



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/6
24 February 2010

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

Third meeting

Nairobi, 24-28 May 2010

Item 5.2 of the provisional agenda*

NATIONAL REPORTING: REVIEW OF EXPERIENCE AND PROPOSALS FOR THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

1. Article 26 of the Convention requires all Parties to present reports to the Conference of the Parties on measures taken for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of the Convention. In accordance with paragraph 4 (a) of Article 23 of the Convention, the Conference of the Parties shall keep under review the implementation of the Convention and consider, among other reports, information submitted in accordance with Article 26.

2. In decision VIII/14, the Conference of the Parties decided that Parties should submit the fourth national report by 30 March 2009. In paragraph 18 (d) of this decision, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to facilitate support for the preparation of the fourth national report, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other partners. This request is further expressed in decision VIII/16.

3. At its first meeting, , held in September 2005, the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention reviewed the national reporting process under the Convention, particularly the reasons for late or non-submission of reports, and recommended that the guidelines for national reporting be adopted early so that Parties can have adequate time to prepare their reports. Following this recommendation, the Conference of the Parties, at its eighth meeting, in March 2006, adopted the guidelines for the fourth national report and requested Parties to submit the fourth national report for the consideration at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in 2010 (decision VIII/14). Accordingly, the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting is expected to adopt the guidelines for the fifth national report, following a recommendation of the Working Group on Review of Implementation so that Parties can submit their fifth national reports for consideration at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

* UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/1.

4. The present note reviews the experiences and lessons learned from the fourth national report and, on this basis, provides proposals for the guidelines for the fifth national report. Section II of this note summarizes the status of fourth national report submissions, as well as activities undertaken by the Secretariat and its partners to facilitate the preparation and submission of the reports. Section III summarizes the experiences and lessons learned from this round of reporting, as well as from previous rounds of national reporting, including an analysis of challenges encountered in regard to access to funding for the preparation of the fourth national report. Section IV presents proposals for the guidelines for the fifth national report and for improving the national reporting process under the Convention. The annex contains a list of countries that, as of 12 March 2010, have submitted their fourth national reports and a list of countries that have yet to do so.

II. STATUS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL REPORT AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE SECRETARIAT AND PARTNERS TO FACILITATE THE PREPARATION OF THE REPORT

Reporting status

5. In accordance with decision VIII/14, Parties were required to submit their fourth national report by 30 March 2009. By this deadline, a total of 26 countries had submitted their reports. At 12 March 2010, the Secretariat had received a total of 109 fourth national reports (99 final reports and 10 advance draft reports). A list of these countries is contained in the annex to the present note. All the final reports received to date are posted on the Convention website at <https://www.cbd.int/reports/search/?type=nr-04>. An analysis of the information contained in the fourth national reports received is provided as an information document (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/INF/1) as well as in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, to be released on 10 May 2010, two weeks before the opening of this meeting of the Working Group.

6. As indicated in figure 1 below, the rate of submission of the fourth national reports has been significantly faster than that of previous reports. This may be a result of the higher importance and greater efforts many Parties have given to timely preparation of the report. It may be also attributed to the longer time given for preparing the report as well as the efforts made by the Secretariat and its partners in facilitating the preparation and submission of the report, which are detailed in the following paragraphs.

7. The significant improvements over previous reports notwithstanding, the rate of submission of national reports remains unsatisfactory. Only 14 per cent of Parties met the mandatory deadline established by Parties themselves. To date, eleven months after the deadline, only slightly more than half of Parties have submitted reports. The Executive Secretary issued notifications in April 2008, January 2009 and April 2009, and, in September 2009, wrote to all environment ministers (copied to the national focal points) of countries that had not yet submitted their national reports. In addition, numerous informal reminders were sent by e-mail, and focal points or national report correspondents were reached by telephone where possible. Informal reminders were also made at the margins of meetings in which focal points and other government representatives were participating. The Executive Secretary wrote again in mid-January 2010 to focal points and to the ministers responsible for the Convention in order to secure the submission of reports from the remaining countries as soon as possible.

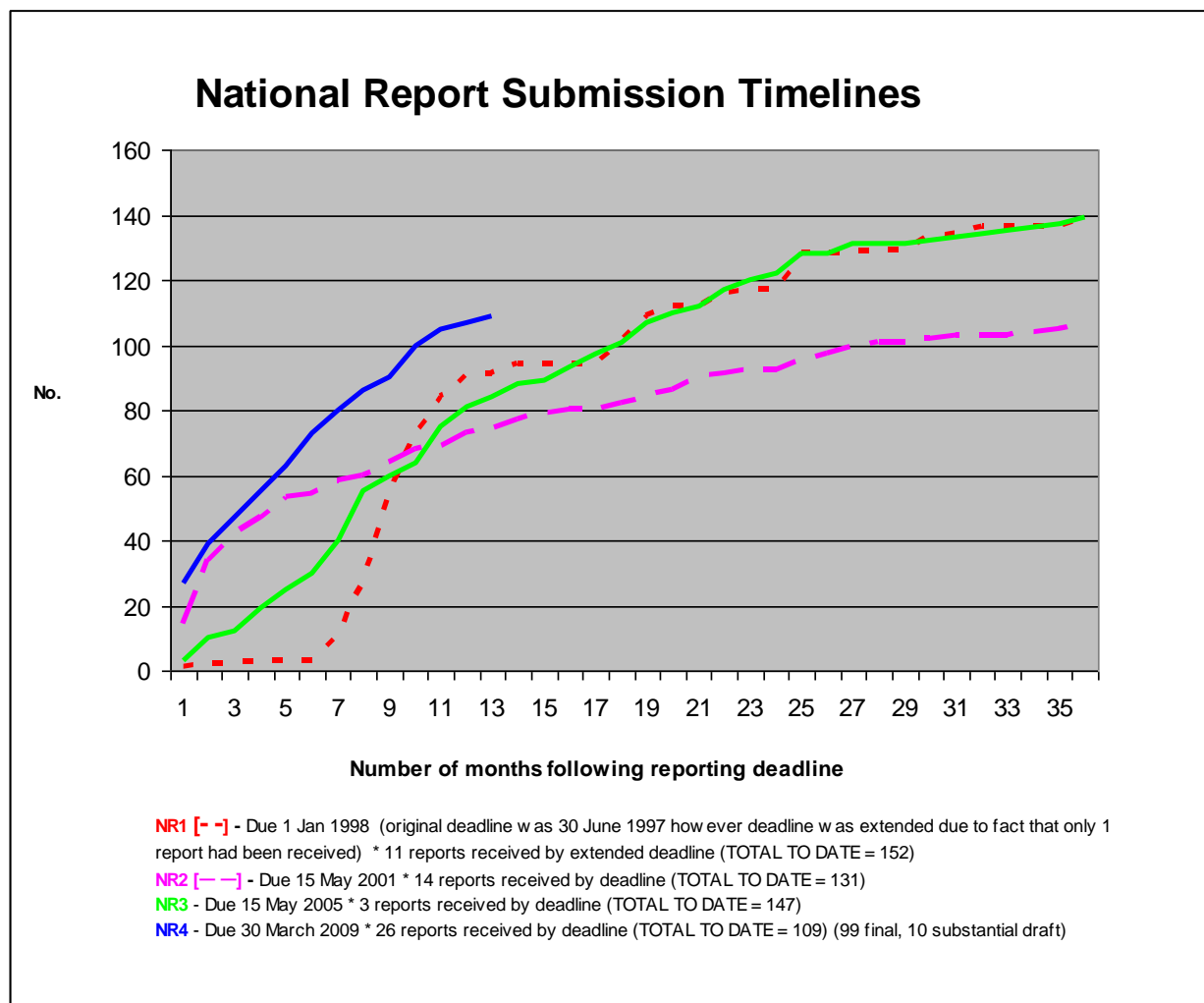
Follow-up to decisions VIII/14 and VIII/16

8. As requested by the Conference of the Parties in its decision VIII/14, the Secretariat quickly finalized the guidelines for the fourth national report and disseminated them to all Parties in July 2006. The guidelines were also translated into all other United Nations languages and made available on the Convention website at <https://www.cbd.int/reports/guidelines/>.

9. Aware of possible difficulties in using the guidelines, which are different from those for the second and third national reports, the Secretariat, together with the World Conservation Monitoring

Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC) and other partners, had developed a reference manual to assist with the preparation of the report. The manual provided detailed annotations to the guidelines as well as useful resource materials and web links which Parties could use while preparing the report. In addition, a training module on national reporting was developed, which answered a number of key questions related to the preparation of the fourth national report.

Figure 1. Comparison of rates of submission of national reports requested under the Convention.



10. With the support of the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies, a portal devoted to the preparation of the fourth national report was developed on the Convention website (<https://www.cbd.int/nr4/>). The portal pooled together all the relevant resource materials and tools to assist with assessment of progress towards the 2010 target and the preparation of the fourth national report. The portal also provided updates on progress in funding request approvals. The portal was also further developed to allow countries to exchange their experiences in assessing the 2010 target and preparing their fourth national report as well as to submit case-studies or success stories in achieving the 2010 target.

11. In response to a request in paragraph 18 (c) of decision VIII/14, and with the support of Australia, Costa Rica, Finland, Rwanda, South Africa, Thailand and the United Kingdom, the Secretariat pooled together advance sample chapters and appendices of the report, which many countries found useful in preparing their reports.

12. In response to requests in decisions VIII/14 and VIII/16, the Global Environment Facility approved a medium-sized project to support countries in the assessment of progress towards the 2010 target, which countries are requested to present primarily through the fourth national report. A total of three phases of this project, with the financing totalling US\$ 1.5 million, have been provided to 140 eligible countries. A brief analysis of the experiences and lessons learned from implementation of this project will be made in section III below.

Activities undertaken by the Secretariat and its partners to facilitate preparation of the report

13. With the support of Japan, the Secretariat, together with the Japanese Ministry of the Environment and the Japan Wildlife Research Centre, organized a regional workshop for South, South-east and East Asia on the fourth national report, from 2 to 4 December 2008 in Tsukuba, Japan. A total of 17 countries participated in the workshop. This workshop not only facilitated the preparation of all country reports but also generated many useful recommendations. The report of this workshop (UNEP/CBD/4NRCBW-ASI/1/2) is available on the Convention's website at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/nr/4nrcbw-asi-01/official/4nrcbw-asi-01-02-en.pdf>.

14. With the support of Norway and UNEP, as well as the Ethiopian Institute of Biodiversity Conservation, the Secretariat also organized a workshop for least developed countries on the fourth national report from 4 to 8 May 2009, in Addis Ababa. A total of 22 countries, mostly from Africa, participated in the workshop. As a result, 15 countries submitted their reports within three months after the workshop. The report of this workshop (UNEP/CBD/4NRCBW-LDC/1/2) is available on the Convention's website at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=4NRCBW-LDC-01>.

15. The rate of submission of fourth national reports has been higher from continental Asia and from Africa than from other regions of the world, suggesting that these workshops have had a significant positive effect on the preparation of the reports. Therefore, as indicated below, further workshops are being organized, as the necessary financial resources become available.

16. A capacity-development workshop was also organized for Mesoamerican and Caribbean countries from 7 to 10 December 2009 in Panama City, with the support of UNEP GEF, IUCN Countdown 2010 and UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and Caribbean (UNEP ROLAC). A total of 17 countries attended the workshop. The report of this workshop (UNEP/CBD/4NRCBW-CCA/1/2) is available on the Convention's website at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WS4NRSP-CCA-01>.

17. In addition, from January 2008 to June 2009, the Secretariat organized a total of 14 regional or subregional workshops on national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and the mainstreaming of biodiversity. All these workshops played a crucial role in pushing national processes of preparation of the report, through introducing relevant guidelines and facilitating exchange of experiences among countries. More importantly, national reviews of national biodiversity strategies and action plans undertaken prior to and during the workshops contributed directly to the preparation of the fourth national reports, particularly in regard to chapters II and III.

18. The Secretariat also organized a number of side-events in connection with some major meetings under the Convention. For example, during the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties held in Bonn from 19-30 May 2008, the Secretariat organized a side-event for some 65 participants. All these side-events were considered helpful for preparing the fourth national report.

19. In cooperation with regional offices of UNEP and other partners, the Secretariat is organizing a number of workshops during April, May and June 2010 for those countries that, as of the end of February 2010, have not submitted their fourth national report. These workshops concern primarily countries from Europe, Latin America, the Pacific and the Middle East. Additional workshops and follow-up country visits will be planned if necessary for the period June-September 2010, aiming to achieve as close as

possible to a 100 per cent level of submission of fourth national reports prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

III. EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FOURTH ROUND OF NATIONAL REPORTING UNDER THE CONVENTION

Format and content of report, and process of preparation

20. Clearly, with a narrative format, the adequacy of information in the fourth national report is much improved, compared with the question-and-answer format used for the second and third national reports. First of all, there is a lot more information about the status and trends of biodiversity, and more analysis of threats to biodiversity, including both direct and indirect drivers of change. Second, many reports provide an in-depth review of implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, though some have admitted that a monitoring system is not in place to track the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Third, many reports provide useful cases and examples to support reviews of implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mainstreaming and progress towards the 2010 target. Furthermore, some reports provide detailed information concerning implementation of the programme of work on protected areas under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

21. Meanwhile, it should be noted that analysis of information contained in the fourth national reports is complicated by a number of factors. First, the size of reports varies considerably, with the shortest one having 32 pages and the longest having over 200. In other words, some reports have substantial information while some have little information, which presents a considerable challenge for a global review.

22. Second, many reports have an unbalanced structure within. Many reports provide considerable information about the status and trends of and major threats to biodiversity, while relatively less information or analysis of the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, biodiversity mainstreaming and progress towards the 2010 target. This imbalance brings great difficulties to substantive reviews of the implementation of the Convention. Third, some reports provide mostly qualitative analysis of the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and progress towards the 2010 target, though the guidelines encourage countries to focus more on outcomes and provide successful cases or stories.

23. Fourthly, usefulness of information in many reports is compromised by overlaps or repetitions among different chapters, though the guidelines highlight the close interrelationships among different chapters and suggest that Parties should reinforce analysis in one chapter by referring to findings in another. This is particularly important for writing chapter IV, where Parties are asked to draw key findings from the first three chapters while analysing progress towards the 2010 target and goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan of the Convention.

24. Finally, lack of indicators or expertise to use indicators for measuring the status and trends and progress in implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and achieving the 2010 target is another challenge for many countries. In the analysis of the trends over years, lack of baseline or baseline data certainly posed great difficulties for many countries, particularly those with limited capacities. Lack of expertise to process and analyze relevant data, even if they are available, is also challenging. For many countries, lack of systematic monitoring of biodiversity or establishment of relevant information systems or databases also made such analysis very difficult. Lack of coordination or cooperation among relevant departments or sectors in building an information base is also an obstacle for many developing countries to overcome.

25. In terms of the process, as suggested, many countries involved relevant stakeholders, including local governments and communities, in the preparation of the report. However, partly due to a low funding level, many countries simply hired consultants to do the job, which compromised the purpose of national reporting. The process, as explained in the guidelines, should be used as one tool for further planning and communication. Work by one or a few experts on the report clearly cannot serve this end.

Access to funding

26. As requested by the Conference of the Parties in its decisions VIII/14 and VIII/16, the Global Environment Facility approved a medium-sized project (MSP) with three phases respectively in November 2007, October 2008 and July 2009. A total of 140 of the 156 countries eligible for GEF funding received an amount up to US\$ 20,000 per country for national assessments of progress towards the 2010 target. The first two phases of the project were managed by UNDP and the third by UNEP, though this project was jointly presented by both. A Project Steering Committee was established to provide suggestions for the project implementation. This Committee was composed of the implementing agencies, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other partners such as Countdown 2010 and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC).

27. It should be noted that some delays in the preparation and submission of some reports resulted from late applications by countries to the implementing agencies, and also, in some cases, from delays in fund approval and release by the implementing agencies. Gaps between different phases of the project also caused delays for fund approval and release. Phase I was approved almost a year and a half after decision VIII/14 was adopted by the Conference of the Parties in March 2006. Moreover, as indicated above, the approval of three phases covered a span of almost two years.

28. Support provided by this project to a number of capacity development workshops detailed in section II above proved very helpful to participating countries. Many participating countries recommended that more such workshops should be held in the future and expressed that they would be most helpful held in the early stage of preparation of national reports.

IV. PROPOSALS FOR THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT

29. From the feedback received, many countries are of the view that the guidelines for the fourth national report have shown advantages in a number of aspects over those for the previous national reports and that they should be followed for future national reports, with some adjustments as necessary. Meanwhile, a number of countries were of the view that a complete transition from a question-and-answer format to a narrative format renders statistical analysis more difficult. For this reason, they suggest that a combination of both formats may have more advantages than just using either of them.

30. Taking all this into consideration, it is suggested that the guidelines for the fifth national report continue to use the basic structure of the guidelines for the fourth national report, with some adjustments. It is proposed that the narrative style be complemented by an expanded use of common formats, including tables, suggested charts and questionnaires. Some common key questions will easily help obtain some statistics through answers to these questions, while the narrative format will allow countries to provide details. To avoid an unnecessarily lengthy chapter on the status and trends of biodiversity, it is suggested that Parties provide only an update on what has already been provided in the fourth and earlier national reports. Finally, formats will be developed to assist with future reviews of relevant thematic work programmes and cross-cutting issues.

31. In terms of the focus of the report, it is suggested that the fifth national report focus on:

(a) Progress in the implementation of the updated Strategic Plan of the Convention (2011-2020), in particular towards national and global targets or milestones;

/...

- (b) Contribution to the relevant 2015 targets of the Millennium Development Goals;
- (c) Updating and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

32. The report should continue to focus on actions taken, outcomes generated and challenges encountered. Countries should provide more analysis than description. With regard to the process, countries should continue to involve various stakeholders and to use it as a tool for further planning and communication.

33. The fifth national report would encompass Parties' contributions to in-depth reviews of the programmes of work and cross-cutting issues, obviating the need for additional reporting

34. Draft guidelines for the fifth national report, developed on the basis of these proposals, will be made available in an addendum to the present note (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/6/Add.1), in advance of the third meeting of the Working Group.

35. Currently, in accordance with decision V/19, countries submit their national reports for the consideration of every other meeting of the Conference of the Parties. As noted above, it is proposed that the fifth national report should cover, *inter alia*, progress towards the mid-term milestones of the 2020 biodiversity targets (see the draft Strategic Plan of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/3)) as well as the Convention's contribution to the 2015 targets of the Millennium Development Goals. It is therefore proposed that the fifth national reports be prepared by March 2014 to allow for its consideration in 2015. The sixth national reports would be due in March 2019 to allow for the consideration of progress towards the 2020 targets in 2020.

V. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATION

36. The Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its third meeting may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

Taking note of the review of experiences and lessons learned from the fourth national reporting under the Convention contained in the present note,

Welcoming the capacity-development activities undertaken by the Executive Secretary to facilitate the preparation and submission of the fourth national reports,

Also welcoming the financial support provided by the Global Environment Facility to assist countries in the preparation of their fourth national report,

Emphasizing that timely provision of financial support to eligible countries by the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies is essential for timely preparation and submission of national reports,

Noting the need to continue to improve the guidelines for the fifth and future national reports based on the review contained in this note,

1. *Takes note* of the draft guidelines for the fifth national report prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/6/Add.1);

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to further develop the draft guidelines for the fifth national report, taking into consideration views expressed at the third meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation, and to submit the revised guidelines for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.

37. The Working Group may also wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Re-emphasizing that national reporting is the obligation for all Parties under Article 26 of the Convention, and that timely submission of national reports by all Parties is essential for reviewing the implementation of the Convention as required in Article 23,

1. *Decides that* all Parties should submit their fifth national report by 31 March 2014;

2. *Encourages* all Parties to prioritize the preparation of the fifth national report to enable its submission by the deadline established in paragraph 1 above, irrespective of the status of submission of reports requested at previous meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

3. *Decides* that the fifth national report should:

(a) Focus on the implementation of the updated Strategic Plan of the Convention (2011-2020), particularly with regard to the achievement of progress toward the milestones of the headline 2020 targets;

(b) Include information concerning progress achieved toward the interim target on biodiversity contained in Goal 7 of the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the targets included in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the programme of work on protected areas;

(c) Allow countries to provide updates on the revision, updating and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and similar strategies, plans and programmes;

(d) Provide a concise update on the status and trends of and threats to biodiversity;

(e) Provide an overall assessment of the implementation of the Convention, and include suggestions for future priorities at the national and international levels.

4. *Requests* Parties, in preparing their fifth national report, to elaborate on:

(a) Outcomes and impacts of actions taken to implement the Convention at various levels;

(b) Successful experiences and lessons learned from implementation;

(c) Obstacles encountered in implementation.

5. *Also requests* Parties to provide:

(a) An updated account of information provided in the last national report;

(b) More analysis than description of the status of implementation;

6. *Requests* those Parties that expect difficulty in meeting the deadline in paragraph 1 above to initiate the preparation of the report as early as possible to ensure that the report shall be submitted by the deadline;

7. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate and timely financial support for the preparation of the fifth and future national reports, and further requests the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to ensure that procedures are in place to ensure an expeditious disbursement of funds;

8. *Requests* other donors, Governments and multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide financial and technical support to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and small island developing States amongst them, and countries with economies in transition, for preparing their national reports;

9. *Requests* Parties to continue to involve all relevant stakeholders in the process of national reporting and to use the report as a tool for further planning and communication to the public to mobilize additional support for and participation in activities related to implementation of the Convention;

10. *Also requests* Parties to increase synergies with, and/or harmonize national reporting to, biodiversity-related conventions to ensure that national reports comprehensively reflect the national situation and status of implementation, and to avoid unnecessary reporting burdens;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and other partners, to continue facilitating the provision of support to countries for the preparation of their fifth national reports.

*Annex***LIST OF PARTIES THAT HAVE SUBMITTED FOURTH NATIONAL REPORTS**

(as of 12 March 2010) (in order of receipt)

Final reports:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Estonia | 50. Syrian Arab Republic |
| 2. Kyrgyzstan | 51. Finland |
| 3. Niger | 52. Guinea |
| 4. Cameroon | 53. Comoros |
| 5. Cuba | 54. Mexico |
| 6. China | 55. Lebanon |
| 7. Ghana | 56. Togo |
| 8. Burundi | 57. France |
| 9. Afghanistan | 58. Belgium |
| 10. Cambodia | 59. Canada |
| 11. Australia | 60. Dominica |
| 12. Bhutan | 61. Sudan |
| 13. DR Congo | 62. Tunisia |
| 14. Djibouti | 63. United Republic of Tanzania |
| 15. Egypt | 64. Kenya |
| 16. Jordan | 65. Yemen |
| 17. Japan | 66. Benin |
| 18. Myanmar | 67. Turkmenistan |
| 19. Thailand | 68. Equatorial Guinea |
| 20. Tajikistan | 69. Mali |
| 21. Morocco | 70. Ethiopia |
| 22. Niue | 71. Indonesia |
| 23. Mongolia | 72. Congo |
| 24. Italy | 73. Chile |
| 25. Poland | 74. Madagascar |
| 26. Belarus | 75. Slovakia |
| 27. Sweden | 76. Romania |
| 28. Nepal | 77. Grenada |
| 29. Spain | 78. Lithuania |
| 30. Mauritania | 79. Monaco |
| 31. Sri Lanka | 80. Russian Federation |
| 32. Algeria | 81. Sao Tome and Principe |
| 33. Philippines | 82. Cape Verde |
| 34. Viet Nam | 83. Israel |
| 35. Norway | 84. Costa Rica |
| 36. South Africa | 85. Luxembourg |
| 37. Malaysia | 86. Samoa |
| 38. Armenia | 87. Lesotho |
| 39. Czech Republic | 88. Guatemala |
| 40. Uganda | 89. Pakistan |
| 41. European Union | 90. Swaziland |
| 42. Botswana | 91. Honduras |
| 43. United Kingdom | 92. Angola |
| 44. Croatia | 93. Denmark |
| 45. India | 94. Tuvalu |
| 46. Rwanda | 95. Guinea-Bissau |
| 47. Hungary | 96. Fiji |
| 48. Republic of Korea | 97. Azerbaijan |
| 49. Republic of Moldova | 98. Liechtenstein |
| | 99. New Zealand |

Advanced drafts:

- 100. Côte d'Ivoire
- 101. Liberia
- 102. Nicaragua
- 103. Switzerland
- 104. Turkey

- 105. Mozambique
- 106. Zambia
- 107. Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 108. Dominican Republic
- 109. Lao People's Democratic Republic

LIST OF PARTIES THAT HAVE NOT SUBMITTED THEIR FOURTH NATIONAL REPORTS
(as of 12 March 2010)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Albania | 44. Marshall Islands |
| 2. Antigua and Barbuda | 45. Mauritius |
| 3. Argentina | 46. Micronesia (Federated States of) |
| 4. Austria | 47. Montenegro |
| 5. Bahamas | 48. Namibia |
| 6. Bahrain | 49. Nauru |
| 7. Bangladesh | 50. Netherlands |
| 8. Barbados | 51. Nigeria |
| 9. Belize | 52. Oman |
| 10. Bolivia | 53. Palau |
| 11. Brazil | 54. Panama |
| 12. Brunei Darussalam | 55. Papua New Guinea |
| 13. Bulgaria | 56. Paraguay |
| 14. Burkina Faso | 57. Peru |
| 15. Central African Republic | 58. Portugal |
| 16. Chad | 59. Qatar |
| 17. Colombia | 60. Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 18. Cook Islands | 61. Saint Lucia |
| 19. Cyprus | 62. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 20. Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 63. San Marino |
| 21. Ecuador | 64. Saudi Arabia |
| 22. El Salvador | 65. Senegal |
| 23. Eritrea | 66. Serbia |
| 24. Gabon | 67. Seychelles |
| 25. Gambia | 68. Sierra Leone |
| 26. Georgia | 69. Singapore |
| 27. Germany | 70. Slovenia |
| 28. Greece | 71. Solomon Islands |
| 29. Guyana | 72. Somalia |
| 30. Haiti | 73. Suriname |
| 31. Iceland | 74. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| 32. Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 75. Timor-Leste |
| 33. Iraq | 76. Tonga |
| 34. Ireland | 77. Trinidad and Tobago |
| 35. Jamaica | 78. Ukraine |
| 36. Kazakhstan | 79. United Arab Emirates |
| 37. Kiribati | 80. Uruguay |
| 38. Kuwait | 81. Uzbekistan |
| 39. Latvia | 82. Vanuatu |
| 40. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 83. Venezuela |
| 41. Malawi | 84. Zimbabwe |
| 42. Maldives | |
| 43. Malta | |