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ENGLISH**OPEN-ENDED INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING ON  
THE MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK  
FOR THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES UP  
TO 2010**Montreal, 17-20 March 2003  
Item 5 of the provisional agenda\***MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES  
UP TO 2010***Note by the Executive Secretary***I. INTRODUCTION**

1. In paragraph 1 of its decision VI/28, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to prepare a multi-year programme of work for the Conference of the Parties up to 2010, covering the programme of work dealing with its eighth, ninth and tenth meetings, on the basis of the draft multi-year programme of work prepared for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/5/Add.2/Rev.1), with special consideration to items for in-depth consideration and the review of programmes of work, and taking fully into consideration the Strategic Plan of the Convention, the submissions by Parties to the Convention, and the views of the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA). The Conference of the Parties also decided that the programme of work dealing with its ninth and tenth meetings would be finalized at its next meeting.

2. In paragraph 2 of the same decision, the Conference of the Parties requested Parties to submit to the Executive Secretary proposals on issues to be included in the multi-year programme of work. In paragraph 3 of the decision the Conference of the Parties decided to hold an open-ended inter-sessional meeting to consider the multi-year programme of work back-to-back with the eighth meeting of SBSTTA.

3. Through a notification dated 3 July 2002, the Executive Secretary reminded Parties to submit to the Secretariat proposals on issues to be included in the multi-year programme of work, with the deadline

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of 31 October 2002. Following a request by a number of Parties and for the purpose of collecting as many proposals as possible, the deadline for the submission of proposals was extended to 30 November 2002.

4. As of 10 December 2002, proposals on issues to be included in the multi-year programme of work submitted by Parties in response to paragraph 2 of decision VI/28, had been received from Algeria, Canada, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, European Union, Indonesia, Mexico, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, and Tajikistan. One SBSTTA Bureau member provided some views.

5. Section II of the present note includes the proposals for additional items for in-depth consideration received in response to decision VI/28. These proposals are also reflected in tabular form in Annex I, together with the original proposals circulated at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in the note by the Executive Secretary on the multi-year programme of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/5/Add.2/Rev.1). Other comments and proposals received on specific elements of that note by the Executive Secretary are set out in annex II. Annex III contains proposals for additional partners in preparing and implementing work on specific items. These comments and proposals will also be considered by SBSTTA at its eighth meeting, which takes place the week before the Inter-Sessional Meeting, so that the Subsidiary Body can provide advice, as deemed necessary, to the Meeting.

## **II. PROPOSALS AND COMMENTS SUBMITTED BY PARTIES AND SBSTTA BUREAU**

### ***A. General considerations***

6. When considering the various themes for possible inclusion in the multi-year programme of work, it is important to consider how the items will contribute to the achievement of the overall objectives of the Convention, as well as the Strategic Plan adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

7. With regard to the submissions received by the Secretariat, the range of opinions and suggestions varied widely. Some Parties are of the view that no new topics should be added in the work programme and that the focus should be on reviewing the implementation of existing decisions of the Conference of the Parties in the light of the Strategic Plan. These Parties argue that the introduction of new items would result in a loss of focus and, consequently, in limited advances in the existing work programmes. Other Parties suggested the addition of new topics and the refinement of some elements in the draft programme of work considered by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting. The additional items suggested are reviewed in section B below and the other comments and proposals are set out in annexes II and III below.

### ***B. Additional items proposed for in-depth consideration***

8. This section contains additional topics proposed by Parties for consideration at its eighth, ninth and tenth meetings. Possible activities that could be undertaken under each of these new topics have also been proposed.

#### ***1. Eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2006)***

9. The items for in-depth consideration and for in-depth review at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties proposed in the draft programme of work submitted to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting are listed in annex I below. In addition, the submission from China received by the Secretariat proposed the following additional item for in-depth consideration at the eighth meeting of

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the Conference of the Parties: “impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts”. China made this proposal so that technical guidelines and tools can be developed for impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts. This topic can be undertaken as part of the on-going work on incorporation of biodiversity (including cultural and social) considerations into environmental and strategic impact assessments as per decision VI/7 A and VI/10 D. The programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative will contribute to the implementation of this topic. Activities could include:

- (a) To identify existing impact assessment tools (such as environmental impact assessment, strategic environmental assessment, health impact assessment, cumulative impact assessment etc.) and the incorporation of biodiversity issues (based on ongoing work);
- (b) To compile case-studies with focus on specific industrial sectors (for example mining sector, energy sector (this may include hydro and hence water related issues), agricultural sector etc.);
- (c) To provide impact assessment tools and technical guidelines on selected industrial sectors (as per subparagraph (b) above).

## 2. *Ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2008)*

10. The items for in-depth consideration and for in-depth review at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties proposed in the draft programme of work submitted to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting are listed in annex I below. In addition, the submissions received by the Secretariat propose the in-depth consideration of a number of additional items.

### *Sustainable community livelihoods*

11. Canada proposed this theme given that the main thematic discussions at COP 9 are predominantly socio-economic issues, and given the high profile of this issue at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the fact that this subject was the focus of considerable attention. Relevant activities could include:

- (a) To assess the relationship between community livelihood and biodiversity conservation;
- (b) To provide guidance on the sustainable uses of biodiversity for the environmental and economic sustainability of communities and their self-reliance.

### *Poverty, population pressures and stakeholder involvement*

12. As stated by Canada, in light of the Strategic Plan and the World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation, “poverty” should be discussed as a cross-cutting issue at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties as well as obstacles to the implementation of the Strategic Plan, including in particular ‘poverty’, ‘population pressures’ and ‘stakeholder involvement’ as cross-cutting issues. Activities could include:

- (a) To assess the relationship between population pressures and loss of biodiversity;
- (b) To provide guidance on stakeholders involvement in the management of biodiversity;
- (c) To compile case-studies on the sustainable uses of biodiversity aimed at reducing poverty;

(d) To provide guidance on action to be taken in order to reduce poverty through the sustainable use of biological diversity.

*Development of a comprehensive and operational clearing-house mechanism*

13. In proposing this topic, Canada noted that the Strategic Plan identified lack of accessible knowledge and information as obstacle to the implementation of the Convention objectives. Moreover, there has been no discussion on the development of a comprehensive and operational clearing-house mechanism (CHM) since the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Therefore, Canada recommended that Articles 17 and 18 of the Convention be considered as cross-cutting issues, with a specific focus on scientific cooperation.

14. It should, however, be noted that this issue could also be considered under as part of the item on transfer of technology and technology cooperation at the ninth meeting of SBSTTA and the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties. In addition, development of a comprehensive and operational clearing-house mechanism requires:

(a) That technical and scientific cooperation strongly focuses on thematic and cross-cutting areas of the Convention;

(b) Investment in the development of national CHMs to coordinate activities relevant to the thematic areas and cross-cutting issues;

(c) Adherence to common formats, protocols and standards to facilitate the exchange and sharing of biodiversity-related information; and

(d) Utilization of the clearing-house mechanism in capacity-building activities.

*Monitoring, assessment and taxonomy*

15. Activities under this item, proposed by China, could include:

(a) Establishment of a correlation between taxonomy, indicators, monitoring and assessment;

(b) Development and design of a flow of information linking the elements in (i);

(c) Production of operational guidelines in developing taxonomic information to develop biodiversity indicators for use in national-level monitoring and assessment programmes;

(d) Production of taxonomic overviews to help guide the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to focus on key areas and issues of importance;

(e) Development of methodology sheets, guidelines and training for supporting the development of national monitoring and indicator programmes.

3. *Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2010)*

16. The items for in-depth consideration and for in-depth review at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties proposed in the draft programme of work submitted to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting are listed in annex I below. China suggested that biodiversity and climate

change be addressed at the meeting for 2010. However, the theme is already scheduled for in-depth review at the ninth meeting of SBSTTA prior to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

4. *Proposals for additional items for in-depth consideration made without specifying the meeting of the Conference of the Parties*

17. The submissions received by the Secretariat included proposals for a number of additional items for in-depth consideration that did not specify a meeting in which they would be taken up. These items are discussed under various headings in the present section.

*Economic aspects of biodiversity:*

18. Algeria proposed

(a) Economic valuation of biological diversity;

(b) Ecological valuation of farming for building network of agro-forestry-livestock landscaping in order to apply the biodiversity approach for the establishment of sustainable development areas through participatory means;

(c) Biodiversity valuation for industry (integration of industrial development criteria, conservation of biological resources and habitats, in relationship with geographical and production processes) and transportation (adaptation and utilization of biodiversity for the improvement in biological infrastructure of the land transportation network).

19. Saudi Arabia proposed economic studies on the loss from the deterioration of biological diversity, determining the size of such financial and economic loss and the effects of biodiversity deterioration on the social and health conditions of the local population.

20. These issues are, however, currently addressed as part of the programme of work on incentive measures, ecosystem approach, impact assessment and integrated management in agrobiodiversity. The ongoing work include gathering and dissemination of case studies and related information on incentive measures, including measures for the internalization of biodiversity services, the assessment of the values of biodiversity, in order to internalize better these values in public policy initiatives and private-sector decisions, and the facilitation of private sector participation in and responsibility for biodiversity management.

*Monitoring and assessment*

21. Saint Lucia proposed: the impacts of the free movement of peoples on general biodiversity. This topic could be considered as part of the main theme on impact of globalization on biodiversity.

22. Saudi Arabia recommended the following topic: socio-economics studies on local populations affected by the deterioration of biodiversity and finding alternative sources of livelihoods. This topic is addressed in the programme of work for the implementation of Article 8(j) under “social/cultural impact assessments.”

*Capacity-building*

23. Senegal proposed: “The reinforcement of operational and institutional capacities”

24. Indonesia recommended: “Capacity building for the creation of public awareness programme.” It should, however, be noted that this is the objective of the three programme elements of the programme of work on the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA), adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision VI/19. Most of the activities included in the programme elements are to be carried out by the Parties themselves, with assistance from the Secretariat (creation of a roster of CEPA experts, helping in the preparation of distance training courses etc.).

25. In addition, the issue of capacity-building is addressed by over 47 decisions of the Conference of the Parties, under specific thematic work programmes and different cross-cutting issues. Capacity-building can thus be considered as a cross-cutting issue covering key means for implementation of the Convention. The Conference of the Parties can review the status of implementation of the relevant capacity-building related decisions already taken.

#### *Networking and databases*

26. Tajikistan proposed the following topics:

(a) “Creation of common International Database on biological resources”. There is a need to clarify whether the topic is referring to a taxonomic initiative or a list of genetic codes;

(b) “Organization of regional ecological network and biodiversity conservation” and “Use of collection materials for CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States – former Soviet Union) countries.” Some regional networks are already up and running, such as the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN) and the North American Biodiversity Information Network (NABIN). If a number of countries in any given region are interested in following these examples, the CHM can assist in the exchange of experience among the interested Parties. Regional networks can be created by Parties on their own accord and the Secretariat can help them to do so.

#### *Other topics proposed*

27. Algeria proposed:

(a) Biodiversity and landscaping for the purpose of planning, analyzing and materializing the balance of industrial and urban biological land at the national, regional and local levels through a global integrated land management project”;

(b) “Biological diversity of marine and freshwater systems”. This topic is covered as part of marine and coastal biodiversity and inland water biodiversity programmes of work;

(c) “Biodiversity and culture”. UNESCO is considering this item.

28. Saudi Arabia proposed: “Arab States: deterioration of land and biological diversity – hotspots and mitigating deterioration”. This topic, however, is being considered under the programmes of work on agrobiodiversity and dry and sub-humid land biodiversity, and will be addressed in the work on protected areas, and restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems.

29. Senegal proposed:

(a) “The equitable sharing of benefits between different stakeholders in the conservation of biodiversity.” This topic is being indirectly addressed in the Convention work programme on access and benefit sharing.

(b) “The evolution of biodiversity”.

30. Finally, a SBSTTA Bureau member proposed “Key impediments to implementing programmes of work (e.g. coordination between sectors)” as a cross-cutting issue.

### III. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

31. The Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Conference of the Parties Up To 2010, having considered the draft multi-year programme of work, the proposals and comments contained in the present note, the advice prepared by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its eighth meeting and the views expressed by participants in the Inter-Sessional Meeting, may wish to recommend a revised draft multi-year programme of work for the consideration and approval of the Conference of the Parties.

32. In doing so, the Inter-Sessional Meeting may wish to:

(a) Agree on which, if any, of the items proposed for in-depth consideration, as reflected in annex I below, should be retained in the revised draft programme and on the meeting of the Conference of the Parties at which it would be recommended that they be taken up;

(b) Recommend that the Conference of the Parties approves the schedule for the in-depth review of existing programmes of work, as set out in annex I to the present note;

(c) Consider how the substance of those proposals, if any, not retained for in-depth consideration in the revised draft programme of work can be addressed, as necessary, in existing programmes of work.

*Annex I*

**CONSOLIDATED LIST OF PROPOSALS FOR THE MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK\***

| ISSUES FOR IN-DEPTH CONSIDERATION   | ISSUES FOR IN-DEPTH REVIEW   |
|---|--|
| <i>Eighth meeting (2006)</i>  |  |
| <p><i>Existing proposals</i><br/>Island biodiversity**<br/>Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and recovery of rare and threatened species*<br/>Targets, baselines and indicators; and mainstreaming of biodiversity concerns<br/><i>Additional proposals</i><br/>Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts</p>  | <p><i>Existing proposals</i><br/>Agricultural biological diversity<br/>Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands<br/>Article 8(j) and related provisions<br/>Incentives</p>  |
| <i>Ninth meeting (2008)</i>   |  |
| <p><i>Existing proposals</i><br/>Biodiversity of urban and peri-urban areas<br/>Importance of biodiversity to human health<br/>Impact of globalization on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ways to mitigate negative effects**<br/><i>Additional proposals</i><br/>Sustainable community livelihoods<br/>Poverty, population pressures and stakeholder involvement<br/>Development of a comprehensive and operational clearing-house mechanism<br/>Monitoring, assessment and taxonomy</p> | <p><i>Existing proposals</i><br/>Forest biological diversity<br/>Invasive alien species including “importance of biosecurity in preserving biodiversity through control of invasive alien species”<br/>Access and benefit sharing<br/>Ecosystem approach</p> |
| <i>Tenth meeting (2010)</i>   |  |
| <p><i>Existing proposals</i><br/>Polar ecosystems<br/>Role of biodiversity in natural disaster prevention and relief<br/>Impact of armed conflicts on biodiversity and ways to mitigate negative effects<br/>Impacts of changes in ozone layer on biodiversity, and ways to mitigate negative effects<br/><i>Additional proposals</i><br/>Biodiversity and climate change</p>   | <p><i>Existing proposals</i><br/>Mountain biological diversity<br/>Sustainable use of components of biological diversity<br/>Protected areas<br/>Technology cooperation and transfer of technology</p>   |

\* It should be noted that some countries stated that no new topics should be included and that the focus of the work of the Conference of the Parties should be on the review of the implementation of existing decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Strategic Plan.

\*\* One country suggested that the in-depth consideration of these items be moved forward to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

| ISSUES FOR IN-DEPTH CONSIDERATION   | ISSUES FOR IN-DEPTH REVIEW |
|---|----------------------------|
| <i>Other items proposed for in-depth consideration without reference to a particular meeting*</i>   |                            |
| <p>Economic aspects of biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic valuation of biodiversity</li> <li>• Environmental valuation of farming</li> <li>• biodiversity valuation for industry and transportation</li> <li>• Assessment of the economic loss from the degradation of biodiversity</li> </ul> <p>Monitoring and assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts of the free movement of peoples on general biodiversity</li> <li>• Socio-economic studies on local populations affected by the deterioration of biodiversity</li> </ul>  |                            |
| <p>Capacity-building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reinforcement of operational and institutional capacities</li> <li>• Capacity-building for the creation of public awareness programmes</li> </ul> <p>Networking and databases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of a common international database on biological resources</li> <li>• Organization of regional ecological networks and biodiversity conservation</li> <li>• Use of collection materials for countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States</li> </ul> <p>Biodiversity and landscaping for the purpose of planning, analysing and materializing the balance of industrial and urban biological land at the national, regional and local levels through a global integrated land management project</p> <p>Biological diversity of marine and freshwater systems</p> <p>Biodiversity and culture</p> <p>Arab States: deterioration of land and biological diversity – hotspots and mitigating deterioration</p> <p>The equitable sharing of benefits between different stakeholders in the conservation of biodiversity</p> <p>The evolution of biodiversity</p> <p>Key impediments to implementing programmes of work (e.g. coordination between sectors) as cross-cutting issues</p> |                            |

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\* In the view of the Secretariat a number of these items either are already being or can be addressed under existing programmes of work. For a more complete discussion, see paragraphs 17-30 above.

*Annex II*

**COMPILATION OF OTHER PROPOSALS AND COMMENTS SUBMITTED BY PARTIES IN RESPONSE TO DECISION VI/28 ON  
MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES UP TO 2010**

| <b>Reference in the draft programme of work<br/>(UNEP/CBD/COP/6/5/Add.2/Rev.1)</b>   | <b>Country</b>           | <b>Comments and proposals</b>  | <b>Additional comments/clarifications by the Secretariat</b> |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Para.5 (d)</b><br>The role of biodiversity in natural disaster prevention and relief <sup>7</sup>                         | Saint Lucia              | Include “preparedness” to read ‘biodiversity in natural disaster preparedness, prevention and relief’  |  |
| <b>Para.5 (e)</b><br>Island biodiversity   | Saint Lucia              | Add after Island biodiversity, “in particular Small Island Developing States (SIDS)”   |  |
| <b>Para.9 (a)</b><br>Arrangement of the themes to be addressed for in-depth consideration, as proposed by the European Union | Saint Lucia<br><br>China | Rearrange the theme to be addressed for in-depth consideration<br>(i) Related to cross-cutting issues<br>(ii) Concerned with development of Convention’s articles<br>(iii) Concerning ecosystems<br>- Result of a switch between (i) and (iii)<br>Rearrange review of implementation of the Convention:<br>(1) Review of implementation of articles of the Convention<br>(2) Review of the implementation of work programme of ecosystem<br>(3) Review of status of cross-cutting issues |  |
| <b>Para.16 (a)</b><br>Island biodiversity  | Saint Lucia              | Island biodiversity issue bring forward to 2004, COP-7 as a priority because of the need of SIDS<br>Also add “in particular small islands” after Island biodiversity and include (iv) to identify resources for implementation   |  |

| Reference in the draft programme of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/5/Add.2/Rev.1)   | Country     | Comments and proposals   | Additional comments/clarifications by the Secretariat  |
|---|-------------|--|--|
| <p><b>Para.16 (b)</b><br/>Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and recovery of rare and threatened species</p> | Saint Lucia | <p>“<i>Ex situ</i> conservation” be kept as a separate theme and not be included under the “restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems”</p> <hr/> <p>Work should move beyond just drawing up guidelines and guiding principles and move more quickly to facilitate implementation</p> <hr/> <p>“Restoration and rehabilitation” be moved up to 2004</p>   | <p>Articles 8(f) and 9(c) are complementary. In addition, as stated in the chapeau of Article 9, <i>ex-situ</i> conservation measures shall be taken predominantly for the purpose of complementing <i>in-situ</i> measures.</p> <hr/> <p>Enabling and supporting activities could be undertaken so that guidelines are properly disseminated, understood and integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs). Implementation of the guidelines or guiding principles will rely on Parties.</p> |
|   | Canada      | <p>Include consideration of Article 8(k)</p> <hr/> <p>The CBD should not consider developing its own lists of degraded ecosystems and rare and threatened species. A more positive approach would be to focus on the sharing of experiences on successes in mitigating the threats to ecosystems and species, and developing guidance on what to consider in the development of restoration and rehabilitation strategies.</p> | <p>Development and enforcement of relevant legislation of other regulatory measures for the protection of threatened species complement implementation of Articles 8f and 9c.</p>  |

| Reference in the draft programme of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/5/Add.2/Rev.1)        | Country        | Comments and proposals  | Additional comments/clarifications by the Secretariat   |
|--|----------------|---|---|
| <p><b>Para 16 (c)</b><br/>Targets, baselines, indicators and mainstreaming</p> | Canada         | Targets can play a useful role in achieving policy objectives in some circumstances. However, the usefulness of setting time-bound targets must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. For time-bound targets to be set -- whether internationally, nationally or sub-nationally -- it must first be demonstrated that these targets are credible, achievable and based on sound science. Discussions of targets at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties should be framed in a balanced and open-ended way and take into account existing targets, including the applicable Millennium Development Goals. | <p>In addition, decision VI/9 on Global Strategy for Plant Conservation provides some guidance on future work to develop and implement targets relating to plant conservation</p> |
|  | Czech Republic | - Top priority and prerequisite for success: Integration of the CBD objectives into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programmes (at national, regional and global levels); Synergy and cooperation (with other multilateral environmental conventions and protocols)  |   |
|  | Mexico         | Urgent to include <i>mainstreaming</i> in light of the Strategic Plan. However maybe difficult to conduct analysis before COP-10  |   |
|  | Saint Lucia    | "Targets and baselines" be moved up to 2004   |   |
| <p><b>Para 16</b><br/>The eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties</p>  | Canada         | <p>Assessments, monitoring and reporting:<br/>Monitoring, as outlined in Article 7 of the Convention, should be addressed as a cross-cutting issue since these topics would be considered as elements for the main thematic areas for COP 8.</p>  |   |
| <p><b>Para.17</b><br/>COP 9</p>  | Saint Lucia    | Bring forward "Impact of globalization on biodiversity" to 2004   |   |

| Reference in the draft programme of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/5/Add.2/Rev.1)  | Country     | Comments and proposals   | Additional comments/clarifications by the Secretariat |
|--|-------------|--|---|
| <p><b>Para.17 (b):</b><br/>The importance of biodiversity to human health</p>  | Saint Lucia | Humans as an integral part of the biodiversity equation; how humans relate to their environment to conserve human biodiversity and how different races contribute to the conservation of human biodiversity through their different resistance to diseases   |   |
|  | China       | <p>Intrinsic contribution, or value of biodiversity needs to be considered as well as extrinsic contributions of biodiversity (e.g., the emotional, cultural, religious/spiritual and sociological meaning of biodiversity)</p> <p>Importance of biodiversity to human health should be revised to “Importance of biodiversity to human health and poverty alleviation”</p>  | Poverty alleviation includes more than health.        |
| <p><b>Para.17 (c):</b><br/>Impact of globalization on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ways to mitigate negative effects.</p> | Canada      | A clarification of the definition/context of globalization is necessary. The term “globalization” is broad and vague, its precise meaning varying depending on the context in which it is used. It is difficult to evaluate the utility of a COP discussion of this issue without greater precision. Discussion on the impacts of globalization should also be balanced, outlining both the positive as well as the negative impacts of globalization. |   |
| <p><b>Para.18 (a):</b><br/>Polar ecosystems</p>  | Canada      | Polar ecosystems: Discussions on polar ecosystems should not only be focused on climate change, but also consider issues such as migratory species, accumulation of persistent organics in the food chain. Furthermore, polar ecosystems cannot be considered in isolation from the discussion on marine ecosystems.   |   |
| <p><b>Para.18 (b):</b><br/>Role of biodiversity in natural disaster</p>  | Saint Lucia | Biodiversity in natural disaster preparedness, prevention and relief – consider pilot projects   |   |

| Reference in the draft programme of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/5/Add.2/Rev.1)  | Country     | Comments and proposals  | Additional comments/clarifications by the Secretariat |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| prevention and relief  |             |   |   |
| <b>Para.18 (c):</b><br>Impact of armed conflicts on biodiversity and ways to mitigate negative effects           | Saint Lucia | As many human and other genetic resources originate in Africa, the impact of armed conflicts in Africa on biodiversity should be considered as a matter of priority. The issue of colonization and the destruction of forests to grow monocrops such as sugar, bananas and cotton and impact on genetic resources should also be considered.  |   |
|  | Canada      | Clarification is needed on the issues which would be proposed under this subject. Furthermore, it should be noted that it would be difficult to formulate useful guidance to Parties on this topic. The issue of rehabilitation and restoration of areas degraded by armed conflicts could be addressed by COP 8 through that discussion.   |   |
| <b>Para.18 (d):</b><br>Impacts of changes in ozone layer on biodiversity, and ways to mitigate negative effects: | Saint Lucia | Both the thinning and coalescing of the ozone layer should be considered, and the reverse, namely the impact of loss of biodiversity on the ozone layer should also be assessed.  |   |
|  | Canada      | The issue of impact of changes in the ozone is considered too specific and should be looked at more broadly, for example in the context of the impact of atmospheric changes, movement of pollutants such as persistent organics, heavy metals, and acid deposition.  |   |
| <b>Section III</b><br>Timetable for in-depth review  | Saint Lucia | Topics to include in the programme of work for 2004 (in the order of priority)<br>(1) Impact of globalization on the conservation / sustainable use of biodiversity and ways to mitigate negative effects<br>(2) Island biodiversity with special reference to SIDS<br>(3) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems including targets, baselines, indicators and mainstreaming |   |

| Reference in the draft programme of work<br>(UNEP/CBD/COP/6/5/Add.2/Rev.1) | Country                | Comments and proposals   | Additional comments/clarifications by the Secretariat   |
|--|------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Para 20 (c)</b><br>Article 8(j) and related provisions                  | Canada                 | Additionally, in order to lessen the load for COP 8, it is suggested to postpone the review of 'Article 8(j) and related provisions' and 'incentives' until the COP 9. In the case of Article 8(j), this would allow Parties more time to adequately address the work programme, while also providing synergies between the work of Article 8(j) and that related to access and benefit-sharing. Transposing 'incentives' to COP 9 would also complement the 'societal' thematic aspects of the discussions for COP 9. |   |
| <b>Para.20 (d):</b><br>Incentives.   | Saint Lucia            | Incentives should include "implications for trade with respect to WTO"   | The ongoing study of trade liberalization impacts on agrobiodiversity (pursuant to decision VI/5, paragraph 17) includes work on domestic support measures as positive incentives |
| <b>Para 21 (a):</b><br>Forest biological diversity                         |                        | Supports retention of forests for in-depth review (as per decision VI/22); and bring forward to 2006   | See paras 25 to 27 of decision VI/22 requesting review of the programme of work at COP 8  |
| <b>Para.21 (b):</b><br>Invasive alien species.                             | Saint Lucia            | SIDS should be included as priority in the work on invasive alien species and in considering the importance of biosecurity and globalization in preserving biodiversity  |   |
|  | Canada                 | Issue for Review: Since invasive alien species (IAS) has been considered as a major threat to global biodiversity, and given the fact that this issue was a major thematic area for COP 6, it is suggested to move this topic (for review) from COP 9 to COP 8 to ensure that the momentum on IAS would not be lost.   |   |
| <b>Annex</b>   | A SBSTTA Bureau member | Have a preliminary discussion on technology transfer and technology cooperation at COP 7 and in-depth consideration at COP 8   |   |

| Reference in the draft programme of work (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/5/Add.2/Rev.1) | Country        | Comments and proposals   | Additional comments/clarifications by the Secretariat     |
|---|----------------|--|---|
| <b>General comment</b>  | European Union | May be necessary to leave out some of the issues for in-depth consideration from the COP agendas in order to devote more time for in-depth review of issues already dealt with by the COP and to review progress towards achieving the overall 2010 target.                                  |   |
|   |                | Work programmes and action plans should be standardized and streamlined for new themes suggested for in-depth consideration  |   |
|   | China          | Issues for in-depth consideration at COP should be selected based on the following principles:<br>(1) Priorities commonly identified by national reports<br>(2) Main threats faced by regions and Parties in the conservation of biodiversity<br>(3) Priorities in capacity building Parties |   |
|   | Mexico         | No new themes should be included and topics need to be in line with the Strategic Plan   |   |
|   | Columbia       | No new themes be included and focus should be on implementing previous COP decisions   |   |
|   | Tajikistan     | Mountain biodiversity programmes development (suggested as a top priority)   | Current being considered as main theme SBSTTA-8 and COP 7 |
|   | Czech Republic | - Reflect in MYPOW the outcomes of WSSD  |   |

*Annex III*

**ADDITIONAL PARTNERS**

| <b>Topic</b>  | <b>Country</b>        | <b>Additional partners</b>  |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| Protected areas                                       | <b>Saint Lucia</b>    | Main partners should include Cartagena Convention Regional Coordinating Unit (UNEP-CAR/RCU) and Organisation of East Caribbean States-Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (OECS-ESDU).   |
|   | <b>Czech Republic</b> | United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)  |
| Transfer of technology and technology cooperation     | <b>Saint Lucia</b>    | Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (CARIRI), Caribbean Energy Information Systems (CEIS), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Adaptation to Climate Change in the Caribbean (ACCC)                        |
|   | <b>Czech Republic</b> | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)  |
| Island biodiversity                                   | <b>Saint Lucia</b>    | OECS-ESDU, CARICOM, and Small Islands Developing States Network (SIDSNET).  |
| Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems | <b>Saint Lucia</b>    | RARE Centre for Tropical Conservation and the Caribbean Foresters Network.  |
|   | <b>Czech Republic</b> | UNCCD   |
| Targets, baselines, indicators and mainstreaming      | <b>Saint Lucia</b>    | OECS-ESDU, Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International (CABI), Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (CNIRD)  |
| Biodiversity of urban and peri-urban areas            | <b>Saint Lucia</b>    | Caribbean Foresters Network, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)   |
|   | <b>Czech Republic</b> | Council of Europe   |
| Importance of biodiversity for human health           | <b>Saint Lucia</b>    | Global Environmental Change and Food Systems (GECAFS), Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), CABI and include in the outcomes how the biodiversity of human beings contribute to human health. |

| Topic   | Country               | Additional partners   |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| Impact of globalization, and ways to mitigate negative effects                  | <b>Saint Lucia</b>    | ECLAC, CARICOM, OECS (Trade Division), WTO, GECAFS, CABI, and Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.  |
|   | <b>Czech Republic</b> | CSD, WTO, World Bank, GEF, IMF, WHO   |
| Role of biodiversity in natural disaster prevention and relief                  | <b>Saint Lucia</b>    | Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) and include the biodiversity and agricultural biodiversity of small island developing States as two very necessary issues for in-depth review. |
| Mountain ecosystems   | <b>Czech Republic</b> | UNFF  |
| Impact of conflicts/ wars on biodiversity and ways to mitigate negative effects | <b>Czech Republic</b> | North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Committee on Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS)  |

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