizations working on invasive alien species.

The level of satisfaction with the activities carried out is most clearly exemplified by the various decisions the Conference of the Parties took on these issues. For example the work undertaken in relation to Activity 1 contributed to COP decision XI/16 on ecosystem restoration. Similarly the work undertaken in relation to Activity 2 contributed to COP decision XI/4 on resource mobilization while the work carried out under Activity 5 to develop the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership was recognized in decision XI/28 through which COP welcomed the partnership.

The funding received through ENRTP has been crucial in allowing the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to fulfil, or otherwise carry out work, on a number of requests from the Conference of the Parties. Without this assistance the Secretariat would likely not have been able to undertake this work. Similarly the funding received has allowed for a number of synergies to occur as it was possible to find and/or leverage additional funds from other sources.

## **ANNEXES:**

Please list supporting documents included as annexes, if any.

The relevant supporting documents are included as hyperlinks in the sections above.

**UNEP/MEA Project Manager: David Cooper** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date of Submission:** \_\_\_\_\_