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## UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre

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**T**HE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME WORLD CONSERVATION MONITORING CENTRE (UNEP-WCMC) is the biodiversity assessment and policy implementation arm of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the world's foremost intergovernmental environmental organization. The Centre has been in operation for over 25 years, combining scientific research with practical policy advice.

UNEP-WCMC provides objective, scientifically rigorous products and services to help decision makers recognize the value of biodiversity and apply this knowledge to all that they do. Its core business is managing data about ecosystems and biodiversity, interpreting and analysing that data to provide assessments and policy analysis, and making the results available to both national and international decision makers and businesses.



# Welcome

This has been a very busy and exciting year for UNEP-WCMC, as the contents of this Annual Report reveal

It is five years since UNEP and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre joined forces to establish UNEP-WCMC. This partnership has been critical in helping decision makers to recognize the value of biodiversity and to monitor progress in achieving internationally agreed targets, including the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. It has also helped to generate more than \$32 million for biodiversity conservation projects.

However, in spite of the progress realized, a great deal remains to be done. While countries have committed themselves to achieving a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national levels by 2010, indications are that we are not on track. Biodiversity is still being lost at an alarming rate and ecosystems continue to be degraded and damaged.

The *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment*, published in 2005 with the support of UNEP and the Centre, made the scale of the challenge evident. The *World Atlas of Great Apes and their Conservation*, launched by UNEP-WCMC in late 2005, highlighted the same challenge through its focus on the loss of the great apes, our closest relatives. These are just two of an

avalanche of reports that document the continuing loss of biodiversity and its impact on human well-being.

These sobering facts are not an indication that we should give up. On the contrary, they tell us we must redouble our efforts. UNEP is very much up for the challenge. We remain committed to working with the Centre and our many other partners to evaluate and highlight the values of biodiversity, and to place biodiversity knowledge at the centre of decision making. Achieving the 2010 target and reducing biodiversity loss will be our guiding light.

This has been a very busy and exciting year for UNEP-WCMC, as the contents of this report reveal. They make me confident that we can build on the achievements of the past five years in providing authoritative information for decision makers across all sectors for the conservation of the world's biodiversity worldwide.

I look forward to the work of the Centre as it enters a new phase in 2006.

Shafqat Kakakhel  
Deputy Executive Director and Officer in Charge,  
UNEP

# Foreword

For more than 25 years, UNEP-WCMC has been at the forefront of efforts to provide a global picture of the state of the natural world and the pressures that act upon it. The Centre's work, combined with that of many others, has made it clear that the Earth is being degraded at an alarming rate, with many of its ecosystems substantially disrupted and many of the world's plants and animals under significant threat of extinction.

Yet species and ecosystems are the foundation of human life, and their destruction has severe consequences for people and their well-being. It is clear that the provision of biodiversity data, information and analyses is no longer enough. For ecosystems to continue to deliver the services on which we all depend, we need to translate data into knowledge and knowledge into good decisions.

Since its inception, the Centre has focused on the collection and integration of data and their analysis to create information products. Now it is re-focusing its activities, recognizing that data is best managed *in situ* by those who can use it most effectively, and ensuring that this distributed data will

be linked with new tools that together achieve long-awaited interoperability. This new way of working will also put much more emphasis on the synthesis and analysis of data and information to create knowledge – and on the deployment of this knowledge to support decision making.

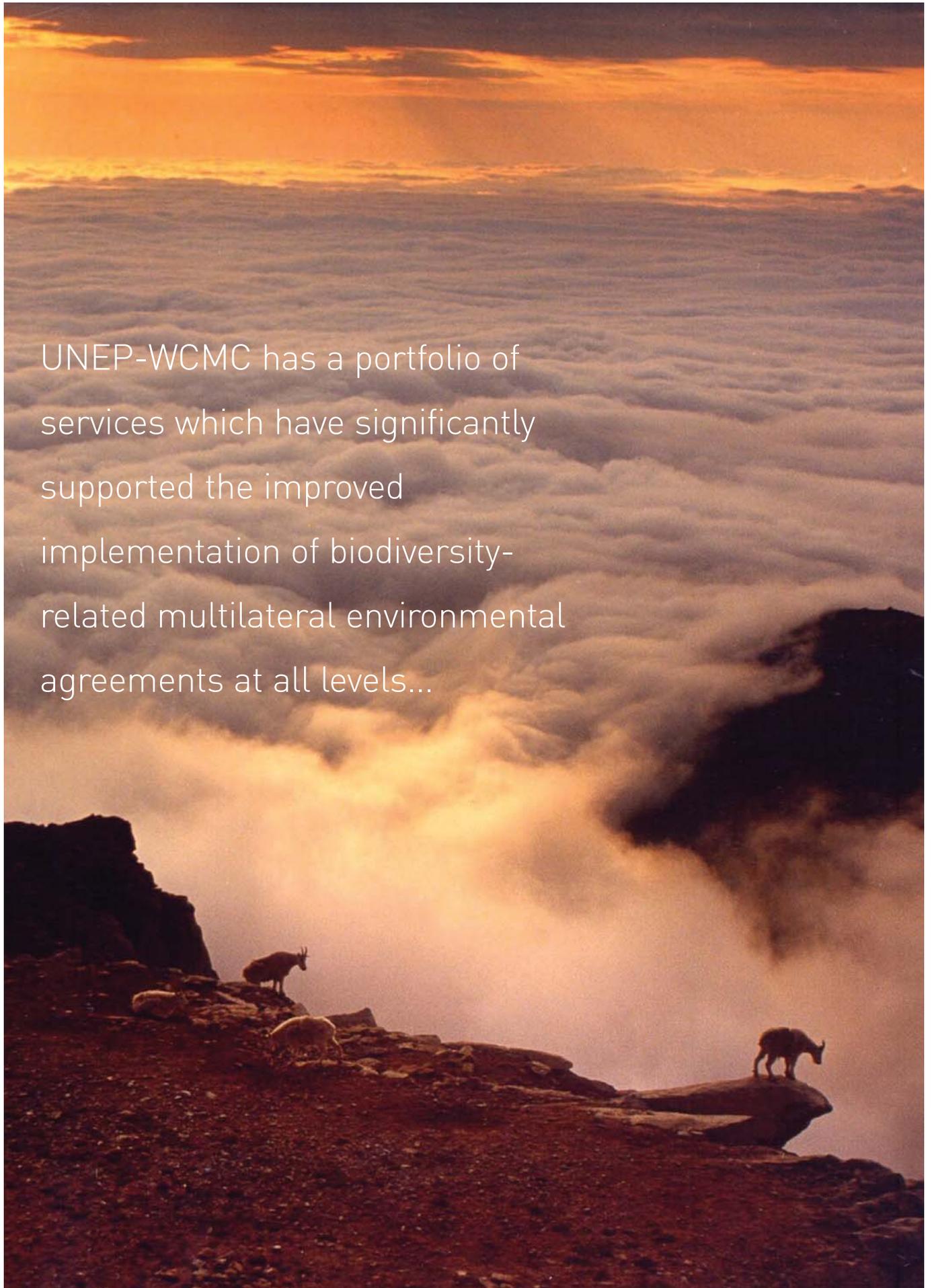
Decision makers, from government ministers to company executives, need information on which to base their actions. An understanding of the status of the world's plant and animal species and the ecosystems of which they are a part is critical if decision makers are to incorporate the concept of environmental sustainability into their policies.

The strong financial performance of the Centre in 2005, coupled with the new leadership and direction, puts us in a good position to take on the many challenges ahead and to strive towards our vision of a world in which biodiversity counts.

UNEP-WCMC is  
at the forefront of  
efforts to provide  
a global picture  
of the state of  
the natural  
world and the  
pressures that  
act upon it

Kaveh Zahedi  
Acting Director,  
January–November 2005

Jon Hutton  
Director,  
November 2005 onwards



UNEP-WCMC has a portfolio of services which have significantly supported the improved implementation of biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements at all levels...

# Support to multilateral environmental agreements

UNEP-WCMC has worked with the biodiversity-related conventions or multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) since its foundation more than 25 years ago. During this time the Centre has developed a portfolio of support services to secretariats, advisory bodies, governance bodies and governments which have been significant in supporting the improved implementation of the biodiversity-related MEAs.

Throughout 2005 the Centre continued to support the implementation of MEAs. This work has included scientific and technical support to secretariats in the discharge of their programmes of work, and participation in strategic processes such as conferences of the parties, meetings of standing committees and of subsidiary scientific bodies to MEAs, as well as support in the preparation of strategic documentation for those meetings. Importantly, the Centre's activities have also included direct support to national governments in their implementation of international agreements and programmes.

UNEP-WCMC also maintains a number of electronic information services and databases to support the effective implementation of species-orientated MEAs. These services include the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Species Database, the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) Information Management System, the database of the Wildlife Trade Regulation of the European Union, and the databases and mapping systems of CMS-related agreements.

## HARMONIZATION AND STREAMLINING

There are many different biodiversity-related MEAs and it is essential that ways are found to implement these in a coherent and integrated manner so that synergies can be found and duplication avoided. Over the last year, UNEP-WCMC has supported this agenda in two ways. We have continued to work with both convention secretariats and governments on ways to streamline the reporting processes and associated information management. The Centre has also worked with UNEP's Division on Environmental Conventions to develop tools to assist governments in understanding how they can implement these different MEAs coherently at the national level. This latter project is currently undergoing national testing.

## THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

During 2005, UNEP-WCMC worked very closely with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat on a number of issues, the most significant of which were the preparation of the second edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and facilitating access to indicators for assessing progress in achieving a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss at all levels by the year 2010. Both are evidence of UNEP-WCMC's response to a request of the CBD's governing body, its Conference of the Parties, to help meet needs identified by governments.

## THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES

UNEP-WCMC continues to provide support to the CITES Secretariat, including the management, on their behalf, of the official database of trade in species included in the CITES Appendices, the

production of analyses and reports, and technical support. The Centre also provides scientific and technical support to governments and to the European Commission (EC) in their management of wildlife trade.

UNEP-WCMC has continued to maintain a variety of electronic tools on the Centre's website and on the website of the CITES Secretariat, to provide governments and the general public ready access to information on the protected species and the levels of trade in them. Demand for this type of information continues to increase, with the number of data downloads nearly doubling during 2005.

## THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

During 2005, the Centre supported the CMS Secretariat during the preparation for and throughout the eighth meeting of its governance body, the Conference of the Parties. This has involved working on the overview of implementation of the Convention by governments; the drafting of guidelines for the revision of the national report questionnaire to reflect the Convention's Strategic Plan for 2006–2011; the revision of the Convention's Information Management System; and hosting the CMS Secretariat's website.

UNEP-WCMC also continues to support the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds and the Indian Ocean-South-East Asian Memorandum of Understanding with electronic information management and interactive mapping services.

# Assessment and indicators

Assessment processes play a vital role in increasing our understanding of the status and trends of biodiversity, the causes of changes in biodiversity, and of the links between it and human well-being. Indicators capture the essence of these complex issues, and are key to presenting available scientific data in ways that can inform decision making. UNEP-WCMC works at the forefront of biodiversity assessment and indicator initiatives in collaboration with conservation and development organizations around the world.

## ASSESSING ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY

The Centre played a central role in the largest ever assessment of ecosystems and their services, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), brought together by more than 1,300 scientists from 95 countries. Published in 2005, the MA focused on the consequences of ecosystem change for human well-being, and examined the response options for improving ecosystem management while contributing to poverty alleviation. UNEP-WCMC provided technical support for the Assessment of Conditions and Trends, the product of a 500-member working group study of ecosystem changes and their implications for people. The Centre also supported the MA through data management and use, and coordinated the drafting of the Marine and Coastal Ecosystems and Human Well-being synthesis of the MA, published in early 2006.

UNEP-WCMC also took the lead in preparing the biodiversity chapter of the upcoming fourth *Global Environment Outlook (GEO4)*, which will provide an in-depth look at the relationship between biodiversity and various aspects of

human well-being, including human health, agriculture, energy, security and culture. The Centre hosted the first biodiversity chapter meeting in October 2005, bringing together more than 20 authors and GEO Fellows from around the world. UNEP-WCMC also made significant contributions to other parts of *GEO4*, including biodiversity modelling for the Outlook chapter, co-leading on Polar scenarios, and contributing to the chapters on water and the Polar regions.

In September, the UNEP-WCMC *World Atlas of Great Apes and their Conservation* was launched in London and at the intergovernmental meeting on great apes in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo. The atlas provides a comprehensive overview of what is currently known about all six species of great apes and gives a thorough background on behaviour and ecology for each species, including details of their habitat requirements, the apes' ecological role and the possible consequences of their decline.

Other assessment projects in 2005 included BIOCORES, a nine-partner initiative focusing on forest fragmentation, restoration and sustainable use in Latin America. Coordinated by UNEP-WCMC, the project was completed in 2005 with the Centre pulling together the project results, including the multiple scientific papers, books and book chapters.

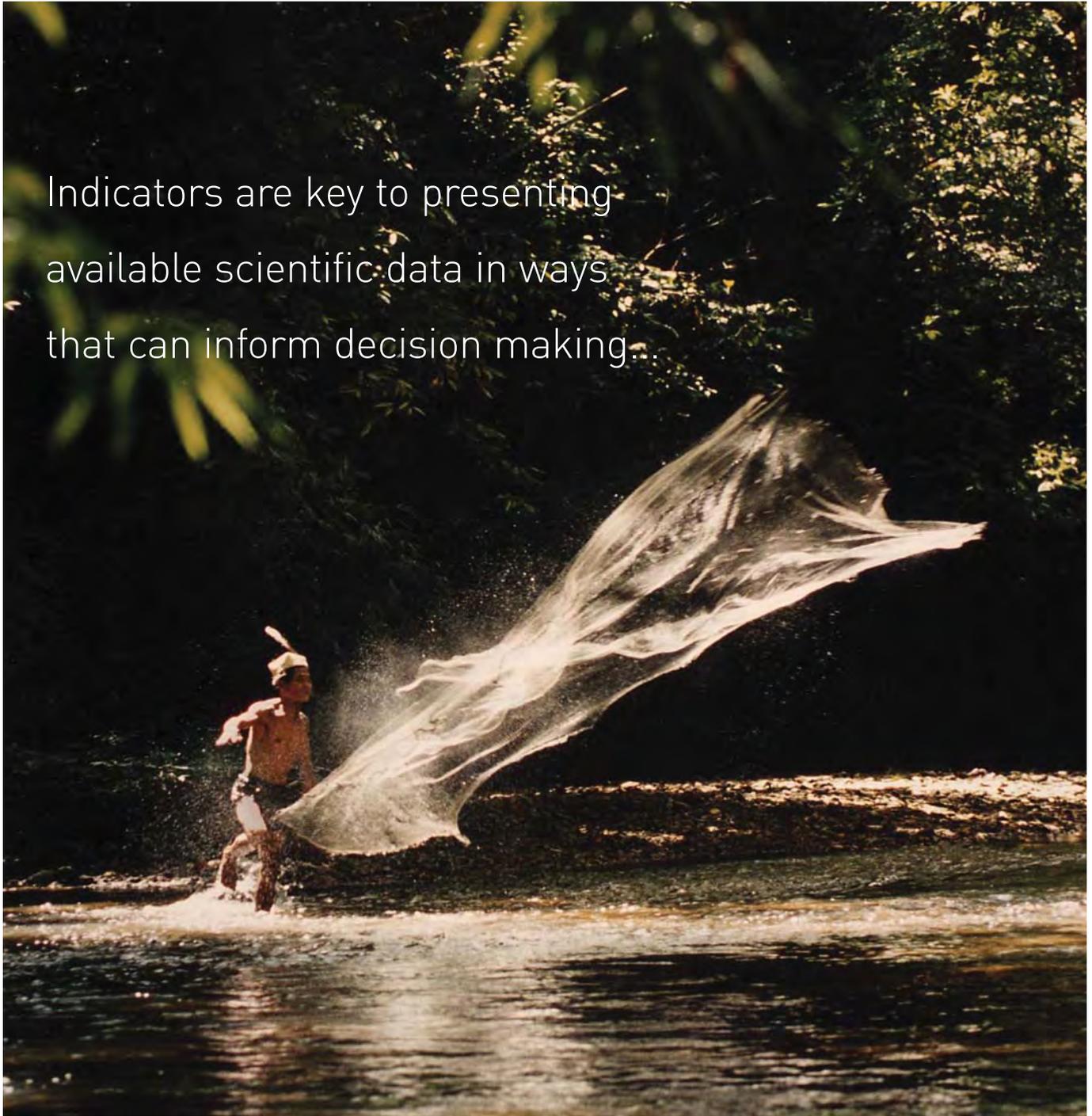
## MODELLING, MAPPING AND ANALYSING CHANGE

The likely impacts of climate change on tundra bird species were modelled as part of the EC-funded research project BALANCE, which is helping to assess the vulnerabilities of the Barents Sea Arctic system to climate change. The Centre

also played an ongoing role in leading the landcover change and scenario development component of the International Coral Reef Action Network Mesoamerican Reef Alliance project. This included compiling data and maps of land cover and deforestation for the four countries of the Mesoamerican Reef region.

In April 2005, with the collaboration of the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Centre established a prototype interactive map service on global coral disease, which provides access to information on over 7,000 observations from around the world. During the year UNEP-WCMC also continued its work on two longer-term marine projects: providing technical support to the governments of Japan and Palau in their role as co-hosts of the International Coral Reef Initiative, and contributing to revision of the *World Atlas of Mangroves*. The Centre also produced an assessment of the large marine ecosystem approach for implementing the European Marine Strategy on behalf of the European Environment Agency (EEA).

As part of its collaboration with the UK Government, the Centre prepared two reviews in 2005 – on the link between biodiversity and the sustainable provision of ecosystem services for the UK Department for International Development, and on national reporting systems of the global biodiversity-related conventions for the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). Guidelines on biodiversity assessment and monitoring in protected areas were released in April at a workshop held in Nepal, the culmination of the UK Government



Indicators are key to presenting available scientific data in ways that can inform decision making...

Darwin-funded project, Building Capacity for Biodiversity Monitoring and Assessment in Nepal.

#### **BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS**

In 2005, the Centre contributed to marine species indicator development at the European scale for both Defra and the EEA, and published guidance and experience from the Biodiversity Indicators in National Use project. This project, running from 2002 to 2005, was coordinated by UNEP-WCMC, and involved close collaboration with a range of

national institutions for the development of biodiversity indicators in Ecuador, Kenya, Philippines and Ukraine. The project launched its *Biodiversity Indicators for National Use – Experience and Guidance* report at the tenth meeting of the CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), in February 2005.

The Centre also played a key role in the establishment of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership. This initiative responds to requests made by Parties to

the CBD and other MEAs to ensure the coordinated delivery of a suite of global indicators measuring the rate of change of biodiversity and charting progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target. The partnership comprises more than 40 organizations and agencies from around the world, including national governments, MEAs and academic and civil society organizations. The Centre hosted the first meeting of the Partnership in December 2005, and a well-attended side event was held at the 11th meeting of the CBD SBSTTA in November 2005.

# Protected areas

The establishment of national parks and reserves is a key conservation tool, and one that is used by every country in the world. Protected areas differ very much from one country to another; however, even within one country there is a range of protection types with different areas having different objectives. In order to track conservation efforts it is important to be able to understand the global picture.

UNEP-WCMC has played a central role in providing information on protected areas to the global community for many years, enabling monitoring, evaluation and planning of conservation efforts, and tracking of progress being made towards internationally agreed targets. At no time has this work been more important than now.

The Millennium Development Goals, the 2010 global biodiversity target, the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; all have protected areas embedded within both targets and indicators, and UNEP-WCMC plays a key role in tracking achievement of these targets.

## WORLD DATABASE ON PROTECTED AREAS

UNEP-WCMC has compiled information from regional, national and sub-national agencies on the protected areas of the world since 1981. This information, which is used for a range of purposes, is held in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), which is maintained by UNEP-WCMC, working in collaboration with the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas and with a consortium of key stakeholders.

In 2005, UNEP-WCMC initiated a major review of the WDPA in preparation for making substantial improvements in the management and dissemination of data, and in the management of the processes that update the data and ensure its quality. Much of this work was funded by the EC, although the implementation of the results will require further resources.

Throughout this work, UNEP-WCMC has been strengthening collaboration with its existing partners, in particular IUCN and its World Commission on Protected Areas, and is seeking ways to improve links with regional partners such as the EEA, with whom the Centre collaborates in delivering the Common Database on Designated Areas.

## COLLABORATING IN IMPROVING DATA QUALITY

During 2005 UNEP-WCMC participated in two major projects that aimed at reviewing some of the categories of protected area data with those in the field. These projects had the dual aims of improving the datasets and reviewing the main challenges that are faced in maintaining the data.

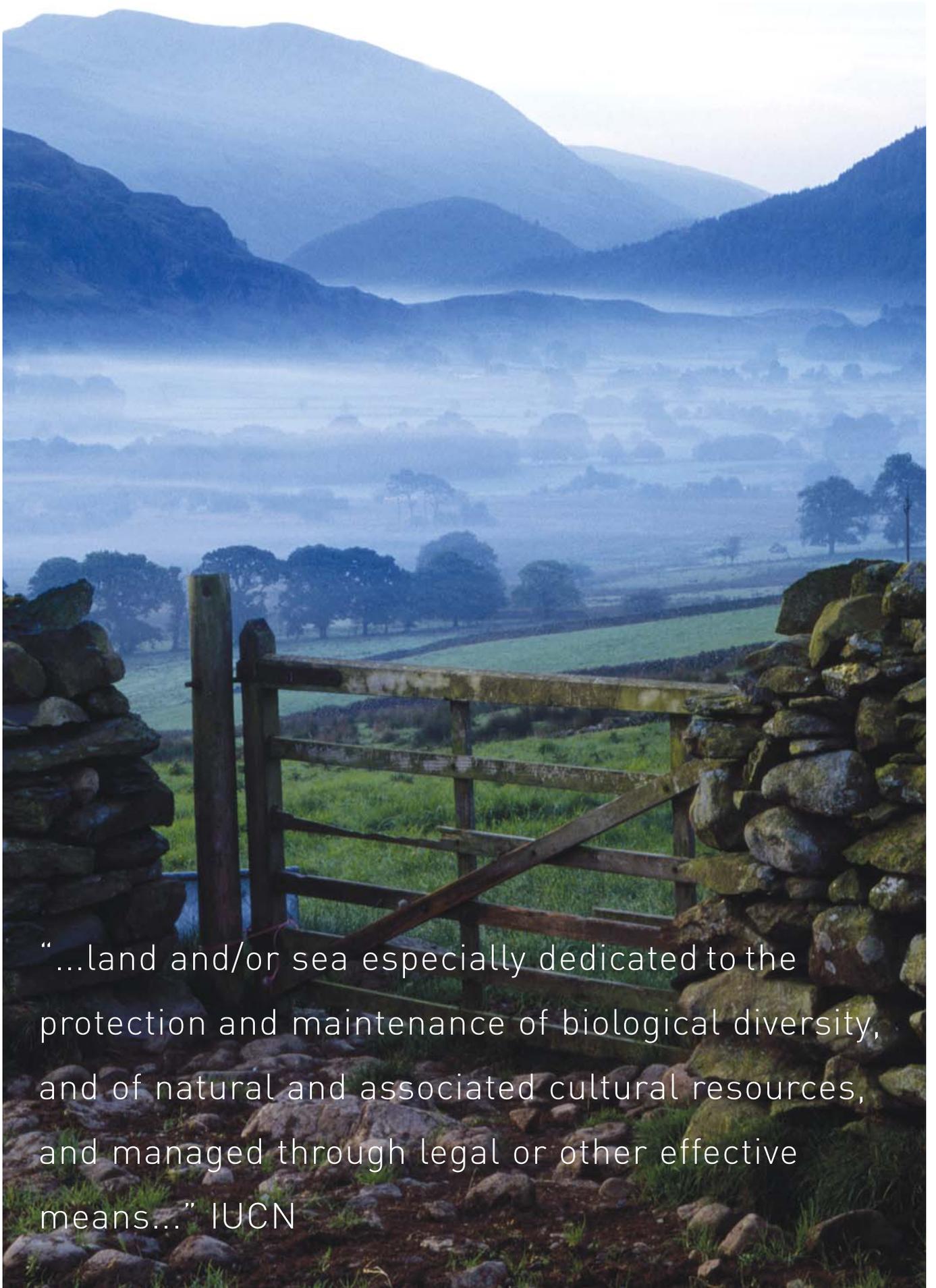
Collaboration between UNEP-WCMC and the Fisheries Centre at the University of British Columbia, Canada allowed for a substantive review of that subset of the database that tracked marine and coastal protected areas. As a result, the data are now significantly improved, and this dataset was used as a basis for inputs to the first International Marine Protected Areas Congress, which was held in Australia in October.

With support from the Irish Government and the active participation of WWF, the global conservation organization, and IUCN, the data were also reviewed for a range of African countries with protected area managers from the region. This allowed for detailed review of potential future data flows and highlighted some problems associated with identifying what actually are protected areas in this region.

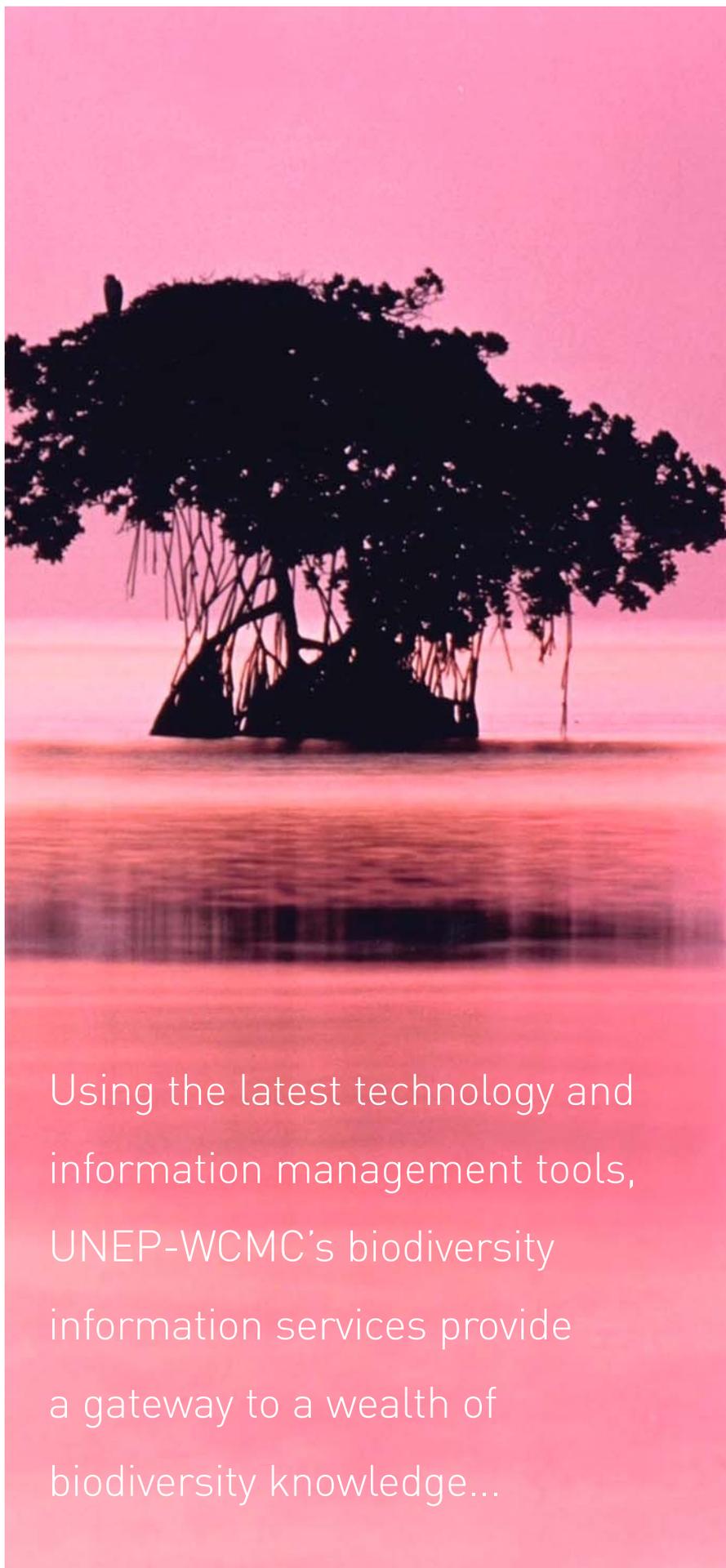
## BIODIVERSITY MAPPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Getting the WDPA right is important, not only for assessing progress in meeting internationally adopted targets, but also because information on protected areas underpins a number of the products and services delivered by UNEP-WCMC – for example, the information services that UNEP-WCMC provides to industry and other partners in impact assessment, in mapping and gap analysis.

In 2005, as in previous years, the Centre provided protected areas data that helped companies in the extractive industries to understand some of the conservation issues that may affect their activities. This included, for example, providing information relating to proposed gas pipeline routes in Africa and coastal impacts in South-East Asia.



“...land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means...” IUCN



Using the latest technology and information management tools, UNEP-WCMC's biodiversity information services provide a gateway to a wealth of biodiversity knowledge...

UNEP-WCMC works with all sectors to deliver relevant, reliable and accessible information into the hands of those who make decisions that affect the state of the world's biodiversity. Using the latest technology and information management tools, UNEP-WCMC's biodiversity information services help provide a gateway to the wealth of biodiversity knowledge held at UNEP-WCMC and elsewhere.

In 2005, UNEP-WCMC also became a signatory of the Conservation Commons – an initiative of about 50 mostly global organizations that supports open access to data, information and knowledge for the purpose of conservation. The Centre strongly supports the principles of the Conservation Commons. The Conservation Commons is the expression of a cooperative effort of non-governmental organizations, international and multilateral organizations, governments, academia, and the private sector, to improve open access to, and unrestricted use of, data, information and knowledge related to the conservation of biodiversity. At its simplest, it encourages organizations and individuals alike to ensure open access to data, information, expertise and knowledge related to the conservation of biodiversity.

**PROTEUS**

A key initiative at the Centre, the Proteus programme, started in 2002, now has ten private sector partners and collaborators: Anglo American, BP, Premier Oil, Rio Tinto, Statoil, Total, Vodafone Group Foundation, HSBC, ESRI and Oracle. Together, they contribute significant resources to help the Centre

# Biodiversity information services

deliver its biodiversity knowledge services, which include:

- expanded biodiversity information access through new partnerships and networks;
- increased availability of integrated, high-quality information;
- increased ability to produce value-added biodiversity analysis tools; and
- adequate technical infrastructure to support data sharing.

Proteus has enabled the Centre to work on several new initiatives in the area of knowledge management.

## WEBSITE

In 2005, the UNEP-WCMC website, supported by Proteus resources, was visited by more than 5 million users who, in total, viewed over 12 million pages. All data on the site was protected by strict security. New electronic tools were also developed to better integrate and manage the Centre's data and new reporting software introduced to aid presentation and user analysis.

## DATA HOLDINGS

The Centre's data holdings were reviewed during 2005 to ensure that human and financial resources are concentrated on those sets that are of greatest value to our partners. In future, particular emphasis will be put on building the quality and accuracy of the World Database on Protected Areas hosted by UNEP-WCMC and key species-related data such as the CITES database.

## ARK2010

UNEP-WCMC has begun a programme with Microsoft Research to develop a

new generation of computational technologies. Working with a consortium of university, government and civil-society collaborators, Ark2010 is helping to develop analytical tools and data management networks useful to the biodiversity science community. Work is now underway with key institutes in Costa Rica, Colombia and Mexico, focusing on data mobilization, analysis and sharing, and capacity building relating to cloud forests; and with partners in the Arctic on the development of electronic tools for biodiversity data management and use.

## IMAPS AND GIS MAPPING

For many years, the Centre has been involved in producing regional maps, reports and analyses using the Centre-developed IMapS system.

Developments in 2005, in collaboration with the Caspian Environment Programme and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Association, have enabled the IMapS system to deliver customized online reports on the protected areas, species and BirdLife's Important Bird Areas within any subsection of the Caspian Region.

This year also saw the addition of live maps to the Forest Restoration Information Service database, and the introduction of monthly updates to the Forest Stewardship Council certified forests website, summarizing and mapping certified forest areas by region. At a regional level, technical advice and maps were contributed to a WWF East Africa Regional Office project promoting the conservation of montane forests.

In early 2005, the Centre helped deliver biodiversity data and maps as part of UNEP's response to the Asian tsunami. This effort provided part of the biodiversity information baseline, on top of which national and local assessments were carried out regarding the impact of the disaster on marine and coastal ecosystems.

The emergency response activities of the Centre continued during 2005, supporting major corporations in planning mitigation activities and helping them to respond to actual incidents. Activities covered many parts of the globe including China, the Caribbean, Egypt and South Africa.

The collaboration with IHS Energy, an information service for the oil and gas sector, has enabled the Centre to help develop an information module to increase the industries' appreciation of the importance of biodiversity, which has the potential of reaching thousands of oil and gas companies.

# Financial report 2005

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' STATEMENT TO THE DIRECTOR OF UNEP-WCMC

We have examined the summarized financial statements of UNEP-WCMC.

### Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors

The Director of UNEP-WCMC is responsible for preparing the summarized financial statements in accordance with applicable law and accounting standards.

Our responsibility is to report to you our opinion on the consistency of the summarized financial statements with the full financial statements and Annual Report. We also read the other information contained in the summarized annual report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the summarized statements.

### Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 1999/6 'The auditors' statement on the summary financial statement' issued by the Auditing Practices Board for use in the UK.

### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Centre's affairs as at 31 December 2005 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with applicable law and accounting policies.

**Kingston Smith LLP**

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors  
Devonshire House, 60 Goswell Road,  
London EC1M 7AD

The year saw a strong financial performance from UNEP-WCMC with improvements in the balance sheet, a reduction in overheads, and an end-of-year surplus. The Centre also set up a reserve with funds provided by UNEP, which will assist in smoothing the peaks and troughs of the Centre's cash flow in the years to come.

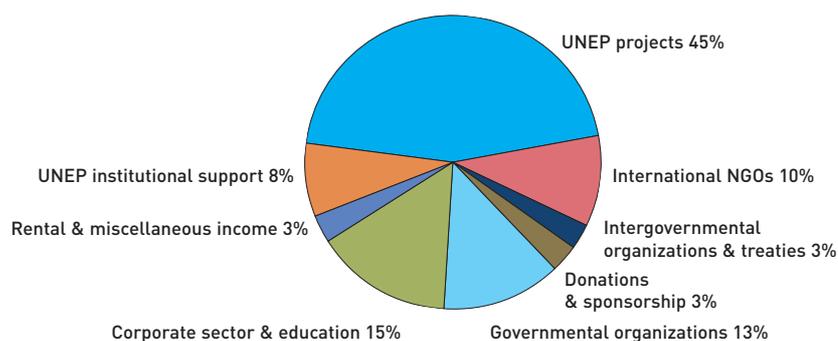
For the first time since transition in 2000, the Centre had net current assets rather than liabilities. This change is shown in the Balance Sheet, with the Centre achieving a movement from Net Current Liabilities of £89,711 in 2004 to Net Current Assets of £160,782 in 2005.

The 2005 Income and Expenditure Report shows a reduction in both income and expenditure from 2004. Income of £3.25M was 6.6 per cent lower, whilst overheads were carefully controlled and showed an 11.4 per cent reduction.

UNEP continued to be the major contributor to the Centre, providing 45 per cent of project funding as well as 8 per cent of the Centre's income as institutional support. Contributions from the corporate sector were maintained at 15 per cent, whilst those from governmental organizations increased slightly to 13 per cent. In future, UNEP-WCMC aims to further increase the stream of income from multiple sources, whilst maintaining funding levels from UNEP.

UNEP-WCMC intends to build on this positive result to create a more financially stable Centre, better able to support the world's decision makers with accurate and timely biodiversity knowledge. Our work depends on the continuing generosity of our funders, who share our vision of a world where biodiversity counts, and we are committed to ongoing improvement of our services, whilst ensuring that they remain cost-effective.

## UNEP-WCMC SOURCES OF INCOME



**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE REPORT**

	2005		2004	
	£	US\$*	£	US\$*
<b>Income</b>				
UNEP institutional support	205,221	353,060	76,529	131,660
UNEP institutional support in kind	112,038	192,749	117,916	202,862
Rental and miscellaneous income	187,113	321,907	205,183	352,995
	504,372	867,716	399,628	687,517
Restricted project income (UNEP)	1,177,723	2,026,143	1,599,101	2,751,077
Restricted project income	1,568,378	2,698,222	1,483,297	2,551,849
	3,250,473	5,592,081	3,482,026	5,990,443
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Personnel	2,206,429	3,795,918	2,585,415	4,447,922
UNEP institutional expenses in kind	112,038	192,749	117,916	202,862
Travel	160,454	276,043	187,986	323,409
Operational	155,706	267,875	164,125	282,359
Marketing and outreach	22,485	38,683	31,586	54,340
Establishment	85,689	147,418	81,341	139,938
Office supplies	35,114	60,410	35,132	60,441
Computer equipment	90,431	155,577	90,360	155,454
Professional services	91,496	157,409	49,180	84,609
Depreciation	142,406	244,994	156,431	269,122
Bank charges	3,761	6,470	4,491	7,726
Bad debts	-	-	-	-
Irrecoverable VAT	2,319	3,990	3,998	6,878
	3,108,328	5,347,536	3,507,961	6,035,060
Operating surplus/(deficit)	142,145	244,545	(25,935)	(44,617)
Bank interest receivable	1,645	2,829	3	5
Surplus/(deficit) on ordinary activities for the period	143,790	247,375	(25,932)	(44,613)

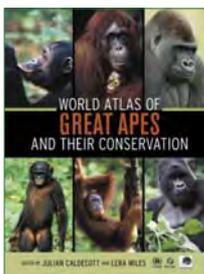
\* US\$ exchange rate = 1.7 as at 31 December 2005

BALANCE SHEET	2005				2004			
	£	US\$*	£	US\$*	£	US\$*	£	US\$*
<b>Fixed assets</b>								
Tangible assets			183,028	314,880			289,731	498,450
Current assets	1,346,466	2,316,447			1,381,666	2,377,005		
Less: current liabilities	1,185,684	2,039,839			1,471,377	2,531,342		
Net current assets/(liabilities)			160,782	276,608			(89,711)	(154,337)
<b>Total assets less liabilities</b>			<b>343,810</b>	<b>591,488</b>			<b>200,020</b>	<b>344,113</b>
<b>Representing: Income and expenditure account</b>								
Opening balance			200,020	344,113	225,952	388,726		
Extraordinary item 2004			89,042	153,187				
Surplus/(deficit) for period			54,748	94,188	(25,932)	(44,613)		
			<b>343,810</b>	<b>591,488</b>			<b>200,020</b>	<b>344,113</b>

# Donors, sponsors and partners

African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)  
Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute, Colombia  
Anglo American  
BirdLife International  
BP plc  
British Antarctic Survey (BAS), UK  
British Council, UK  
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Philippines  
Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF)  
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)  
Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE), Egypt  
Centre of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution (CEDRE)  
Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research, South Africa  
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)  
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)  
Colegio de la Frontera Sur (EcoSur), Mexico  
National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO), Mexico  
Darwin Initiative, UK  
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), UK  
Department for International Development (DFID), UK  
Earthdive, UK  
Earthwatch Institute  
EcoCiencia, Ecuador  
ESRI  
European Centre for Nature Conservation (ECNC)  
European Environment Agency (EEA)  
European Commission  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
Foreign & Commonwealth Office, UK  
Forestry Commission, UK  
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)  
Global Environment Facility (GEF)  
International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN)  
International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)  
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)  
International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPC)  
International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)  
International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation Limited (ITOPF)  
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)  
IHS Energy  
Indian Ocean and South-East Asian Marine Turtle MOU (IOSEA)  
Irish Offshore Strategic Environmental Assessment  
IUCN-The World Conservation Union Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), UK  
Japanese Wildlife Research Centre (JWRC)  
Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya  
King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation, Nepal  
Microsoft Research Limited (MRL), UK  
Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, the Netherlands  
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR), Ukraine  
Ministry of Environment, Ecuador  
Ministry of the Flemish Community, Belgium  
National Institute of Ecology (INE), Mexico  
National Institute of Biodiversity (INBio), Costa Rica  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA  
National Polytechnic Institute (IPN), Mexico  
National University of Comahue, Argentina  
Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP at RIVM)  
New Hall, University of Cambridge, UK  
Nippon Koei UK Ltd  
Oracle  
Premier Oil  
Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau, Philippines  
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands  
Regional Marine Pollution Emergency, Information and Training Center Wider Caribbean (RAC/REMPEITC-Carib)  
Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)  
Rio Tinto  
RMC Group plc (CEMEX)  
RSK ENSR Group  
Salters' Company  
Shell Group  
St Edmund's College, University of Cambridge, UK  
Statoil  
Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape  
The Nature Conservancy (TNC), USA  
TOTAL Foundation UK  
TRAFFIC International UK  
UFZ Centre for Environmental Research, Germany  
Ukrainian Land and Resource Management Center (ULRMC)  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
UNEP GRID Arendal  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
United Nations Foundation  
Universidad Austral de Chile, Chile  
University of Alcala, Spain  
University of British Columbia, Canada  
University of California Press, USA  
University of Chile, Chile  
University of Leiden, the Netherlands  
University of Pretoria, South Africa  
University of Queensland, Australia  
United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV)  
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)  
Vodafone Group Foundation  
Whitley Fund for Nature (WFN), UK  
World Resources Institute  
WWF International  
WWF-UK  
Zoological Society of London (ZSL), UK

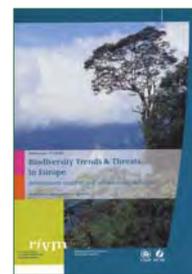
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**World Atlas of Great Apes and their Conservation**  
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L. Miles, A. Lawrence, J. van Rijsoort,  
R.C. Nepal, R. Sherchan and  
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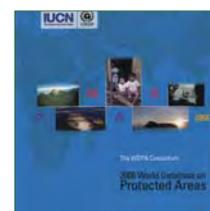
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M. de Heer, V. Kapos and  
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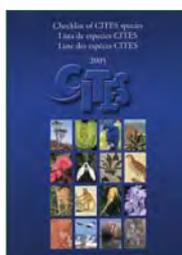
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C. Tickell, J. Lubchenco, C. Samper,  
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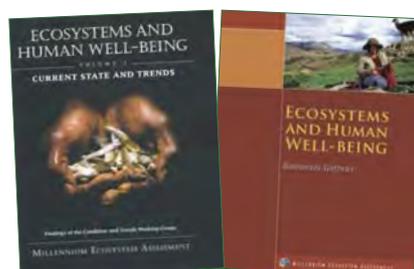
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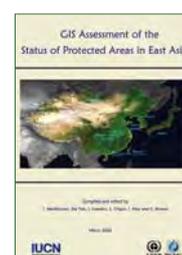
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### The Living Planet Index: using species population time series to track trends in biodiversity

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### Biodiversity trends in Europe: development and testing of a species trend indicator for evaluating progress towards the 2010 target

M. De Heer, V. Kapos, B.J.E. ten Brink. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* **360**: 297–308.

## Chevening Biodiversity Scholars

During the year, eight young professionals from Brazil, China, Colombia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka spent time at UNEP-WCMC as Chevening Biodiversity Scholars.

Each spent a year at UNEP-WCMC in Cambridge on a programme of work with the Centre on a range of different projects. For example, Karen Qiu from China has been reviewing fishery regulations in marine protected areas in the Asia-Pacific with the aim of developing an information resource for use by managers and researchers in the region. Shan Khee Lee from Malaysia made substantial input to the *World Atlas of Great Apes and their Conservation*.

During 2005, scholars were not only supported by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the British Council, but also by RMC Group plc (now CEMEX), the Salters' Company, Premier Oil and UNEP.



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