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Tenth meeting

Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010

Item 2.1 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

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ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

1. The fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) was held at the headquarters of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Gigiri, Nairobi, from 10 to 21 May 2010.
2. The meeting was opened at 10 a.m. on 10 May 2010 by Mr. Spencer Thomas, Chair of the meeting who welcomed participants back after a 26-month break since the last SBSTTA. During that time, Mr. Thomas recalled that the global economic crisis had led to lower budgets for implementing the Convention in most countries, but also underlined the economic value of biodiversity. Over the past 26 months, the linkages between biodiversity and climate had been highlighted through numerous natural disasters and lessons had been learned about the importance of healthy and resilient ecosystems. He recalled that those developments emphasized the need to consider the impact of our activities on the provisions of ecosystem goods and services and to focus on the drivers of biodiversity loss. Mr. Thomas reminded participants that GBO-3 provided evidence that the 2010 target had not been achieved, yet there had been successes in many parts of the world. The Convention had seen, for example, the Business and Biodiversity Initiative, enhanced synergies through the Joint Liaison Group, work on the economic value of biodiversity, improved planning and management of protected areas, and REDD.
3. GBO-3 provided a clear pathway for future efforts to avoid dangerous tipping points and ensure that the planet's carrying capacity was not exceeded, including through the evaluation of biodiversity and its integration into economic systems, capacity-building and the exchange of experiences in key areas. Mr. Thomas stressed that people were now in a much better position than we had been in 2002 to achieve a set of globally agreed targets - there was better data and information, the role of SBSTTA would hopefully be enhanced through the establishment of an IPBES and science would facilitate discussion. Now at a critical juncture in the life of the Convention and SBSTTA 2010, the International Year of Biodiversity, provided a renewed impetus to mainstream the three objectives of the Convention from the local to global levels – that impetus would be further strengthened by resumed sessions on access and benefit-sharing and the United Nations General Assembly special meeting on biodiversity. The outcomes of the current meeting would inform these processes as well as the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Nagoya Japan. Mr. Thomas reminded participants that the two-week meeting of SBSTTA was unique – since it was impossible to address such a range of issues in just 5 days and thanked delegates for their kind consideration. Mr. Thomas reminded participant that the agenda foresaw adoption in plenary of items at the end of the first week. Items in the second week would be adopted during the second week together with report of meeting. He recalled the mandate of SBSTTA in Article 25 and stressed that SBSTTA was to advise the Conference of the Parties on implementation of the Convention and to run assessments of status and trends and threats that would guide Parties' decisions and measures to be taken.
4. Following the opening statement by the Chair, a statement was made by Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme. Mr. Steiner welcomed all participants to UNEP headquarters in Nairobi. He cautioned participants not to feel resignation and frustration as the 2010 targets were not met but rather to embrace the many successes and efforts including the expansion of protected areas in the Amazon, Natura 2000 efforts by Europeans, the establishment, by the United States of America of one of the largest marine protected areas. During IYB we had an opportunity to become more sophisticated in our message on biodiversity so that we could keep pace with the efforts of many countries and business organizations to look for alternative ways to understand biodiversity as a responsibility and as an opportunity for the future. In particular, during 2010 there would be the United Nations General Assembly high-level event on biodiversity, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Nagoya, agreement on a new Strategic Plan, ongoing meetings on access and benefit-sharing and the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and possible agreements on new funding opportunities such as REDD.

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5. Mr. Steiner informed participants that UNEP, as a matter of priority was working on enhanced coherence among the biodiversity-related processes. UNEP had already invested in the established liaison offices for multilateral environmental agreements in the regional offices and the EMG issue management groups on biodiversity and land were examining the role of the overall United Nations family in addressing coherence between environmental challenges.

6. Finally, Mr. Steiner emphasized that enough was known about the status and trends of biodiversity to act. That knowledge needed to be applied to economic decision-making, including with regard to the allocation of funds, and development choices. There was a need to better explain to society the costs of inaction and build on the unprecedented work conducted by TEEB. Mr. Steiner called upon SBSTTA to provide guidance on the aforementioned issues so that the Convention could continue to move towards more coherent implementation beyond 2010.

7. The Chair thanked Mr. Steiner for enabling the meeting to take place at the headquarters of the United Nations Environment Programme. This meeting would further reinforce the collaboration between all the bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Environment Programme.

8. Referring back to the significance of the analysis contained in the third issue of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, for the future work of SBSTTA, the Convention and all the participants in their respective countries, the Chair congratulated everybody who contributed to the report. GBO-3 was being launched at that very same time in a number of cities around the world. UNEP Regional Offices had worked with the Secretariat of the Convention to prepare for events taking place in all continents, being perhaps the most significant outreach event that the Convention had ever had. It was with great pleasure that he was officially launching the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook in six languages. English versions of the document were simultaneously distributed in the room. The Chair then invited all participants to watch a video on the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

9. Participants were presented with a CD about the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and useful information used in the preparation of the Global Outlook.

10. Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, recalled that 18 years previously the Convention on Biological Diversity had been born in the very same room that the current meeting was taking place. He paid tribute to the Executive Director of UNEP for hosting and partially funding the current meeting, the first on biodiversity held in Nairobi since 2000 and the first meeting of SBSTTA ever held at UNEP headquarters. He also expressed his gratitude to Mr. Thomas as the Chair of SBSTTA, who was now a permanent member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, and to Norway for providing funding for the Bureau's work. Mr. Djoghlaf called on the scientific community to make its own contribution to the International Year of Biodiversity using SBSTTA as an impetus especially through ensuring the best scientific and technical input to the development of the new Strategic Plan of the Convention and the associated biodiversity vision for 2050 to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting, in October 2010.

11. Mr. Djoghlaf highlighted that more than 22 items would need to be considered over the coming two weeks, including the findings of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook. The material for the meeting had been prepared by the 16 staff of the Secretariat's scientific division, who had also convened 35 scientific and planning meetings since the thirteenth meeting of SBSTTA, including: three workshops on biofuels, a topic for which there was no staff assigned, and 16 climate change activities requested by the Conference of the Parties, including three meetings of an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change and two meetings on marine acidification, without any additional budget. Mr. Djoghlaf pointed out that the Secretariat was also the repository of 530 national reports and 52 Technical Series documents. The Secretariat had also produced the third edition of the

Global Biodiversity Outlook, which had been launched around the world and which would be introduced by Mr. Thomas Lovejoy, who 30 years before had issued the warning that business as usual was no longer an option. Finally, Mr. Djoghlaf commented on the importance of mobilizing the scientific community in support of the three objectives of the Convention, the adoption on 29 October, of an international regime on access and benefit-sharing, the IPBES and the Aichi-Nagoya Strategic Plan.

12. The Chair then invited Mr. Thomas Lovejoy, Chair of the Heinz Center Biodiversity as well as Chair of the scientific review committee on the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, which had met in November 2009, to make a presentation about the key findings from the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

13. Mr. Lovejoy expressed his pleasure at being able to chair the review of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, the work of hundreds of scientists and many organizations. Mr. Lovejoy summarized the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook by saying that it was simply not a pretty picture: despite good and important efforts, the trends continued to be negative. Mr. Lovejoy introduced the three parts of the report—the first looking back, the second looking forward, and lastly and most importantly, the third section containing actions to turn around the current trends in biodiversity and ecosystem services. In looking back, the Living Planet Index continued to be negative, livestock breeds were at risk, and corals were facing unprecedented pressures. Despite those trends, protected areas were increasing and there had been a dramatic decline in rates of deforestation in the Amazon basin.

14. Looking forward, Mr. Lovejoy outlined the 13 tipping points examined in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook going beyond socio-economic tipping points to look also at biophysical tipping points. If those tipping points were reached, systems would shift in major and often irreversible fashion – threats included massive dieback in the Amazon basin and the collapse of coral reefs. Dr. Lovejoy stressed that it was important to address the direct pressures of biodiversity, but also to look at underlying causes and find new ways to bring environmental externalities into the way our economics and markets worked. The third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook showed the risk emerging for a sixth mass extinction event in the history of life on Earth. To avoid such occurrences, there was a need to shift from a defensive mode to thinking and working proactively.

15. The Chair thanked Mr. Lovejoy for his presentation stressing that the key messages needed to be conveyed beyond the meeting of SBSTTA.

16. Ahmed Djoghlaf congratulated Mr. Lovejoy on his chairmanship of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and thanked Canada, Japan, the European Commission and Germany for their financial contribution. He also thanked UNEP for its assistance in the launch of the report in all UNEP offices--in Panama, Brasilia, Manama, Geneva and Bangkok—as well as the regional economic and social commissions of the United Nations for launching the report in Santiago and Addis Ababa, UNDP for its support and the CBD Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity for organizing a training session on the Outlook. Finally, Mr. Djoghlaf expressed his sincere thanks to the GBO team and in particular to Jo Mulongoy, Kieran Mooney, Robert Hoft and David Cooper.

ITEM 2. ELECTION OF OFFICERS, ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

A. *Attendance*

17. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following Parties and other Governments: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte

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d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, European Union, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Zambia.

18. Observers from the following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, convention secretariats and other bodies also attended: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Global Environment Facility; GRID-Arendal; UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan for the Barcelona Convention, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme, the following divisions of the United Nations Environment Programme: the Division of Early Warning and Assessment, the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions, the Division of Global Environment Facility Coordination; the following regional offices of the United Nations Environment Programme: the Regional Office for Africa (UNEP/ROA), the Regional Office for Europe (UNEP/ROE), the Regional Office for West Asia; United Nations Forum on Forests; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Office for Project Services, and United Nations University - Institute of Advanced Studies.

19. The following were also represented by observers: Community Technology Development Trust, Conservation International - Japan, Development Fund, Earthmind, East African Wild Life, EcoNexus, ECOROPA, Environmental Law Institute (ELI), ETC Group, European Bureau for Conservation Development, Federation of German Scientists, Forest Peoples Programme, Fridtjof Nansen Institute, Global Forest Coalition, Global Witness, Greenpeace International, GTZ Peru, H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment, International Collective in Support of Fish Workers, International Union of Forest Research Organizations, Japan Civil Network for Convention on Biological Diversity, Japan Committee for the International Union for Conservation of Nature, Japan Wildlife Research Center, Kenya Young Greens, Marine Conservation Biology Institute, Natural Justice (Lawyers for Communities and the Environment), Nature Conservation Society of Japan, Nature Kenya, Nature Kenya/Birdlife International, Plant Resources of Tropical Africa (PROTA), Plantlife International, Practical Action, Ramsar Network Japan, The Gaia Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, TRAFFIC International, USC - Canada, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association, Wetlands International, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Wide Fund for Nature, WWF-Austria, WWF-Japan, WWF-Russia, WWF-Senegal, and WWF Germany.

B. Election of officers

20. In accordance with the elections held at the twelfth and thirteenth meetings of the Subsidiary Body, the Bureau of the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice comprised the following members:

Chair: Mr. Spencer L. Thomas (Grenada)

Vice-Chairs: Ms. Gabriele Obermayr (Austria)

Ms. Senka Barudanovic (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Mr. Habib Gademi (Chad)
Mr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Mr. Hesiquio Benitez (Mexico)
Mr. Krishna Chandra Paudel (Nepal)
Ms. Tone Solhaug (Norway)
Mr. Nabil Hamada (Tunisia)
Ms. Shirin Karryeva (Turkmenistan)

21. It was agreed that Ms. Shirin Karryeva Vice-Chair from Turkmenistan and Ms. Senka Barudanovic, Vice Chair from Bosnia and Herzegovina would act as Rapporteurs for the meeting.

22. At the 1st session of the meeting, on 10 May 2010 the Chair recalled that, in accordance with paragraph 9 of the consolidated *modus operandi* of the Subsidiary Body, as contained in annex III to decision VIII/10 of the Conference of the Parties, and to achieve staggered terms of office within the Bureau, SBSTTA was expected to elect five new members to serve on the Bureau for a term commencing at the end of the fourteenth meeting and ending at the end of the sixteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body, to replace the members from Austria, Chad, Mexico, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Turkmenistan. The Chair invited members of the Bureau to interact with their respective regional groups in order to nominate new Bureau members.

23. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 24 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body elected the following officers to serve on the Bureau for a two-meeting term: Mr. Ignatius Makumba (Zambia), Mrs. Maria Cecilia Barcelos Cavalcante Vieira (Brazil), Mr. Alexander Shestakov (Russian Federation). Mr. Monyrap Meng (Cambodia), Ms. Gabriele Obermayr (Austria).

C. Adoption of the agenda

24. At the 1st session of the meeting, on 10 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda prepared by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Bureau (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/1):

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Election of officers, adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Scientific and technical issues of relevance to the implementation of, reporting on, and follow-up to, the 2010 target:
 - 3.1. In-depth reviews of implementation of the work on:
 - 3.1.1. Mountain biodiversity;
 - 3.1.2. Inland waters biodiversity;
 - 3.1.3. Marine and coastal biodiversity;
 - 3.1.4. Protected areas;
 - 3.1.5. Biodiversity and climate change;

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- 3.1.6 Article 10 of the Convention (sustainable use of biodiversity) and application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines;
 - 3.2. Consideration of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, its messages and implications;
 - 3.3. Proposals for a consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;
 - 3.4. Examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators, and consideration of their possible adjustments for the period beyond 2010.
4. Matters arising from other decisions adopted at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:
 - 4.1 Agricultural biodiversity:
 - 4.1.1 Follow-up to requests of the Conference of the Parties in decision IX/1;
 - 4.1.2 Biofuels and biodiversity: consideration of ways and means to promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity;
 - 4.2 Consideration of proposals related to the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands;
 - 4.3 Forest biodiversity: joint work plan with the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and report on cooperation, on the monitoring of forest biodiversity and on clarifying the definitions of forest and forest types;
 - 4.4 Further work on gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework on invasive alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food, and best practices for addressing the risks associated with their introduction;
 - 4.5 Global Taxonomy Initiative: results and lessons learned from regional taxonomic needs assessments and identification of priorities;
 - 4.6 Incentive measures (Article 11 of the Convention): Good-practice cases from different regions on the identification and removal or mitigation of perverse, and the promotion of positive, incentive measures;
 - 4.7 New and emerging issues.
 5. Ways and means to improve the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.
 6. Adoption of the report and closure of the meeting.

25. The Chair reminded participants that although the Conference of the Parties, at its ninth meeting had allocated funds for a five-day meeting of the Subsidiary Body, the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties approved a ten-day meeting in order to allow SBSTTA to cover all the requests from the

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Conference of the Parties. The Chair thanked those countries that had provided the necessary funds for the participation of delegates from least developed countries as well as UNEP for providing their facilities and other funds to allow for a ten-day meeting.

D. Organization of work

26. The Subsidiary Body decided to set up two open-ended sessional working groups for its fourteenth meeting:

(a) Working Group I, co-chaired by Ms. Tone Solhaug (Norway) and Mr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel (Islamic Republic of Iran) to consider items 3.1.1 (In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on mountain biodiversity; 3.1.2. (In-depth review of implementation of the programme of work on inland waters biodiversity); 3.1.3. (In-depth review of implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity); 4.1.1 Agricultural biodiversity: follow-up to requests of the Conference of the Parties in decision IX/1); 4.1.2. (Biofuels and biodiversity: consideration of ways and means to promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity; 4.2. (Consideration of proposals related to the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands); 4.3. (Forest biodiversity: joint work plan with UNFF secretariat and report on cooperation on the monitoring of forest biodiversity and on clarifying the definitions of forest and forest types); and 4.4. (Further work on gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework on invasive alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food, and best practices for addressing the risks associated with their introduction;

(b) Working Group II, chaired by Ms. Gabriele Obermayr (Austria) and Mr. Hesiquio Benitez (Mexico) to consider items 3.1.4. (In-depth review of implementation of the programme of work on protected areas); 3.1.5 (In-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on biodiversity and climate change); 3.1.6. (In-depth review of implementation of the programme of work on Article 10 of the Convention (sustainable use) and application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines); 3.2. (Consideration of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, its messages and implications); 3.3. (Proposals for a consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation); 3.4. (Examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators, and consideration of their possible adjustments for the period beyond 2010); 4.5 (Global Taxonomy Initiative: results and lessons learned from regional taxonomic needs assessments and identification of priorities); and 4.6. (Incentive measures (Article 11): good practice cases from different regions on the identification and removal or mitigation of perverse, and the promotion of positive incentive measures).

27. Mr. Habib Gadeini (Chad), Vice Chair of the Subsidiary Body, made a statement on behalf of the SBSTTA Bureau. He thanked the Executive Director of UNEP, Mr. Steiner for his warm welcome and congratulated the Chair of SBSTTA, Mr. Spencer, on his appointment and the Executive Secretary and his team for the preparation of the meeting. Finally, he expressed his confidence in the fruitful outcomes of the meeting which would allow to send strong recommendations to the Conference of the Parties and improve the state of biodiversity and its contribution to human well-being.

28. At the 2nd plenary session, on 14 May, the Subsidiary Body heard progress reports from the Co-Chairs of the Working Groups.

29. At the 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 20 May 2010, the Chair of Working Group I, Ms. Tone Solhaug (Norway), informed the plenary that given the fact that Working Group I had not finished its deliberations on item 4.1.2 (Biofuels and biodiversity: consideration of ways and means to promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on

biodiversity), the draft recommendation might only be available in English for adoption by plenary at its final meeting, on 21 May.

30. A statement was made by the representative of France, who stated that although France would not object to this to allow the plenary to move ahead quickly, it raised some concerns with the procedure.

31. The Chair explained that the document would undergo advanced translation that night, with the understanding that work undertaken by Working Group I the following day may not be translated in all United Nations languages prior to plenary.

E. Work of the sessional working groups

32. As decided by the Subsidiary Body at the 1st plenary session of the meeting on 10 May 2010, Working Group I met under the chairmanship of Ms. Tone Solhaug (Norway) and Mr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel (Islamic Republic of Iran), to consider items 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4. The Working Group held 21 meetings, from 10 to 21 May 2010. It adopted its report (UNEP/SBSTTA/14/1/L.1/Add.1) at its 21st meeting, on 21 May 2010.

33. As decided by the Subsidiary Body at the 1st plenary session of the meeting on 10 May 2010, Working Group II met under the chairmanship of Ms. Gabriele Obermayr (Austria) and Mr. Hesiquio Benitez (Mexico), to consider items 3.1.4, 3.1.5, 3.1.6, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.5, and 4.6. The Working Group held 17 meetings, from 10 to 20 May 2010. It adopted its report (UNEP/SBSTTA/14/1/L.1/Add.2) at its 17th meeting, on 21 May 2010.

ITEM 3. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ISSUES OF RELEVANCE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF, REPORTING ON, AND FOLLOW-UP TO, THE 2010 TARGET

3.1. In-depth reviews of implementation of the programmes of work

3.1.1. Mountain biodiversity

34. Agenda item 3.1.1. was taken up by Working Group I at its 1st meeting, on 10 May, under the chairmanship of Mr. Asghar Fazel (Islamic Republic of Iran). In considering the item the Working Group had before it the in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/2).

35. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Finland, France, India, Japan, Jordan, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, and Yemen.

36. A statement was also made by a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

37. A statement was also made by representatives of Ecoropa and the Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment (GMBA) of Diversitas.

38. The Chair thanked the delegates for their interventions and advised that these would be taken into account within a Chair's text for their consideration.

39. Working Group I resumed consideration of agenda item 3.1.1 at its 4th meeting, on 11 May, 2010 to consider the draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs.

40. Statements were made by representatives of Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Colombia, the European Union, France, Germany, India, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain and Turkey.

41. A statement was also made by the representative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

42. The Working Group agreed to transmit the draft recommendation, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.2.

43. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 14 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.2 submitted by the Co-Chair of Working Group I and, following an exchange of views, adopted it, as orally amended, as recommendation XIV/1.

3.1.2. Inland waters biodiversity

44. Agenda item 3.1.2. was taken up by Working Group I at its 2nd meeting, on 10 May 2010, under the chairmanship of Mr. Asghar Fazel. In considering the item the Working Group had before it the in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on inland waters biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3) and information documents on observations of the Ramsar Convention Secretariat on inland waters, wetlands and water and the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity post-2010, including outcome-oriented goals and targets and associated indicators (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/1) and the summary of background information and key messages from the in-depth review of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/3).

45. Statements were made by representatives of Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and Uganda.

46. Statements were also made by representatives of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

47. Working Group I resumed consideration of agenda item 3.1.2. at its 5th meeting on 12 May 2010 to consider a draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs .

48. Statements were made by representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Turkey and Uganda.

49. A statement was also made by the representative of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

50. The Chair agreed to prepare a Chair's text before adoption, in English only and for the internal use of the room, to ensure that all changes had been correctly reflected.

51. Working Group I resumed consideration of agenda item 3.1.2. at its 6th meeting, on 12 May 2010 and had before it the Chair's text, with changes tracked.

52. Statements were made by representatives of Brazil, Canada, Finland, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Norway, Portugal, South Africa and Turkey.

53. The Working Group agreed to transmit the draft recommendation, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.3.

54. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 14 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.3 submitted by the Co-Chair of Working Group I and, following an exchange of views, adopted it, as orally amended, as recommendation XIV/2, the text of which is contained in the annex to the report.

3.1.3. Marine and coastal biodiversity

55. Agenda item 3.1.3 was taken up by Working Group I at its 1st meeting, on 10 May 2010 under the chairmanship of Mr. Asghar Fazel. In considering the item the Working Group had before it the in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/4). It also had before it, as information documents: (i) the report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/2), (ii) the report of the Expert Workshop on Scientific and Technical Guidance on the use of Biogeographic Classification Systems and Identification of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction in Need of Protection, held in Ottawa, from 29 September to 2 October 2009, (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/4); (iii) the report of the Expert Workshop on Scientific and Technical Aspects relevant to Environmental Impact Assessment in Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, held in Manila, from 18 to 20 November 2009, (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/5); (iv) the report of the Expert Meeting on Impacts of Destructive Fishing Practices, Unsustainable Fishing, and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing on Marine Biodiversity and Habitats, held in Rome, 23-25 September 2009 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/6); (v) the Scientific Synthesis of the Impacts of Ocean Fertilization on Marine Biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/7), (vi) the Scientific Synthesis of the Impacts of Ocean Acidification on Marine Biodiversity ((UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/8), and (vii) UNESCO/IOC report on Global Open Ocean and Deep Seabed (GOODS) – Biogeographic Classification System (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/10).

56. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Finland, Germany, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America, and Yemen.

57. Statements were also made by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, Greenpeace and the ETC Group.

58. Working Group I resumed consideration of agenda item 3.1.3 at its 6th meeting, on 12 May 2010 to consider a draft recommendations submitted by the Co-Chairs.

59. Statements were made by representatives of Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Japan, New Zealand and Spain.

60. At its 7th meeting, on 13 May 2010, the Working Group continued its consideration of the draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs .

61. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Finland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Spain, and Turkey.

62. A statement was also made by the representative of the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

63. The Chair thanked the delegates for their interventions and advised that these would be taken into account within a Chair's text for their consideration.

64. At its 8th meeting, on 13 May 2010, the Working Group continued its consideration of the draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs. Co-Chair Fazel announced the decision of SBSTTA Bureau to establish a joint drafting group to discuss the draft recommendation related to REDD and "geo-engineering", and as such this Working Group would not consider the paragraph of the draft recommendation containing the word "geo-engineering" until a conclusion was reached by the joint drafting group in that regard.

65. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Colombia, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

66. A statement was also made by the representative of the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

67. The Working Group agreed to transmit the draft recommendation, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.8.

68. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 14 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.8 submitted by the Co-Chairs of Working Group I and, following an exchange of views, adopted it, as orally amended, as recommendation XIV/3, the text of which is contained in the annex to the present report.

3.1.4. Protected areas

69. Agenda item 3.1.4 was taken up by Working Group II at its 3rd meeting, on 11 May 2010 under the chairmanship Ms. Gabriele Obermayr (Austria). In considering the item the Working Group had before it the in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/5) as well as information documents (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/19, 24, 25 and 27).

70. Statements were made by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Croatia on behalf of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, Senegal, Saint-Lucia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uganda.

71. The representative of China said that China was now in a position to provide an update to the data underlying tables 2 and 3 of the in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/5) and reported that there were now 2,541 protected areas covering 147 million hectares and a greater degree of implementation of the protected area management plans.

72. Working Group II resumed consideration of agenda item 3.1.4 at its 4th meeting, on 11 May 2010.

73. Statements were made by representatives of Ethiopia and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

74. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Council of Europe, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, The Nature Conservancy, Japan Civil Network for the Convention on Biological Diversity, and Kalpvriksh (on behalf of Conservation International, Greenpeace, IUCN WCPA-CEESP Strategic Division on Governance, Equity and Livelihoods in Relation to Protected Areas (TILCEPA), International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF), Natural Justice (Lawyers for Communities and the Environment) and EOCROPA), Birdlife International, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, and the World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples.

75. Following the discussion, the Co-Chair announced that she would prepare a draft text for consideration at the subsequent meeting of the Working Group.

76. At its 7th meeting, on 13 May 2010, the Working Group took up a draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs.

77. Statements were made by representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Germany, Japan, Haiti, Malawi, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia and Zambia.

78. Working Group II resumed its consideration of the draft recommendation at its 8th meeting, on 13 May 2010.

79. Statements were made by representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Denmark, India, Kenya, Germany, Malawi, Mexico, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

80. Working Group II resumed consideration of the draft recommendation at its 10th meeting, on 14 May 2010.

81. Statements were made by Argentina, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Japan, Liberia, New Zealand, Norway, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Germany, Malawi, Peru, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and Zambia.

82. A statement was also made by a representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

83. The Working Group then agreed to transmit the draft recommendation, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/L.5.

84. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 14 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.5 submitted by the Co-Chairs of Working Group II and, following an exchange of views, adopted it, as orally amended, as recommendation XIV/4, the text of which is contained in the annex to the report.

3.1.5. Biodiversity and climate change

85. Agenda item 3.1.5. was taken up by Working Group II at its 1st meeting, on 10 May, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hesiquio Benitez. In considering the item the Working Group had before it the in-depth review of work on biodiversity and climate change (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6); a note by the Executive Secretary on the integration of climate-change impact and response activities within the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6/Add.1);

proposed elements for a joint work programme between the three Rio conventions on biodiversity, climate change and land degradation (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6/Add.2); the report of the Second Meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/21); and a compilation of views from Parties On Ways to integrate biodiversity Considerations in climate-change related activities (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/22/INF/22).

86. A statement was made by the representative of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). UNFCCC attached great importance to collaborative work with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and acknowledged interrelations and interdependencies between climate change and biodiversity. She was ready to contribute to endeavour to address biodiversity loss and to explore opportunities for further coordination with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

87. Statements were made by Argentina, Brazil, China, Cuba, Finland, Germany, Ghana, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Thailand.

88. Working Group II resumed consideration of agenda item 3.1.5 at its 2nd meeting, on Monday 10 May.

89. Statements were made by Belgium, Canada, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Niger, Norway and Senegal.

90. Statements were also made by representatives of the Council of Europe, Bioversity International, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, and on behalf of Econexus, the Gaia Foundation, the Global Forest Coalition, the Federation of German Scientists and the ETC Group.

91. The Working Group agreed to establish a group of the Friends of the Chair, chaired by Mr. Horst Korn (Germany), to address issues related to REDD, Cuba, Switzerland, Argentina, Brazil, Japan, Mexico, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia and Norway were invited to join this group. Based on the discussions in the first sessions and the work of the Friends of the Chair, a Chair's text containing a revised draft recommendation would be presented at a future session of the Working Group for its consideration following the consideration of all other pre-session documents for the agenda items assigned to Working Group II.

92. Working Group II resumed consideration of agenda item 3.1.5 at its 5th meeting, on 12 May 2010.

93. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Germany (on behalf of the friends of the Chair), Haiti, India, Iran, Liberia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

94. Statements were also made by a representative of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

95. Working Group II resumed consideration of agenda item 3.1.5 at its 6th meeting on 12 May 2010 to consider a draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs.

96. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New

Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

97. Statements were also made by representatives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Ecoropa.

98. It was agreed that a contact group would be formed to discuss the issue further. The contact group would be chaired by Mr. Ole Hendrickson (Canada). The contact group met on 12 May from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

99. Working Group II resumed consideration of agenda item 3.1.5 at its 9th meeting, on 13 May 2010 to review a revised Co-Chair's text.

100. Statements were made by representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Germany, India, Norway, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

101. The Co-Chair decided to convene a joint drafting group, co-chaired by Mr. Heikki Toivonen (Finland) and Ms. Maria Mbengashe (South Africa), which met on 13 May from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. to discuss items related to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and geo-engineering.

102. The Co-Chair also established a group of the Friends of the Chair, chaired by Ms. Ines Verleye (Belgium) met on the 13 May from 4.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. to discuss items related to the proposed joint work programme.

103. Working Group II resumed consideration of agenda item 3.1.5 as a contact group with full interpretation on 14 May 2010 to consider a second revised Co-Chairs' text. Statements were made by representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Costa Rica, Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Germany, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom.

104. On the proposal of the Co-Chair, it was decided to forward the text from the contact group to the Working Group for its immediate consideration.

105. Working Group II resumed consideration of agenda item 3.1.5 at its 11th meeting on 14 May 2010. Statements were made by representatives of Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Germany, Mali, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and Zambia.

106. The Working Group then agreed to transmit the draft recommendation, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.9.

107. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 14 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.9 submitted by the Co-Chair of Working Group II and, following an exchange of views, adopted it, as orally amended, as recommendation XIV/5, the text of which is contained in the annex to the report.

3.1.6. Article 10 of the Convention (sustainable use of biodiversity) and application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines

108. Agenda item 3.1.6 was taken up by Working Group II at its 2nd meeting, on 10 May, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hesiquio Benitez. In considering the item the Working Group had before it the

review of implementation of article 10 of the Convention (sustainable use of biodiversity) and application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/7).

109. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and the United Republic of Tanzania. A statement was also made by the representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity. On the proposal of the Co-Chair, it was decided to establish an open-ended Friends of the Chair group to discuss draft terms of reference for a proposed Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, to report back to the Co-Chair at the end of the day.

110. Working Group II resumed consideration of agenda item 3.1.6 at its 7th meeting, on 13 May 2010. The Working Group considered a Chair's text containing a revised draft recommendation, circulated as a conference room paper, including results of the Friends of the Chair group on terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group. The Chair established another group of the Friends of the Chair, chaired by Mr. Alfred Oteng Yeboah (Ghana) to continue informal discussions on items related to the *Satoyama* Initiative.

111. Statements were made by representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. A statement was also made by a representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

112. Working Group II resumed consideration of agenda item 3.1.6 at its 9th meeting, on 13 May 2010. The Co-Chair invited a group of countries, including Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Malawi, Ghana, and Nepal, to continue informal discussions related to the *Satoyama* Initiative before the outcome of the Working Group's discussion was taken up in plenary.

113. Statements were made by Japan, recalling its willingness to further work with Parties and relevant organizations to clarify and win support for the *Satoyama* Initiative before the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and by Malawi, in support of the *Satoyama* Initiative. Ghana introduced the results of informal discussions which were undertaken by request of the Co-Chair of Working Group II, and which resulted in changes to text related to the *Satoyama* Initiative. On that basis, the Working Group then agreed to transmit the draft recommendation, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.4.

114. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 14 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.4 submitted by the Co-Chairs of Working Group II and, following an exchange of views, adopted it, as orally amended, as recommendation XIV/6, the text of which is contained in the annex to the report.

3.2 Consideration of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, its messages and implications

115. Agenda item 3.2 was taken up by Working Group II at its 11th meeting, on 17 May 2010, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hesiquio Benitez. In considering the item the Working Group had before it a summary of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook: implications for the future implementation of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/8).

116. The representative of Switzerland suggested that the Executive prepare a synthesis of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook to be sent to the United Nations General Assembly.

117. A number of Parties noted with great appreciation the availability of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook simultaneously in all six official languages of the United Nations.

118. Statements were also made by representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Finland, France, India, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, and the United Kingdom. Statements were also made by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and UNEP-Division of Early Warning and Assessments. Further statements were made by representatives of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and Diversitas.

119. It was agreed that the Co-Chairs would prepare a Co-Chair's text reflecting on comments from participants for consideration by the working Group at its next meeting.

120. At its 13th meeting, on 18 May 2010, the Working Group took up a draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs. Statements were made by representatives of: Argentina, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, Germany, India, Liberia, Malawi, New Zealand, the Philippines, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

121. The Working Group agreed to transmit the draft recommendation, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.10.

122. At the 6th plenary meeting of the session, on 21 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.10 and adopted it as recommendation XIV/7, the text of which is contained in the annex to the report.

123. The representative of Brazil announced that a Portuguese version of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook would be launched the next day in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, thanks to the cooperation between the Ministry of Environment of Brazil and the Ministry of Environment of Germany.

3.3. Proposals for a consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

124. Agenda item 3.3 was taken up by Working Group II at the 12th meeting, on 17 May 2010 under the chairmanship of Mr. Hesiquio Benitez (Mexico) . In considering the item the Working Group had before it a note on the proposals for a consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/9) and as information documents, a note on the progress in the Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and Development of a Consolidated Update Beyond 2010 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/16), the report of the regional workshop for the Americas on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/17) and the regional workshop for Africa on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation - (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/18).

125. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Malaysia, Malawi, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and Turkey. Statements were also made by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Botanic Gardens Conservation International.

126. The Co-Chair announced that he would prepare a Chair's text reflecting comments from participants for consideration by the Working Group at its next meeting.

127. At its 13th meeting, on 18 May, 2010, the Working Group took up a draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs.

128. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Ethiopia, Germany, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Senegal and Spain (on behalf of the European Union and its member States).

129. Working Group II resumed its consideration of agenda item 3.3 at its 14th meeting, on 18 May 2010, to further discuss the draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs.

130. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana; Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Germany, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

131. In order to facilitate discussions on this agenda item, Co-Chair Benitez established a small drafting group, chaired by Ole Hendrickson (Canada) to examine several of the targets proposed in the document and to report to the Working Group at its next meeting.

132. Working Group II resumed consideration of agenda item 3.3 at its 16th meeting, on 19 May 2010, under the co-chairmanship of Mr. Hesiquio Benitez, to for further consideration of the Co-Chairs' text.

133. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada and Switzerland.

134. The Working Group then agreed to transmit the text, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.12.

135. At the 6th plenary meeting of the session, on 21 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.12 and adopted it as recommendation XIV/8, the text of which is contained in the annex to the report.

3.4 Examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators, and consideration of their possible adjustments for the period beyond 2010

136. Agenda item 3.4 was taken up by Working Group II at the 11th session of the meeting, on 17 May 2010, under the chairmanship of Ms. Gabriele Obermayr (Austria). In considering the item the Working Group had before it the draft proposals for consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/9), an analysis of the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators, and consideration of their possible adjustments for the period beyond 2010 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10), observations of the Ramsar Convention Secretariat on Inland Waters, Wetlands and Water and the Strategic Plan of the CBD Post 2010; Including Outcome-Oriented Goals and Targets, and Associated Indicators (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/1), Experiences in the Development of National Biodiversity Indicators (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/12), 2010 Biodiversity Indicators and Post-2010 Indicator Development (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/14), the Chairmen's Report of the Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity 2010: Getting the Biodiversity Targets Right - Working for Sustainable Development (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/33) and a note from the Executive Secretary on progress in developing linked indicator sets for improved tracking of biodiversity targets (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/37).

137. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, France, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

138. The Working Group resumed consideration of agenda item 3.4 at its 12th meeting on 17 May 2010, to continue its work on goals and targets.

139. Statements were made by Canada, Finland, Malawi, Nepal and the Russian Federation.

140. Statements were also made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNEP-WCMC, UNEP-DEWA, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, DIVERSITAS and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

141. A statement was also made by the representative of BirdLife International, speaking also on behalf of Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), Conservation International, EcoNexus, Ecoropa, Forest People's Programme, Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina, Global Forest Coalition, Global Invasive Species Programme, Greenpeace, Japan Civil Network for Convention on Biological Diversity, Plantlife International, The Gaia Foundation, the Timberwatch Coalition, TRAFFIC, VAS – Green Environment Society, Wetlands International and WWF.

142. It was agreed that the Co-Chairs would prepare a Chair's text on the basis of comments from participants for consideration by the Working Group at its next meeting.

143. Working Group II resumed consideration of agenda item 3.4 at its 14th meeting, on 18 May 2010, under the chairmanship of Ms. Gabriele Obermayr. In considering the item, Working Group II had before it the Chair's text submitted by the Co-Chairs of Working Group II.

144. The Co-Chair noted that the annex to the document was intended to facilitate discussion and that it should not be considered as a draft of the final annex. The Working Group agreed to start the meeting with the consideration of part 2 of the document.

145. Statements were made by representatives of the European Union, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

146. A statement was also made by the representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

147. In order to facilitate discussions on this agenda item the Chair decided to convene an informal and open-ended contact group to discuss the annex to the document. This group was chaired by Janet Lowe (New Zealand) and Krishna Chandra Paudel (Nepal).

148. Working Group II resumed its consideration of the draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs at its 15th meeting, on 19 May, 2010.

149. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, China, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, France, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

150. Statements were also made by representatives of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

151. At its 16th meeting, on 20 May 2010, the Working Group took up a revised draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs, including a reflection of the discussion on goals and targets that had taken place over three meetings of the informal group. Following a discussion, the Working

Group agreed to transmit the text, as orally amended, to plenary as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.18.

152. At the 6th plenary meeting of the session, on 21 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.18 and adopted it as recommendation XIV/9. The text of the recommendation as adopted is contained in the annex to the present report.

ITEM 4. MATTERS ARISING FROM OTHER DECISIONS ADOPTED AT THE NINTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

4.1. Agricultural biodiversity

4.1.1. Follow-up to requests of the Conference of the Parties in decision IX/1

153. Agenda item 4.1.1 was taken up by Working Group I at the 12th session of the meeting, on 17 May 2010, under the chairmanship of Ms. Tone Solhaug (Norway). In considering the item the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the aforementioned subjects, prepared in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant partners (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/11), the progress report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on selected activities related to agricultural biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/30), the report on progress on the international initiative for the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/31), the second report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and Updating the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/32) and a note on sustainable agriculture and the sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity: concepts, trends and challenges ((UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/34).

154. A representative of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity introduced the item and explained that three requests from decision IX/1 would be discussed: (i) progress regarding goals, targets and indicators; (ii) further operationalization of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines, drawing attention to the work carried out in the previous week by the Working Group on the matter of sustainable use, and (iii) the joint work plan between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

155. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ethiopia, Guinea, Hungary, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Saint Lucia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen.

156. Statements were also made by a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAO had been supporting the development and implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity and leading international initiatives on pollinators, conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity as well as co-leading the initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition. A joint work plan between the FAO and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity had been prepared and welcomed by the Commission. Its phase one captured the main elements for collaboration under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the multi-year programme of work of the Commission.

157. Statements were also made by Bioversity International on behalf of the Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research, and the Ramsar Network Japan.

158. A statement was also made by a representative of non-governmental organizations speaking on behalf of Development Fund, EcoNexus, the Federation of German Scientists, the Gaia Foundation, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, Practical Action, SEARICE, USC Canada, and ETC Group.

159. At its 14th meeting on Tuesday, 18 May 2010, Working Group I took up a draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs.

160. Statements were made by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Germany, Hungary, Mexico, New Zealand, Niger, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Turkmenistan (on behalf of the Central and Eastern Europe Group), the United Kingdom and Zambia.

161. A statement was also made by the representative of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

162. Statements were also made by the representatives of Bioversity International, Econexus, Federation of German Scientists, and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

163. The Co-Chair closed the session at 1 p.m. asking for a small group of Friends of the Chair to meet over lunch to come up with language in reference to access and benefit-sharing.

164. Working Group I resumed its consideration of the Chair's text at its 15th meeting, on Tuesday, 18 May 2010.

165. Colombia reported back with language reached during the Friends of the Chair session held over lunchtime on the subject of access and benefit-sharing.

166. Statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, European Union, Germany, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkmenistan, Turkmenistan on behalf of the Central and Eastern Europe Group and Zambia.

167. Statements were also made by the representatives of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and USC Canada.

168. The Co-Chair asked a Friends of the Chair group to consider the issue of soil carbon and to report back to the Working Group.

169. The Co-Chair also asked a to convene a group of Friends of the Chair, headed by Spain, to consider language for paragraph 3 (i) of the draft recommendation, a group of the Friends of the Chair headed by Sweden, to consider language for paragraphs 3 (k)-(l) of the draft recommendation; and a group of the Friends of the Chair, headed by Belgium, to consider language regarding rice paddies, all to report back to the Working Group.

170. The Friends of the Chair groups reported back with their agreed language for their respective paragraphs. The Co-Chair thanked all the groups for their hard work and as the group on paragraphs 3 (k)-(l) did not all have a chance to meet the Co-Chair requested that they met over lunch, on 19 May and report back.

171. Working Group I resumed its consideration of the Chair's text on agenda item 4.1.1 at its 17th meeting, on 19 May 2010, under the chairmanship of Ms. Tone Solhaug.

172. Statements were made by: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Germany, IIFB, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom and Zambia

173. A statement was also made by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

174. The Working Group agreed to transmit the draft recommendation, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.16.

175. At the 6th plenary meeting of the session, on 21 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.16 and adopted it as recommendation XIV/10 A. The text of the recommendation as adopted is contained in the annex to the present report.

4.1.2. Biofuels and biodiversity: consideration of ways and means to promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity

176. Agenda item 4.1.2. was taken up by Working Group I at the 12th session of the meeting, on 17 May 2010, under the chairmanship of Ms. Tone Solhaug (Norway). In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the ways and means to promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/12), prepared on the basis of information received from Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations and of the outcomes of the regional workshops on the subject.

177. The Secretariat introduced a correction to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/12 as advised by Finland, regarding paragraph 15 of the document. A corrigendum was issued by the Secretariat to address the issue (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/12/Corr.2).

178. Statements were made by Belgium, Brazil, Canada, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland and Thailand.

179. Working Group I resumed consideration of agenda item 4.1.2 at its 13th meeting, on 17 May 2010.

180. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Guinea, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Malawi, New Zealand Niger, Uganda, and Zambia.

181. A statement was also made by a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

182. Statements were also made by representatives of the Global Invasive Species Programme, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and NGOs (Econexus, Gaia Foundation, Global Forest Coalition, Federation of German Scientists and ETC Group).

183. At the 15th meeting of the Working Group, on 18 May 2010, and after consultation with the meeting, the Co-Chair established a contact group to consider a Chair's text before opening it for full discussion in plenary.

184. The contact group met in the evening of 18 May, at lunchtime on 19 May and in the evening of 19 May 2010.

185. At its 18th meeting, on 20 May 2010, the Working Group heard a progress on the work of the contact group from Mr. Rose (United Kingdom), co-chair of the contact group, speaking also on behalf of his fellow co-chair, Mr. Ignatius Makumba (Zambia). Following the progress reports, the contact group reconvened at the invitation of the Co-Chair, while the meeting of the Working Group was suspended.

186. Upon resumption of the meeting, the Working Group heard a further progress report from Mr. Rose (United Kingdom), co-chair of the contact group, speaking also on behalf of his fellow co-chair, Mr. Ignatius Makumba (Zambia).

187. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, European Union, Germany, Iran, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom, Tunisia and Zambia.

188. A statement was also made from a representative from the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

189. The Co-Chair established a small Friends of the Chair group, chaired by the European Union, with a mandate to reach an agreement on paragraph 8. In addition, the chair also established a small drafting group, chaired by Canada, with a mandate to reach an agreement on paragraph 9 (a).

190. At its 19th meeting, on 20 May 2010, the representative from the European Union, Mr. Jörg Roos, reported back on the results of the Friends of the Chair on paragraph 8, and the representative from Canada, Mr. Brad Fraleigh, reported back on the results of the Friends of the Chair on paragraph 9 (a).

191. Statements were made by the representatives of: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, European Union, Germany, Iran, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom, and Zambia.

192. Statements were also made by the representatives of Ecoropa and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

193. At its 20th meeting on 21 May 2010, Working Group I took up an informal working paper submitted by the Co-Chair.

194. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cuba, Cote d'Ivoire, the European Union, Ethiopia, France, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, the United Kingdom and Zambia.

195. Statements were also made by the representatives of Gaia Foundation and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

196. Closing the discussion, the Co-Chair announced that a draft recommendation would be revised in light of the discussions and submitted to plenary. The draft recommendation, as orally amended, was subsequently transmitted to plenary as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.19.

197. At the 6th plenary meeting of the session, on 21 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.19 and adopted it as recommendation XIV/10 B. The text of the recommendation as adopted is contained in the annex to the present report.

4.2. Consideration of proposals related to the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands

198. Agenda item 4.2. was taken up by Working Group I at its 13th meeting, on 17 May 2010. In considering the item the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the follow-up to requests of the Conference of the Parties in decision IX/17 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/13) and the note on integration of climate-change impact and response activities within the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6/Add.1).

199. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Belgium Botswana, Burkina Faso Canada, France, Tunisia, Sweden, Spain and Thailand.

200. Statements were also made by a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

201. A representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity also made a statement.

202. Working Group I resumed its consideration of the Chair's text at its 16th meeting, on 19 May 2010. Statements were made by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, France, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Turkmenistan and the United Kingdom. A statement was also made by the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

203. The Working Group agreed to transmit the draft recommendation, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.17.

204. At the 6th plenary meeting of the session, on 21 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.17 and adopted it as recommendation XIV/11. The text of the recommendation as adopted is contained in the annex to the present report.

4.3. Forest biodiversity: joint work plan with the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests and information on cooperation on the monitoring of forest biodiversity and on clarifying the definitions of forest and forest types

205. Agenda item 4.3 was taken up by Working Group I at its 3rd meeting, on 11 May 2010, under the chairmanship of Mr. Asghar Fazel (Islamic Republic of Iran). In considering the item the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the forest biodiversity joint work plan with UNFF prepared in collaboration with relevant organizations (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/14).

206. Statements were made by representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom. Statements were also made by a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and a representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

207. The Co-Chair thanked the delegates for their interventions and advised that they would be taken into account in a Co-Chair's text to be prepared for their consideration.

208. Working Group I took up a Co-Chairs' text on agenda item 4.3 at its 6th meeting on 12 May 2010. Statements were made by representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Columbia, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand,

Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Statements were also made by representatives of the Federation of German Scientists and the United Nations Forum on Forests.

209. Working Group I resumed consideration of the Co-Chairs' text at its 7th meeting, on 13 May 2010. Statements were made by representatives of Belgium, China, Colombia, Finland, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. A statement was also made by a representative of the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

210. The Working Group agreed to form a joint drafting group for both working groups, and refer to it text elements related to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) as well as geo-engineering for further consultations. The drafting group was chaired by Mr. Heikki Toivonen (Finland) and Ms Maria Mbengashe (South Africa). The drafting group met twice and discussed paragraphs on geo-engineering and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. The joint drafting group agreed that agreed text would be inserted in both documents emerging under item 4.3 (where related to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) and item 3.1.5 on climate change. The joint Working Group decided to include the results of the joint working group, with amendments, the draft recommendation.

211. The Working Group agreed to transmit the draft recommendation, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.7.

212. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 14 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.7 submitted by the Co-Chair of Working Group I and, following an exchange of views, adopted it, as orally amended, as recommendation XIV/12, the text of which is contained in the annex to the report.

4.4. *Further work on gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework on invasive alien species, particularly species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food, and best practices for addressing the risks associated with their introduction*

213. Agenda item 4.4 was taken up by Working Group I at its 13th meeting, on 17 May 2010, under the chairmanship of Ms. Tone Solhaug (Norway). In considering the item the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on further work on gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework on invasive alien species, in particular species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food, and best practices for addressing the risks associated with their introduction (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/16/Rev.1).

214. Statements were made by Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Finland, France, Grenada, India, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Saint Lucia, Spain, Sweden and Thailand. Statements were also made by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Global Invasive Species Programme.

215. Working Group I took up a Chair's text on agenda item 4.4 at its 14th meeting, on 18 May 2010. Statements were made by Argentina, Benin, Burkina Faso, Jordan, Kenya, Norway, Tunisia and Yemen. A statement was also made by the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

216. A Friends of the Chair group, chaired by Finland, met to revise the annexed terms of reference for a meeting of an ad hoc technical expert group.

217. Working Group I resumed its consideration of the Chair's text on agenda item 4.4 at its 17th meeting, on 19 May 2010.

218. The Friends of the Chair group reported back to the Working Group on the results of their group meeting. An agreement was reached regarding the annex.

219. Statements were made by: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Spain.

220. The Working Group agreed to transmit the draft recommendations, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft recommendations UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.13 A and B.

221. At the 6th plenary meeting of the session, on 21 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.13 and adopted it as recommendations XIV/13 A and B. The text of the recommendations as adopted is contained in the annex to the present report.

4.5. *Global Taxonomy Initiative: status and activities towards outcome oriented deliverables, including results and lessons learned from regional needs assessments, and identification of priorities*

222. Agenda item 4.5 was taken up by Working Group II at its 4th meeting, on 11 May 2010, under the chairmanship of Ms. Gabriele Obermayr (Austria). In considering the item the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on the results and lessons learned from regional taxonomic needs assessments and identification of priorities (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/15) and regional reports on Taxonomic Needs Assessment and Project Development (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/INF/36).

223. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, the Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia and Turkey.

224. As statement was also made by the representative of DIVERSITAS.

225. At its 7th meeting, on 12 May 2010, the Working Group took up a draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chair. Statements were made by Australia, Canada, China, Japan, Germany, Ghana, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, and Sweden.

226. Working Group II resumed consideration of the draft recommendation at its 9th meeting, on 13 May 2010. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Burundi, Canada, China, Croatia, Cuba, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Sweden and Tunisia.

227. The Working Group agreed to transmit the draft recommendation, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.6.

228. At the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, on 14 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.6 submitted by the Chair of Working Group II and, following an exchange of views, adopted it, as orally amended, as recommendation XIV/14, the text of which is contained in the annex to the report.

Item 4.6. *Incentive measures (Article 11): Good practice cases from different regions on the identification and removal or mitigation of perverse, and the promotion of positive, incentive measures*

229. Agenda item 4.6. was taken up by Working Group II at its 12th session of the meeting, on 17 May, 2010 under the chairmanship of Ms. Gabriele Obermayr (Austria). In considering the item the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on good practice cases from different regions on the identification and removal or mitigation of perverse, and the promotion of positive, incentive measures (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/17), the report of the International Workshop on the Removal and Mitigation of Perverse, and the Promotion of Positive, Incentive Measures (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/26), and TEEB for Policy-Makers: Responding to the Value of Nature (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/38).

230. Statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, Canada, Ethiopia, France, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Thailand.

231. Working Group II resumed consideration of agenda item 4.6 at its 13th meeting, on 18 May 2010. Statements were made by representatives of Ecuador, Iran and New Zealand. A statement was also made by the representative of FAO.

232. At its 14th meeting, on 18 May 2010, the Working Group took up a draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippines, Spain and Sweden. A statement was also made by a representative of the Forest Peoples Programme.

233. The Working Group agreed to transmit the draft recommendation, as orally amended, to the plenary as draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.11.

234. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 21 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.11 and, following an exchange of views, adopted it, as orally amended, as recommendation XIV/15, the text of which is contained in the annex to the report.

Item 4.7. *New and emerging issues*

235. Agenda item 4.7 was taken up by at the 3rd plenary session of the meeting, on 19 May 2010. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a compilation of the proposals and views received from Parties and relevant organizations on new and emerging issues (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/18).

236. Statements were made by the representatives of Belgium (speaking on behalf of the European Union), Croatia (speaking on behalf of Central and Eastern region group), Ethiopia (speaking on behalf of the African Group) and Mexico (speaking on behalf of the Latin American and the Caribbean Group). Statements were also made by the representatives of Australia, Canada, China, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Mexico, Nepal, and the Philippines.

237. A statement was also made by a representative of ETC Group.

238. The Chair informed participants that a revised text would be transmitted as a draft recommendation for further consideration in plenary.

239. At its 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 20 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up a draft recommendation on new and emerging issues submitted by the Chair as UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.15.

240. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Ethiopia, Germany, Malawi, Mexico, Mexico on behalf of GRULAC, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, United Kingdom and Zambia. A statement was also made by the representative of Nepal on behalf of the Asia and the Pacific region.

241. The draft recommendation was adopted as orally amended, as recommendation XIV/16. The text of the recommendation as adopted is contained in the annex to the report of the meeting.

ITEM 5. WAYS AND MEANS TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

242. Agenda item 5 was taken up by at the 3rd plenary session of the meeting on 19 May 2010. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it a note by the Executive Secretary on ways and means to improve the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/19).

243. Before opening the item for discussion, the Chair invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention, Ahmed Djoghlaf and Benjamin Skolnik of the Alliance for Zero Extinction for the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Alliance for Zero Extinction. The Alliance had conducted a number of projects in the world to prevent extinction of species by safeguarding key sites where species were in imminent danger of extinction. The Alliance also contributed to the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

244. Introducing the item, the Secretariat drew attention to a non-paper on SBSTTA and financial matters, prepared in response to a statement by the representative of Malawi, at the 2nd plenary session of the meeting, in which he raised the question of which rule of procedure prevented SBSTTA from making financial recommendations and sought clarification from the Executive Secretary on the matter.

245. The Chair reminded participants that he had invited the Bureau to discuss in regional groups and come up with regional statements regarding the issue.

246. Statements were made by Nepal, speaking on behalf of the Asia and the Pacific Group, Spain, speaking on behalf of the European Union, the Russian Federation, speaking on behalf of Central and Eastern group, Tunisia, speaking on behalf of the African Group and Mexico, speaking on behalf of the Latin American and the Caribbean Group.

247. Statements were also made by representatives of Australia, Canada, China, Ethiopia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, New Zealand and the Philippines.

248. The Chair informed participants that he would prepare a draft recommendation based on the comments received, for consideration in plenary.

249. At its 4th plenary session of the meeting, on 20 May 2010, the Subsidiary Body took up a draft recommendation on ways and means to improve the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, submitted by the Chair (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.14).

250. Statements were made by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malawi, Mexico, New Zealand, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sweden and United Kingdom.

251. The Subsidiary Body resumed its consideration of the item at the 5th plenary session of the meeting on 21 May 2010. In considering the item, the Subsidiary Body had before it draft recommendation UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.15 submitted by the Chair.

252. Statements were made by representatives of Burkina Faso, China, Ethiopia, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Malawi, Nepal, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

253. At the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 21 May 2010, the Secretariat introduced an oral amendment to the draft recommendation.

254. Statements were made by representatives of Burkina Faso, Germany, Malawi, Mexico, the Russian Federation and Spain on behalf of the European Union.

255. The Subsidiary Body then adopted the draft recommendation, as orally amended, as recommendation XIV/17. The text of the recommendation as adopted is contained in the annex to the present report.

ITEM 6. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

256. The present report was adopted, as orally amended, at the 6th plenary session of the meeting, on 24 May 2010, on the basis of the draft report prepared by the Rapporteur (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.1) and the reports of the working groups (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/L.1/Add.1 and 2).

257. At the closing session of the meeting, the Executive Secretary, Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaf underlined the exceptional nature of the meeting of the Subsidiary Body which saw a large participation and the adoption of 19 recommendations, including the goals and targets for the new Strategic Plan of the Convention. He also thanked Parties and participants for the submission of their national reports, for the launch of world-wide press coverage of the International Year of Biodiversity and the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook. Finally, he paid tribute to France and Spain for their financial assistance in the translation of the website of the Convention in French and Spanish.

258. Mr. Spencer Thomas, Chair of the meeting, congratulated participants for the work accomplished during this first meeting of the Subsidiary Body held in Africa. This meeting had been his last session as the Chair of the Subsidiary Body and as such, he had repeatedly noted the need for scientific assessment in order to enhance the Subsidiary Body and the Convention as a whole and participants were now to return home with an even more important task, which was the implementation of existing commitments at national levels. Mr. Spencer concluded by thanking the members of the Bureau for their support and thanked the co-chairs, the Secretariat team, interpreters and UNEP for their hard work.

259. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice was closed at 6 p.m. on Friday 21 May, 2010.

Annex

**RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE AT ITS FOURTEENTH MEETING**
Nairobi, 10-22 May 2010

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XIV/1. In-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 60/198 of 22 December 2005 and paragraph 26 of resolution 62/196 of 19 December 2007, in which the Assembly noted with satisfaction the adoption of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Also recalling paragraph 23 of General Assembly 64/205 of 21 December 2009, by which the Assembly invited States and other stakeholders to strengthen implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity through renewed political commitment and the establishment of appropriate multi-stakeholder institutional arrangements and mechanisms,

Status and trends of mountain biological diversity

1. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment (GMBA) of DIVERSITAS in developing, in cooperation with the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, a thematic mountain portal to make available geo-referenced databases and allow searches for primary biodiversity data in a mountain-specific context and *invites* GMBA and other relevant organizations to regularly update the thematic portal and make the information widely available in various formats;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities to collect and update information periodically, *inter alia*, for the use in the thematic portal to monitor the changes and disseminate information on:

(a) Mountain biological diversity including on sites of biological, ecological and socio-economic importance, in particular the mountain biosphere reserves, on ecosystem services, on endangered and endemic species, and on genetic resources including in particular genetic resources for food and agriculture;

(b) Related traditional knowledge and cultural dimensions of mountain biodiversity;

(c) Direct and indirect drivers of change in mountain biodiversity, including, in particular, climate change and land-use change as well as tourism and sports activities;

(d) Use trends, including harvesting intensities of high-value species, in particular native and endemic ones, and consequent changes in populations, habitats and ecosystem properties;

Programme element 1: Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing

3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities to:

(a) Enhance the effectiveness of management in existing mountain protected areas;

/...

(b) Establish effectively and appropriately managed protected areas in line with the programme of work on protected areas to safeguard the highest priority key biodiversity areas in mountain ecosystems;

(c) Establish, *inter alia*, conservation corridors and connectivity, where appropriate, and possible and taking into account in particular endemic species, and transboundary mountain protected area systems, taking into account the need to integrate protected areas into wider landscapes;

4. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to consider the development and implementation of national and regional targets, as well as the development of the related indicators for assessing progress towards these targets, within their respective national biodiversity strategies and action plans, taking into account the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020¹ that addresses the direct drivers of biodiversity loss, including mountain biodiversity in an effort to reduce the pressures on biodiversity from habitat change, overexploitation, pollution, invasive alien species and climate change, and to safeguard and restore mountain biodiversity and related ecosystem services, given their potential to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, for assessing progress towards these targets;

5. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities, to address climate-change and adaptation and mitigation issues for mountain biodiversity, taking into account the recommendations on the in-depth review of work on biodiversity and climate change (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6) by:

(a) Developing and implementing measures for the *in situ* conservation of mountain biodiversity and its components as appropriate *ex situ* conservation of genetic resources and species currently and potentially under threat from climate change;

(b) Undertaking measures, where appropriate, to reduce deforestation and restore degraded mountain forest ecosystems, conserve carbon in the mountain soil ,including in peatlands and wetlands in order to enhance the role of mountains as natural carbon and water regulators and other important ecosystems services;

(c) Developing, strengthening and implementing policies favourable to the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity and all its components to reduce the impact of climate change on mountain biodiversity and related traditional knowledge, enhance resilience and address unsustainable agriculture practices;

(d) Supporting and coordinating research and monitoring networks of global change impacts in mountain regions, through observation of natural processes, ecosystem services and biological diversity;

(e) Undertaking environmental and strategic assessment of renewable energy planning, as a part of mitigation strategies in mountain areas and to reduce their impacts on mountain biodiversity;

6. *Invites* relevant organizations and initiatives such as, among many others, the IUCN-WCPA mountains biome programme to assist countries in their programmes and projects relating to climate change;

7. *Requests* Parties to promote maintenance of biodiversity and improvement of agriculture, ranching and forest activities compatible with sustainable mountain development;

¹ This text needs to be revised in accordance with the language of the draft Strategic Plan.

Programme element 2: Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing:

8. *Invites* Parties and other Governments with mountain systems within their jurisdiction to consider the adoption of a long-term vision and ecosystem approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity by developing specific actions, timetables and capacity-building needs for the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity and where appropriate integrating them with revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans in line with the revised Strategic Plan, as well as with overall sustainable development strategies in mountain regions;

9. *Encourages* Parties to use existing or establish national committees and multi-stakeholder institutional arrangements and mechanisms at national and regional levels to enhance intersectoral coordination and collaboration for sustainable mountain development as called for in paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 62/196 and linking them to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity;

10. *Invites* Parties to cooperate in developing regional strategies on animals that could cause conflict with humans in particular large predators;

11. *Encourages* Parties, where possible and appropriate, to develop and implement regional collaboration strategies and action plans for the conservation of mountain biodiversity, with assistance from international and regional organizations as needed and when requested and agreed by all Parties concerned in such collaboration;

12. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to develop upland-lowland interactions, with aim to strengthening the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and the well-being of people through the provision of ecosystem services;

13. *Invites* the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Consorcio para el Desarrollo de la Ecoregion Andina (CONDESAN), the Alpine and Carpathian Conventions, and the Andean high plateau project and other relevant initiatives to strengthen their involvement in formulating regional strategies, to work closely with countries when receiving requests from countries and to help in the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity;

14. *Invites* the Mountain Partnership, the Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment (GMBA) and other initiatives to promote enhanced implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity in close collaboration with Parties and organizations bearing in mind paragraph 23 of General Assembly resolution 64/205;

15. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations in line with the objectives of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and other relevant initiatives to restore and enhance the conservation status of native mountain plant and animal genetic resources by providing economic and other incentives, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, for the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity;

Programme element 3: Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing

16. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to develop and implement national, regional and global communication programmes, educational and awareness raising programmes highlighting the economic, ecological and social benefits of the conservation and

sustainable use of mountain biological diversity for human well-being and for the provision of ecosystem services to mountain dwellers and also to lowland communities;

17. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to develop and implement mountain-to-mountain cooperation programmes for the exchange of best practices, expertise, information sharing and appropriate technologies;

18. *Urges* Parties, and *encourages* other Governments and relevant organizations, with the collaboration of the scientific community, relevant intergovernmental organizations and mountain communities, to study the effects of climate change as well as the effects of adaptation and mitigation measures on mountain environments and biological diversity, in order to elaborate sustainable adaptation and mitigation strategies;

19. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to develop research programmes for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity.

20. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Enhance collaboration and partnership with organizations, initiatives, regional conventions to support the Parties in their implementation of the programme of work on mountain biodiversity and related decisions; and

(b) Disseminate information, best practices, tools and resources relating to mountain biodiversity through the clearing-house mechanism and other means.

XIV/2. *In-depth review of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems*

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and initiatives, to prepare proposals for strengthening policy-relevant scientific advice regarding the linkages outlined in paragraph 31 of the draft decision in paragraph 3 below, including options for convening expert group meetings and potential terms of reference for such meetings, and to submit proposals to this effect for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

2. *Recommends to [WGRI]* that in the relation to paragraph 42 of the draft decision in paragraph 3 below, that in the process of revising and updating the Strategic Plan and its goals and targets, there is stronger reflection of the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for [water security]; and that a goal or target is developed and included to reflect this;

3. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Notes with concern* the overall continuing and accelerating rate of loss of the biodiversity of inland water ecosystems and the rapidly increasing pressures from the drivers of change in these ecosystems; that the loss of critical services associated with this biodiversity loss, and in particular water-related services, including water supply for both ecosystems and people and the mitigation of

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hydrological extremes, are already resulting in significant economic, social and environmental costs, which are projected to rapidly escalate;

2. *Expresses its concern* that major anthropogenic changes are ongoing in the Earth's water cycle at the global, regional and local scales through direct water use; that the limits of sustainability of both surface water and groundwater resources have already been reached or surpassed in many regions; that demands for water continue to increase; that these trends may be more pronounced in some areas through climate change; and that water-related stresses on both people and biodiversity are rapidly escalating;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the continuing value of national reports of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands in providing key information on the status and trends of inland water biodiversity and drivers of change, and *expresses its appreciation* for the inputs of the Secretariat and Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands into the in-depth review;

4. *Stresses* that human societies rely on numerous services from inland water ecosystems and that biodiversity underpins those ecosystem services;

5. *Notes* that water is one of the most valuable natural resources and that [water security] for ecosystems and people is widely agreed to be the primary natural resource challenge, and stresses that water is the key natural resource link between the various Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and biodiversity;

Implementation of the programme of work

6. *Concludes* that the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems remains a good framework for implementation of relevant activities but that implementation needs to be significantly enhanced through better coherence between land- and water-use policies and activities, better incorporation of water issues into other programmes of work of the Convention and improved recognition of the relevance of inland water ecosystem services to human health, poverty reduction, sustainable development and climate change;

7. *Notes with concern* evidence that proves that inland water ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to invasive alien species and *urges* Parties and other Governments to refer to the programme of work on invasive alien species when implementing the programme of work on inland water ecosystems;

8. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to develop and implement national and regional action plans and to enforce existing legal measures in order to halt unsustainable utilization, and promote the conservation and sustainable use, of inland water biodiversity;

9. *Recalling* decision IX/19, paragraph 3, *alerts* Parties and other Governments of the continuing need to further strengthen efforts towards international cooperation at the regional and bilateral level regarding inland water resources;

10. *Urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to reinforce their efforts for the implementation of the programme of work on inland water biodiversity, taking into account the relevant goals and targets of the Strategic Plan for the post-2010 period;

11. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to reinforce capacity for the implementation of the programme of work, including institutional coordination, with particular

emphasis on the contribution of the programme of work to the achievement of sustainable development, poverty alleviation and achieving the Millennium Development Goals by, *inter alia*:

(a) Enhancing coordination and collaboration between all sectors using water and other resources associated with inland water ecosystems to avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services;

(b) Further incorporating biodiversity considerations into Integrated Water Resources Management and related approaches;

(c) Reinforcing their conservation efforts including, *inter alia*, extending protected areas and ecological networks for inland water biodiversity and through designating full appropriate networks of wetland areas throughout river basins for the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance and through international cooperation in the management of inland water resources;

(d) Enhancing efforts to address the drivers of inland water biodiversity degradation and loss by integrating biodiversity considerations, where appropriate, into decision-making by other sectors, e.g., energy production, transport, agriculture, fisheries, tourism and into regional development plans;

(e) Addressing the alteration of water flows that are detrimental to biodiversity and ecosystem services;

(f) Preventing unsustainable use of groundwater;

(g) Rehabilitating degraded inland water ecosystems and their services;

(h) Exploring ways and means to further develop and implement, as appropriate, the “payment for ecosystem services” approach;

(i) Exploring opportunities to strengthen resource allocation for capacity-building for implementation, as might be justified by the economic benefits of improved inland water ecosystem management; and

(j) Ensuring that the connectivity of inland water ecosystems with terrestrial and marine ecosystems is maintained, where appropriate, and where necessary restored, in order to adapt to the adverse impact of climate change and also minimize the degradation of biodiversity;

12. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to support programmes and activities at regional and national levels to address the drivers of loss of biodiversity of inland water ecosystems;

13. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to take into full account inland water ecosystems and their values in their sectoral development plans;

14. *Recognizing* the importance of inland water ecosystems on islands, their often unique inland water biodiversity and, in particular, their role in sustaining limited water supplies on islands, *urges* small island developing States, as appropriate, to give increased attention to the implementation of the programme of work;

15. *Recognizes* the rapidly urbanizing global population and the importance of water supplies to cities and *urges* Parties and other Governments to take measures to reduce the pressure of cities on water and in particular on inland water ecosystems and to strengthen attention to the role of

urban authorities and other stakeholders and involve them further in support of measures to increase [water security] for ecosystems;

16. *Notes* that there is a need to clarify the scope of, and interlinkages between, the programmes of work on inland water biodiversity and marine and coastal biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity in coastal areas, including with regard to coverage of coastal wetlands under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and *requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands to include under the Joint Work Plan between the two conventions an assessment of ways and means to address relevant inland water biodiversity needs in coastal areas and to report on this matter to the next meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

17. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments, where appropriate, to ensure that their water allocation policies are based on the need to achieve [water security] for ecosystems and bearing in mind the demand and need for sustainable supplies for all uses in urban and rural sectors;

18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in partnership with relevant organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Water Management Institute, to continue to investigate ways and means to reduce the negative impacts of water use by agriculture, especially by irrigation, on inland water ecosystems and to enhance the ability of ecosystems to contribute to improved [water security] and quality for food production for present and future generations;

19. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Secretariat and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention, to undertake an analysis of information in the fourth national reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity relevant to the status and trends of wetlands and drivers of change in wetlands, from all programme areas, and report the findings to the Scientific and Technical Review Panel and Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands in order to strengthen mutual information flow between the two conventions and in particular to inform, *inter alia*, the planned report on the State of the World's Wetlands;

20. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to consider the need for joint implementation of elements of the programmes of work on inland water ecosystems and marine and coastal ecosystems, taking into account the role of biodiversity in the water cycle;

Climate change

21. *Notes* the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Technical Report *Climate Change and Water*, which concludes, *inter alia*, that the relationship between climate change and freshwater resources is a matter of primary concern as water quality and availability will be severely affected by climate change;

22. *Notes* that the carbon cycle and the water cycle are perhaps the two most important large-scale biogeological processes for life on Earth and that these two cycles are broadly linked;

23. *Notes* that inland water ecosystems are significant stores of carbon and that peatlands and other wetlands have very high carbon stocks, particularly below ground, as recognized in decision IX/16 D, and as recognized by the report of the second Ad-Hoc Technical Working Group on biodiversity and climate change (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/21) that peatlands and other wetlands store more carbon than the world's tropical forests;

24. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to:

(a) Recognize the prominence of changes occurring in the water cycle when considering the impacts of climate change on terrestrial, inland and coastal ecosystems and also therefore the importance

of the role of the water-related services provided by ecosystems, in particular inland water ecosystems, in ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change;

(b) Ensure that their climate-change mitigation and adaptation activities are designed and implemented taking into account the needs and opportunities to sustain and/or enhance the services provided by inland water ecosystems; and

(c) Recognize the inter-dependence of the carbon and water cycles in their climate change mitigation and adaptation activities and, in particular, the need to sustain the water cycle in order to ensure [water security] for ecosystems and thereby sustain the carbon storage services they provide;

25. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to take into consideration the adaptation and mitigation capacities of wetlands when developing their climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies;

26. *Notes* that water provides strong linkages between biodiversity, climate change and desertification and *invites* Parties and other Governments to build upon these linkages to further strengthen coherence between these subjects at the national level, as appropriate, to strengthen coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and other multilateral environmental agreements, such as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, taking into account the crucial role of Convention on Biological Diversity in this context, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to use these linkages to strengthen collaboration within and between the Joint Liaison Group and the Biodiversity Liaison Group;

27. *Stresses* that reducing wetlands degradation and loss can provide multiple benefits for biodiversity and reduce greenhouse-gas emissions and *invites* relevant bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to consider the issue of reducing emissions from wetlands degradation and loss in their framework;

Scientific needs

28. *Recognizes* the need for enhanced science-policy coordination and integration between natural and socio-economic sciences and notably between the inter-related subjects of biodiversity, terrestrial and inland water ecosystem functioning and service provision, land- and water-use practices, [water security], poverty reduction, sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

29. *Notes* the importance of robust data on inland water species in determining the status and trends of these ecosystems, including as key underlying data for other assessments and initiatives, including, *inter alia*, the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, and *expresses its appreciation* to those organizations, initiatives and individuals responsible for generating and maintaining these datasets;

30. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to support strengthened capacity for monitoring of the biodiversity of inland water ecosystems, including at the species level;

31. *Recognizes* the need for improved guidance on the relationships between biodiversity and water and *calls for* further policy-relevant scientific assessments of the relationships between biodiversity, hydrology, ecosystem services and sustainable development, in particular regarding, *inter alia*:

(a) The relationships between the carbon and water cycles, and policies and management interventions in each, and the ability of biodiversity to underpin both cycles; and

(b) The impact of the direct anthropogenic use of water on terrestrial biodiversity, and *vice versa*, including, *inter alia*, fluxes between soil moisture, groundwater and evapotranspiration of plants, and shifts in local and regional precipitation, taking into account any additional water-induced stresses on ecosystems through climate change;

and *invites* Parties and other Governments to provide technical and financial support for this work;

32. *Recognizes* the need for improved incorporation of biodiversity and ecosystem-service considerations in water-resources scenario planning and *requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands to strengthen and contribute to ongoing processes in this regard, including, *inter alia*, the scenario analysis being undertaken for the Fourth World Water Development Report; and *invites* Parties and other Governments to provide technical and financial support to this end;

Implementation

33. *Welcomes with appreciation* the development and expanded use of tools to assist implementation of the programme of work by Parties, other Governments, international and non-governmental organizations and other partners, and *encourages* their further development and wider application while *noting* that priority needs lie in the social, economic, institutional and policy arenas in order to better coordinate the management of the multiple drivers of change to inland water ecosystems so as to achieve balanced, fair, equitable and sustained delivery of their multiple services as a contribution to sustainable development;

34. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to pay attention to the increasing relevance of existing guidance available under, and resolutions of, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and to continue, and strengthen where necessary, consideration of this guidance and resolutions;

35. *Urges* Parties to both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands to take more comprehensive measures for joint implementation of the two conventions at the national level, amongst other means by using the TEMATEA tool;

36. *Notes* that 2011 represents the fortieth anniversary of the negotiation of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and *encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to contribute to celebrations of this event and to utilize this as an additional opportunity to further strengthen efforts between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands;

37. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to consider the implications of changes in the water cycle, and freshwater resources, where relevant and feasible, in the implementation of all thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, and with special attention to the links between hydrology, biodiversity, ecosystem functioning and sustainable development; and *requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technical Advice to consider these aspects in their relevant deliberations;

Biodiversity and natural disasters

38. *Noting* the role of biodiversity and ecosystems in providing services that reduce vulnerability to and the impact of some natural disasters, in particular water-related impacts such as flooding and drought, and that current global changes are anticipated to increase disaster vulnerability and risk;

39. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to recognize the role of healthy ecosystems, and in particular wetlands, in protecting human communities from some natural disasters and to integrate these considerations into relevant policies;

40. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to resources, in collaboration with partners, including the Ramsar Convention and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to:

(a) Undertake a gap analysis in relation to inland water biodiversity and ecosystem services and their potential role in disaster-risk reduction;

(b) Address these gaps, as necessary, and within the mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity, through strengthened tools and information, including policy and management guidance; and

(c) Strengthen capacity-support to these ends, as a means to assist Parties to improve the contribution of inland water biodiversity and ecosystem services to natural disaster risk reduction;

and *invites* Parties and other Governments to provide technical and financial support to this end;

Biodiversity, water and the Strategic Plan

41. *Notes* that water provisioning, regulation and purification:

(a) Are critically important services provided by ecosystems, underpinned by biodiversity, and essential to sustainable development;

(b) Are essential for the continued functioning of terrestrial, inland and coastal ecosystems and the existence of biodiversity within these; and

(c) That there is a clear scientific and technical basis to strengthen attention to water across all relevant interests and programmes of work of the Convention;

42. Making full use of the opportunities presented by the recognition of the role of biodiversity in the achievement of [water security], *urges* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to mainstream biodiversity into all sectors of government and society as a contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention.

XIV/3. In-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

Invites the Executive Secretary to highlight at the United Nations General Assembly special high level meeting on biodiversity the importance of the marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services for the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and for reaching the Millennium Development Goals;

Recommends that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

In-depth review of the progress made in the implementation of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity, as contained in annex I to decision VII/5

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations for submitting relevant information such as third and fourth national reports, voluntary reports and other relevant reports;

2. *Takes note* of progress made in the implementation of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity, as contained in the annex I to decision VII/5, at national, regional and global levels and that implementation has been facilitated by the Executive Secretary as well as relevant United Nations agencies and international organizations, but *notes with concern* that these efforts have not been able to prevent the serious decline in marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services;

3. *Recognizes and supports* the ongoing work under the United Nations to establish a legitimate and credible Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of Marine Environment including Socioeconomic Aspects (GRAME), while building on existing regional assessments and avoiding duplication of efforts;

4. *Notes with concern* the slow progress towards achieving the 2012 target of establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks, and that despite efforts in the last few years, still less than 1 per cent of the ocean surface is designated as protected areas, compared to nearly 15 per cent of protected-area coverage on land;

5. *Requests* Parties to implement actions at national level and collaborate with activities related to the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA);

6. *Notes with concern* the adverse impact of climate change on marine and coastal biodiversity (e.g. sea level rise, ocean acidification, coral bleaching) and *recognizing* that the ocean is one of the largest natural reservoirs of carbon, which can significantly affect the rate and scale of global climate change, *requests* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to further integrate climate-change-related aspects of marine and coastal biodiversity into relevant national strategies, action plans and programmes including, *inter alia*, national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), national adaptation programme of actions (NAPAs), national integrated marine and coastal management programmes, the design and management of marine and coastal protected areas, including the selection

of areas in need of protection to ensure maximum adaptive capacity of biodiversity, and other marine environment and resource management-related strategies;

7. *Stressing* the importance of marine and coastal biodiversity to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, *invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, and indigenous and local communities, to address climate-change adaptation and mitigation issues, in line with the decisions on the in-depth review of work on biodiversity and climate change (see SBSTTA recommendation XIV/5) by:

(a) Highlighting the role and potential of marine and coastal ecosystems such as tidal salt marshes, mangroves and seagrasses;

(b) Extending their efforts in identifying current scientific and policy gaps in order to promote sustainable management, conservation and enhancement of natural carbon sequestration services of marine and coastal biodiversity;

(c) Identifying and addressing the underlying drivers of marine and coastal ecosystem loss and destruction, and improving the sustainable management of coastal and marine areas; and

(d) Enhancing their efforts to increase the resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems, through, *inter alia*, improved implementation, towards achieving the 2012 target of establishing marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks;

8.

Option 1. [In accordance with the recommendation XIV/5, on biodiversity and climate change, *requests* the Executive Secretary to include the interaction between oceans and climate change in future collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in particular with regard to the development of a joint work programme between the three Rio conventions;]

Option 2. [*Requests* the Executive Secretary to convene an expert workshop on oceans biodiversity and climate change with a view of assessing the potential impacts of climate change on ocean biodiversity and propose options for mitigating such impacts. Such a workshop should ideally involve the participation of the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);]

Option 3. [*Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to jointly convene an expert workshop on oceans and climate change with a view of promoting better understanding of issues of common interest to the two Rio conventions;]

9. *Emphasizing* that the world's oceans host most of known phyla on Earth and contain between 500,000 and 10 million species, and that new oceanic species are continuously being discovered, particularly in the deep sea, *requests* Parties, other Governments and organizations to further enhance globally networked scientific efforts, such as the Census of Marine Life (CoML) and the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS), to continue to update a comprehensive and accessible global database of all forms of life in the sea, and further assess and map the distribution and abundance of species in the sea, and *requests* Parties and other Governments to foster further research activities to explore marine communities where current level of knowledge is scarce or nonexistent;

10. *Takes note* of the importance of collaboration and joint working with relevant regional initiatives, organizations, and agreements in identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), in particular in enclosed or semi enclosed Seas, among riparian countries, such as Caspian Sea, Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME) region, Baltic Sea and other similar sea areas and to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in those areas;

11. *Understanding* that regional progress has been made in analyzing the impacts of underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity, such as under the Convention on Migratory Species, the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Convention), the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area (ACCOBAMS), and the International Whaling Commission (IWC), and recognizing the role of the Convention on Biological Diversity in supporting global cooperation, *requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations, to compile and synthesize available scientific information on anthropogenic underwater noise and its impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats, and make such information available for consideration at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) as well as other relevant organizations prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

12. *Reaffirms* that the programme of work still corresponds to the global priorities but is not fully implemented, and therefore *requests* Parties to continue to implement these programme elements, *taking note that* the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity has been strengthened through subsequent decisions VIII/21, VIII/22, VIII/24, and IX/20, *requests* all actors to further strengthen implementation of the programme of work, and *endorses* the following guidance for enhanced implementation:

(a) Further efforts on improving the coverage, representativity and other network properties, as identified in annex II to decision IX/20, of the global system of marine and coastal protected areas, in particular identifying ways to support Parties with the aim of accelerating progress in establishing ecologically representative and effectively managed marine and coastal protected areas and achieving the commonly agreed 2012 target of establishing marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on the best available scientific information, including representative networks;

(b) Making progress on marine and coastal biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in areas beyond national jurisdiction, including the development of scientific and technical guidance to the United Nations General Assembly and identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas(EBSAs) in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats, consistent with international law and based on the best available scientific information, considering the indicative list of activities contained in annex I to this recommendation;

(c) Addressing climate-change-related aspects of marine and coastal biodiversity, including the potential adverse impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity of ocean acidification as a direct consequence of the increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere;

(d) Ensuring that no ocean fertilization takes place unless in accordance with decision IX/16 C;

(e) Avoiding potential adverse impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity of other human response to climate change;

(f) Further efforts on minimizing the impacts of destructive fishing practices, unsustainable fishing, and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing on marine and coastal biodiversity, in

collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and relevant international and regional organizations, including regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs), as appropriate in accordance with international law, aiming at the ecosystem approach, on the need to manage by-catches and reduce discards, in order to attain a sustainable exploitation level of marine fishery resources and contribute to a good environmental status in marine waters;

(g) Further efforts on minimizing the specific as well as cumulative impacts of human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity, e.g. shipping, extraction of living and non-living resources, bioprospecting, infrastructure, waste disposal, tourism and other human activities, and further emphasis on the contribution of environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) to further strengthening sustainable use of living and non-living resources both in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction;

(h) The valuation of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services and its integration into national accounting systems in order to increase sectoral integration;

(i) Further efforts on sea areas, that are affected by multiple direct and indirect anthropogenic influences originating from the watershed area , and where the biodiversity issues require an integrated holistic approach aiming to improve the water quality and restore the health and functioning of the whole ecosystem;

(j) Collaboration with the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of Marine Environment including Socioeconomic Aspects (GRAME) [and Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), once established,] to prioritize scientific research on marine and coastal biodiversity;

(k) Further efforts on the improvement, integration and inter-operability of the best available marine and coastal biodiversity data sets, across the global, regional, and national scales, which are critical to effective implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity;

[(l) The new Strategic Plan of the Convention;] and

(m) Carrying out assessment on the status and trends of cold-water coral reef ecosystems, seamounts, and hydrothermal vents;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to work together with other relevant bodies in order to better understand the management of invasive alien species in marine and coastal environment and to make the results of the collaboration available to Parties;

14. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to achieve long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of marine resources and coastal habitats, and to effectively manage marine protected areas, in order to safeguard marine and coastal biodiversity and marine ecosystem services, sustainable livelihoods, and to adapt to climate change, through appropriate application of the precautionary [principle][approach] and the ecosystem approach, including the use of available tools such as integrated coastal zone management and marine spatial planning;

15. *Decides* to align the targets of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity with specific indicators and timelines that are using [the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the agreed post-2010 targets];

16. *Invites* Parties to link these indicators and timelines to national targets and indicators, and use this framework to focus monitoring;

17. *Urges Parties and other Governments, as appropriate, to strengthen, and establish, where necessary, targets at national level for the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and to incorporate these into revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans with specific timelines, responsibilities and budgets, and means for implementation, as a contribution to [the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention];*

18. *Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Ramsar Secretariat and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, to review opportunities for strengthening implementation of the coastal components of the programme of the work on marine and coastal biodiversity, in relation to the actions requested in the recommendations from the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, on the programme of work on inland water, as referred to in recommendation XIV/2, paragraph 16;*

Identification of ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs) and scientific and technical aspects relevant to environmental impact assessment in marine areas

19.

Option A

/19. *Reiterating the key role of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in facilitation of designation of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) beyond national jurisdiction, emphasizes the process of identification of CBD's ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) is a scientific and technical step only, and it has no function on the policy and management responsibility];*

Option B

[19. *Emphasizes that it is important that the process of identification of CBD's ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) is understood to be separate from the process used to decide on the policy and management responses that are appropriate for providing the desired level of protection to those areas, and that the identification of areas that are ecologically or biologically significant is a scientific and technical step that takes account of the structure and function of the marine ecosystem];*

20. *Expresses its gratitude to the Governments of Canada and Germany for co-funding, and Canada for hosting, the Expert Workshop on Scientific and Technical Guidance on the Use of Biogeographic Classification Systems and Identification of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction in Need of Protection, held in Ottawa, from 29 September to 2 October 2009, to other Governments and organizations for sponsoring the participation of their representatives, and to the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI) for its technical assistance and support; and welcomes the report of this Expert Workshop (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/4);*

21. *Welcomes the report on Global Open Oceans and Deep Seabed (GOODs) Biogeographic Classification published by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (IOC/UNESCO), which was submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of decision IX/20, as a basis of identifying representative networks of marine protected areas (MPAs);*

22. *Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to use the scientific guidance on the use and further development of biogeographic classification systems, contained in annex V to the report of the Ottawa Expert Workshop (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/4), in their efforts to conserve and sustainably use marine and coastal biodiversity, and to enhance ocean management at a large ecosystem scale, in particular to achieve the 2012 target of the World Summit on Sustainable*

Development to establish marine protected areas, consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks;

23. *Recalling* decision IX/20 and the outcome from the Ottawa Workshop, *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to use, as appropriate, the scientific guidance on the identification of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, which meet the scientific criteria in annex I to decision IX/20, as contained in annex II to this recommendation;

24. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to cooperate, as appropriate, collectively or on a regional or subregional basis, to identify and protect ecologically or biologically significant areas in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats in need of protection, including by establishing representative networks of marine protected areas in accordance with international law and based on scientific information, and to inform the relevant processes within the United Nations General Assembly, and *invites* the United Nations General Assembly to encourage the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group established by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 59/24 to expedite its work in this area [on a process towards designation of marine protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction];

25. *Notes* that the Ottawa workshop (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/4) identified a number of opportunities for collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity in its work on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) (decision IX/20, annex I) and the FAO in its work on vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs);

26. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to work with Parties and other Governments, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and other relevant organizations and initiatives, such as the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC) and the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI), to outline a process for creating and maintaining a CBD global inventory of ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs) in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, and to begin provisionally populate such an inventory; and to develop information sharing mechanism with similar initiatives, such as FAO's work on vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs);

27. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to report on the status of inventory and submit the proposed process for creating and maintaining the inventory for consideration and approval, to a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to inform the UN General Assembly as well as international competent authorities such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Seabed Authority (ISA) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) of progress in this regard;

28. *Recalling* decision IX/20 paragraph 18, *invites* Parties to notify the CBD global inventory of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) identified in areas within national jurisdiction before the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

29. *Decides* to review the status in the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas as part of its consideration of the implementation of the 2012 target related to marine protected areas;

30. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore, together with secretariats of regional initiatives, organizations and agreements mandated to promote sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity in enclosed or semi-enclosed seas, the possibility for developing of work plans, including the

identification, development and implementation of targeted joint activities to support biodiversity conservation in those regions;²

31. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to organize, depending on available funding, a series of regional workshops, prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), ensuring the participation of Parties and other Governments, as well as relevant organizations and regional initiatives, such as regional seas conventions and action plans, [regional fisheries management organizations] and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in order to facilitate their efforts in the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas using the scientific criteria adopted in decision IX/20 [and other relevant scientific criteria as appropriate] as well as the scientific guidance on the identification of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, which meet the scientific criteria in annex I to decision IX/20, as contained in annex II below, and to facilitate capacity-building of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition, as well as relevant regional initiatives. This may also contribute to facilitating efforts to share experiences related to integrated management of marine resources and the implementation of marine and coastal spatial planning instruments;

32. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to extend support for capacity-building to developing countries, small island developing States, least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition, in order to identify ecologically or biologically significant and/or vulnerable marine areas in need of protection, as called for in paragraph 18 of decision IX/20 and develop appropriate protection measures in these areas;]

33. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare, in collaboration with the relevant international organizations, a training manual and modules, subject to the availability of financial resources, which can be used to meet the capacity-building needs for identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas using the scientific criteria in decision IX/20 (annex I to decision IX/20) [and other relevant scientific criteria as appropriate] as well as the scientific guidance on the identification of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, which meet the scientific criteria in annex I to decision IX/20, as contained in annex II to the present decision;

34. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to bring the two sets of scientific guidance on scientific criteria and biogeographic classification systems, as referred to in paragraphs 22 and 23 and ongoing initiatives on the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) and vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs), to the attention of relevant United Nations General Assembly processes, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the United Nations General Assembly Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction;

35. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to bring the scientific criteria (annex I to decision IX/20) and these sets of scientific guidance on scientific criteria and biogeographic classification systems as well as ongoing initiatives on the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) and vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) to the attention of relevant organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Seabed Authority (ISA), [regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs)], as appropriate, and regional seas conventions and action plans, with a view to fostering compatible initiatives to identify and protect ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs);

² In this respect the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity has been encouraged to initiate collaboration with regional initiatives, organizations and agreements such as Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), Caspian Environment Programme (CEP) and Regional Organization on the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME).

36. *Recalling* decision IX/20, paragraph 27, *requests* the Executive Secretary to undertake a study, within a context of Article 8(j) and related provisions, to identify specific elements for integrating the traditional, scientific, technical and technological knowledge of indigenous and local communities, consistent with Article 8(j) of the Convention, and social and cultural criteria and other aspects for the identification of marine areas in need of protection as well as the establishment and management of marine protected areas, and bring the findings to the attention of relevant United Nations General Assembly processes, including the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction;

37. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to foster research and monitoring activities to improve information on key processes and influences on the marine and coastal ecosystems which are critical for structure, function and productivity of biological diversity in areas where knowledge is scarce and to facilitate the systematic collection of relevant information in order to continue a proper monitoring of these vulnerable areas;

38. *Expresses* its gratitude to the Government of the Philippines and the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) for co-hosting, and the European Commission for providing financial support for, the Expert Workshop on Scientific and Technical Aspects Relevant to Environmental Impact Assessment in Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, held in Manila from 18 to 20 November 2009, and to other Governments and organizations for sponsoring the participation of their representatives, and *welcomes* the report of this Expert Workshop (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/5);

39. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate the development of voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) in marine and coastal areas using the guidance in annexes II, III and IV to the Manila workshop report (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/5), provide for technical peer review of those guidelines, and submit them for consideration and approval to a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, *recognizing* that these guidelines would be most useful for activities that are currently unregulated with no process of assessing impacts;

40. *Urges* Parties and *requests* the Executive Secretary to pay attention to the Regulations on Prospecting and Exploration for *Polymetallic Sulphides* in the Area, and also *invites* the International Seabed Authority to consider inclusion of mandatory environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for prospecting or exploration activities;

Impacts of destructive fishing practices, unsustainable fishing, and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing on marine and coastal biodiversity

41. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the financial and technical support, and the Fisheries Expert Group (FEG) of the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for technical support, provided for the FAO/UNEP Expert Meeting on Impacts of Destructive Fishing Practices, Unsustainable Fishing and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing on Marine Biodiversity and Habitats, which was organized in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in pursuance of paragraph 2 of decision IX/20, at FAO, Rome, Italy, from 23 to 25 September 2009, and *takes note* of the report of this Expert Meeting (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/6);

42. In view of identified information gaps and constraints in undertaking the scientific review due to limited resources available for the initial collaboration efforts with the Food and

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and *noting* an urgent need to further review the impacts of destructive fishing practices, unsustainable fishing, and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing on marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats, building upon the initial efforts, *requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs), as appropriate in accordance with international law, IUCN-FEG (IUCN Fisheries Expert Group), and other relevant organizations, processes, and scientific groups, subject to the availability of financial resources, on *ad hoc* organization of joint expert meeting, where possible through existing assessment mechanisms, to review the extent to which biodiversity concerns are addressed in existing assessments and propose options to address biodiversity concerns and report the progress, of such collaboration at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

43. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to fully and effectively implement paragraphs 112 through 130 of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 64/72 on responsible fisheries related to preventing the destructive impacts of deep-sea fisheries on marine biodiversity and vulnerable marine ecosystems in areas beyond national jurisdiction, [in particular paragraphs 119 and 120 of the resolution calling on States to prevent bottom fishing on the high seas unless impact assessments consistent with the International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-Sea Fisheries in the High Seas of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations have been conducted, areas where vulnerable marine ecosystems are known or likely to occur have been closed, and the long term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks (both target- and non-target stocks) can be ensured];

44. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments, as relevant, to ratify the FAO agreement on Port States measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and to implement the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement, particularly in relation to the application of the ecosystem and precautionary approaches and the elimination of overcapacity, as well as relevant FAO's international plan of action (IPOAs) and develop national or regional plans of actions or equivalents in order to mitigate the impacts of overcapacity of fishing fleets, destructive fishing practices, unsustainable fishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, including through their participation in regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs), as appropriate;

45. [*Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and synthesize available scientific information on the impacts of the exploitation of krill on marine and coastal biodiversity, and make such information available for consideration at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties];

Impacts of ocean fertilization on marine and coastal biodiversity

46. *Welcomes* the report on compilation and synthesis of available scientific information on potential impacts of direct human-induced ocean fertilization on marine biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/7), which was prepared in collaboration with United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the International Maritime Organization in pursuance of paragraph 3 of decision IX/20;

47. *Recalling* the important decision IX/16 C on ocean fertilization, reaffirming the precautionary approach, *recognizes* that given the scientific uncertainty that exists, significant concern surrounds the potential intended and unintended impacts of large-scale ocean fertilization on marine ecosystem structure and function, including the sensitivity of species and habitats and the physiological changes induced by micro-nutrient and macro-nutrient additions to surface waters as well as the possibility of persistent alteration of an ecosystem, and *requests* Parties to implement decision IX/16 C;

/...

48. *Notes* that the governing bodies under the London Convention and Protocol adopted in 2008 resolution LC-LP.1 (2008) on the regulation of ocean fertilization, in which Contracting Parties declared, *inter alia*, that given the present state of knowledge, ocean fertilization activities other than legitimate scientific research should not be allowed;

49. *Recognizes* the work under way within the context of the London Convention and London Protocol to contribute to the development of a regulatory mechanism referred to in decision IX/16 C;

50. *Notes* that in order to provide reliable predictions on the potential adverse impacts on marine biodiversity of activities involving ocean fertilization, further work to enhance our knowledge and modelling of ocean biogeochemical processes is required;

51. *Notes* also that there is a pressing need for research to advance our understanding of marine ecosystem dynamics and the role of the ocean in the global carbon cycle;

Impacts of ocean acidification on marine and coastal biodiversity

52. *Welcomes* the compilation and synthesis of available scientific information on ocean acidification and its impacts on marine biodiversity and habitats (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/8), which was prepared in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC in pursuance of paragraph 4 of decision IX/20;

53. *Expresses its serious concern* that increasing ocean acidification, as a direct consequence of increased carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere, reduces the availability of carbonate minerals in seawater, important building blocks for marine plants and animals, for example by 2100 it has been predicted that 70 per cent of cold-water corals, key refuges and feeding grounds for commercial fish species, will be exposed to corrosive waters, *noting* that under business-as-usual scenario given current emission rates, it is predicted that 10 per cent of the surface waters of the highly productive Arctic Ocean will become under-saturated with respect to essential carbonate minerals by the year 2032, and the Southern Ocean will begin to become under-saturated with respect to essential carbonate minerals by 2050, with potential disruptions to large components of the marine food web;

54. *Takes note* of that many concerns exist regarding the biological and biogeochemical consequences of ocean acidification for marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems, and the impacts of these changes on oceanic ecosystems and the services they provide, for example, in fisheries, coastal protection, tourism, carbon sequestration and climate regulation, and that the ecological effects of ocean acidification must be considered in conjunction with the impacts of global climate change;

55. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to develop, in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOC/UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC), the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC), the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), and other relevant organizations and scientific groups, subject to the availability of financial resources, a series of joint expert review processes to monitor and assess the impacts of ocean acidification on marine and coastal biodiversity and widely disseminate the results of this assessment in order to raise awareness of Parties, other Governments and organizations, and *also requests* the Executive Secretary, given the relationship between atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration and ocean acidification, to transmit the results of assessment to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

56. *Calls on* Parties, other Governments and organizations to take account of emerging knowledge on ocean acidification to be incorporated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans

(NBSAPs), national and local plans on integrated marine and coastal area management, and the design and management plans for marine and coastal protected areas;

Impacts of unsustainable human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity

57. *Further notes* an urgent need to further assess and monitor the impacts and risks of unsustainable human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity, building upon the existing knowledge;

58. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to work with relevant organizations which conduct marine assessments, including the Regular Process of the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and International Seabed Authority (ISA), and other relevant organizations and scientific groups, to ensure their assessments adequately address biodiversity concerns in marine and coastal commercial activities and management; and, as necessary where gaps are found, work with these agencies to improve the consideration of biodiversity in assessments; and report the progress of such collaboration at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

59. *Further requests* Parties, other Governments, and other relevant organizations, to mitigate the negative impacts and risk of human activities to the marine and coastal biodiversity;

60. *Requests* Parties, other Governments, and other relevant organizations to take into account the special characteristics of semi-enclosed seas, which are affected by multiple direct and indirect anthropogenic influences originating from the watershed area, and where the biodiversity issues require an integrated holistic approach aiming to improve the water quality and restore the health and functioning of the whole ecosystem;

61. *Urges* Parties to stop the degradation and loss of ecologically important habitats (such as coastal sand dunes, mangroves forests, salt marshes, seagrass beds, and biogenic reefs) due to coastal development and other factors in coastal area, to facilitate their recovery through the management of human impacts and restoration, where appropriate;

62. *Urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to adopt, in accordance with international law, complementary measures to prevent significant adverse effects by unsustainable human activities to marine and coastal areas, especially those identified as ecologically or biologically significant.

Annex I

INDICATIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES UNDER PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: MARINE AND COASTAL LIVING RESOURCES, AS CONTAINED IN ANNEX I TO DECISION VII/5

Indicative list of activities of operational objective 2.4

(a) To further compile, synthesize and analyse available information relevant to identifying areas of ecological or biological significance in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats beyond national jurisdiction, based on the CBD scientific criteria in annex I of decision IX/20 [and other relevant scientific criteria as appropriate], [including through the UNEP-WCMC Interactive Map (IMAP), as in decision IX/20 paragraph 5];

(b) To further compile, synthesize and analyze available information relevant to the design of representative networks of marine protected areas (MPAs), building on the annexes II and III of decision IX/20;

(c) To identify and assess threats to biological diversity in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, including in areas identified as likely to meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant areas (annex I of decision IX/20) [and other relevant scientific criteria as appropriate];

(d)

Option A

[(d) Regarding the protection of areas of ecological or biological significance in areas beyond national jurisdiction, including the establishment of marine protected areas and representative networks of marine protected areas, to take measures to support such protection through, e.g., encouraging application of environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs), taking into consideration specificities in areas beyond national jurisdiction, as identified in the Manila Workshop report (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/5)];

Option B

[(d) In order to avoid degradation or destruction of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) in areas beyond national jurisdiction, to take measures to support the maintenance of their conservation status through, e.g. encouraging application of environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) taking into consideration specificities in areas beyond national jurisdiction, as identified in the Manila Workshop report (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/5)];

(e) To further research and investigate the role of the ocean and its ecosystems in the carbon cycle.

Annex II

SCIENTIFIC GUIDANCE ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF MARINE AREAS BEYOND NATIONAL JURISDICTION, WHICH MEET THE SCIENTIFIC CRITERIA IN ANNEX I TO DECISION IX/20

1. There has been substantial experience at the national and regional level with the application of some or all of the criteria for identification of ecologically or biologically significant areas (CBD EBSAs) for multiple uses, including protection. While much of the experience is specifically within national jurisdictions rather than in areas beyond national jurisdiction and may not specifically use all the criteria in annex I to decision IX/20, the experience gained in national processes, and by other intergovernmental agencies (e.g. the FAO criteria for vulnerable marine ecosystems, FAO 2009) and NGOs provide guidance on the use of these criteria. Lessons learned about scientific and technical aspects of the application of the criteria within national jurisdictions are informative about likely performance of the criteria in areas beyond national jurisdiction, even if the policy and management responses might be developed through different processes.

2. There are no inherent incompatibilities between the various sets of criteria that have been applied nationally and by various United Nations organizations (e.g. FAO, the International Maritime Organization, the International Seabed Authority) and NGOs (e.g. BirdLife International and Conservation International). Consequently, most of the scientific and technical lessons learned about application of the various sets of criteria can be generalized. Moreover, some of the sets of criteria can

act in complementary ways, because unlike the CBD EBSA criteria (annex I to decision IX/20), some of the criteria applied by other United Nations agencies include considerations of vulnerability to specific activities.

3. It is important that the process of *identification* of CBD EBSAs is understood to be separate from the processes used to decide on the policy and management responses that are appropriate for providing the desired level of protection to those areas. The *identification* of areas that are ecologically or biologically significant is a scientific and technical step that takes account of the structure and function of the marine ecosystem. The subsequent steps involve the *selection* of policy and management actions that take account of threats and socio-economic considerations as well as the ecological characteristics of the areas.

4. It is important to view the application of the criteria in annex I to decision IX/20 not only as an end in itself, but also as a contribution to a process that addresses the contents of annexes I, II, and III of this decision. In the application of the criteria in annex I to decision IX/20, scientific and technical information, and expertise are central considerations.

5. The application of the criteria should use all the information that is available on the area being considered. “Information” includes scientific and technical data, as well as traditional knowledge and knowledge gained through life-experience of users of the oceans. All information should be subjected to quality assurance methods appropriate for the type of information being considered.

6. Modelling approaches that use ecological relationships quantified in well-studied areas can be applied in more data-poor areas, and these can be an important source of knowledge for application of the criteria.

7. There is likely to be less information available on marine areas beyond national jurisdiction than in many areas within national jurisdiction and differences in the amount of information available between benthic and pelagic portions of particular marine areas and among marine areas around the globe. Recognizing the value of increased information, challenges due to data limitations in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction may be addressed through a range of scientific information, tools and resources. A lack of information should not be used as a reason to defer actions to apply the criteria to the best information that is available. Substantial progress has been made in areas where information was quite incomplete. In all areas, the application of the criteria needs to be reviewed periodically, as new information becomes available.

8. An important lesson from national, regional and international experience is that although the process of applying the criteria needs to be flexible, an orderly and systematic approach to identification of EBSAs in need of protection is superior to an *ad hoc* approach. A systematic approach makes better use of whatever level of information and scientific and technical expertise is available, and is more likely to identify the areas that are most appropriate for enhanced conservation action, including for inclusion in regional networks of marine protected areas (MPAs). Therefore it is advised to take a structured step-wise approach to the evaluation of areas against the EBSA criteria (annex I to decision IX/20) and mapping of them in relation to each other, within a larger process that develops goals, objectives and targets; identifies gaps; considers conservation measures, including networks of protected sites; and has inclusive participation, feedback and revision.

9. Features of benthic and pelagic portions of marine ecosystems may differ in scale, dominant ecological processes and key structural properties, and the coupling of the benthic and pelagic portions of these systems is ecologically important, although often poorly characterized. In addition, there may be different amounts of information available on the benthic and pelagic portions of a system. As a consequence, application of the criteria should, to the extent possible, consider both the benthic and pelagic systems both separately and as an interacting system. Furthermore, ecosystems beyond national

jurisdiction can have strong ecological connections to ecosystems *within* national jurisdictions. Evaluation of the CBD EBSAs beyond national jurisdiction needs to consider these connections.

10. The criteria for CBD EBSAs in annex I to decision IX/20 would usually be applied before the steps in annex II to this decision are undertaken. This means that CBD EBSAs generally would be identified before representative areas are selected. This order has two benefits:

(a) Where there is sufficient information to identify CBD EBSAs, selecting representative MPAs that include many significant areas allows more efficiency in management.

(b) Where information is incomplete and there is substantial uncertainty about the location of EBSAs, representative areas included in marine protected area (MPA) networks can provide some protection to ecological processes while information is being acquired to allow more targeted protection.

11. The criteria function to rank areas in terms of their priority for protection, and not as an absolute “significant – not significant” choice. As such, an application of absolute thresholds for most criteria is inappropriate.

12. In the subsequent steps of *selection* of areas for enhanced conservation, an area may be in need of protection if it is evaluated as ranking highly on only a single criterion. An area may also be a priority for protection if it ranks relatively highly on multiple criteria, especially if the features which make the areas relatively important are not common elsewhere in the area under consideration. The process of decision-making with multiple criteria is a complex field with a large body of scientific and technical guidance available.

13. It is likely that there will often be insufficient information to use the criteria to delineate the precise boundaries of a CBD EBSA. In such cases, the criteria can at least identify the general area in need of protection, with boundaries determined in the selection steps, applying precaution and taking account of potential threats to the features that meet the criteria.

14. Areas which emerge from application of the criteria as in need of protection at regional scales should be treated as conservation priorities in the selection process, even if at the global scale the area would be evaluated as not as important on these criteria. An area which would be a conservation priority at the global scale should be considered a conservation priority in regional selection processes, even if application of the criterion at a more local scale might not rank the area as a particularly high priority.

15. When applying the criteria at scales where there are very different amounts of information available in different subareas, care should be taken not to bias the evaluation to favour (or discriminate against) the more information-rich parts of the larger region.

16. There may be significant benefits in harmonization of conservation planning and management actions if different bodies with spatially overlapping areas of competence were to coordinate the application of their respective criteria for identification of CBD EBSAs, or areas in need of more risk-averse management. Such coordination would allow all the relevant bodies to start their conservation planning with complementary lists or maps of areas in need of protection.

17. The amount and quality of information that is available about an area, and the degree to which the available information has been brought together systematically affects the time and resources required for scientific and technical experts to apply the criteria. “Expert opinion” processes based on best available knowledge may produce initial indications of ecological values in a given area and can help prioritize the consolidation of available information such that a thorough and systematic planning approach can be taken.

18. In order to achieve consistency in the application of the criteria in annex I to decision IX/20, specific guidance on the use of each criterion is included in appendix 1 to annex VI to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/4. This guidance has been consolidated from the experience reported by Parties, United Nations organizations/IGOs, NGOs and experts who have used these or similar criteria in the identification of EBSAs in marine ecosystems. This body of experience also highlighted some generic issues in the application of these criteria, including: (i) scale; (ii) relative importance/significance; (iii) spatial and temporal variability; (iv) accuracy, precision and uncertainty; and (v) taxonomic accuracy and uncertainty. Guidance on approaches for addressing these issues is provided in appendix 2 to annex VI to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/4.

XIV/4. *In-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas*

I. RECOMMENDATION TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

A. *Strategies for strengthening implementation*

1. National level

1. Invites Parties to:

(a) Enhance the coverage and quality, representativeness and, if appropriate, connectivity of protected areas as a contribution to the development of representative systems of protected areas and coherent ecological networks that include all relevant biomes, ecoregions, or ecosystems;

(b) Develop a long-term action plan or reorient, as appropriate, relevant existing plans, taking into account national circumstances and priorities, involving all relevant stakeholders including indigenous and local communities, for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, including appropriate implementation mechanisms, and, where appropriate, detailing list of activities, timelines, budget and responsibilities, based upon the results of key assessments of the programme of work on protected areas, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and *requests* the Executive Secretary to submit a report on the preparation of such plans to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting;

(c) Integrate the action plans of the programme of work on protected areas into revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and into relevant sectoral plans and budgets, as soon as possible and no later than six months before the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and *requests* the Executive Secretary to submit a report on the integration of protected area action plans into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and into relevant sectoral plans and budgets, to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting;

(d) Promote the application of the ecosystem approach that integrates protected areas into broader land and/or seascapes for effective conservation of biological diversity and to ensure sustainable use of protected areas;

(e) Expedite establishment where appropriate of multisectoral advisory committees for strengthening intersectoral coordination and communication to facilitate the integration of protected areas in national and economic development plans;

(f) Increase awareness of the programme of work on protected areas especially among decision-makers, in the context of communication, education and public awareness and other programmes such as The *Green Wave*;

(g) Carry out communications plans to promote understanding among decision-makers of key sectors at all levels of government, on the benefits of protected areas to national and subnational economies, public health, maintenance of cultural values, sustainable development and climate-change adaptation and mitigation;

(h) Consider standard criteria for the identification of sites of global biodiversity conservation significance, when developing protected area systems drawing on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, established criteria in other relevant processes including those of UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme, the World Heritage Convention, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, threatened ecosystem assessments, gap analysis and other relevant information;

(i) Take into account as appropriate the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (General Assembly resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007, annex) in the further implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to develop and implement research and monitoring programmes for conservation and sustainable use within protected areas at any relevant scale as well as assess the efficiency and effectiveness of various kinds and categories of protected areas complying with the three objectives of the Convention;

2. *Regional level*

3. *Notes* progress in regional initiatives, such as the Micronesian Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge, marine conventions, the Dinaric Arc Initiative, the Amazonian Initiative, the Coral Triangle Initiative, the Natura 2000 and Emerald Networks, the Alpine Convention and the Carpathian Network of Protected Areas, and *invites* Parties to foster the formation of such initiatives and formulate regional action plans, where appropriate through national focal points for the programme of work on protected areas in collaboration with the IUCN-World Commission on Protected Areas and other conservation organizations, based on country action plans for implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and other relevant programmes of work, and through regional technical support networks, to coordinate funding, technical support, exchange of experiences and capacity-building for implementing the programme of work on protected areas;

4. *Invites* donor countries, non-governmental organizations and other funding organizations to support regional initiatives, including marine protected areas;

5. *Urges* Parties to actively explore the potentially suitable areas for transboundary protected-area cooperation and by effective means to create an enabling environment for transboundary cooperation in regards to planning and management practices, connectivity as well as to development across national borders;

6. *Encourages* Parties to use existing guidelines, best practices and tools to improve the effectiveness of transboundary protected-area cooperation as well as to explore the suite of standards to evaluate the quality of such cooperation;

3. *Global level*

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary subject to available funds to:

(a) Continue to hold regional and subregional capacity-building workshops, with special attention to element 2, and other identified priorities with specific timetables for planning and funding, developing cooperation with regional and subregional convention agreements, IUCN-World Commission on Protected Areas, technical networks and other partners;

(b) Provide additional technical support through the development of toolkits, best practices, and guidelines on themes of the programme of work on protected areas in collaboration with partners and international organizations, in particular new concepts such as techniques and instruments to assess and communicate values of ecosystems services and cost benefits as well as on element 2 (governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing) keeping in mind the need for standards and criteria for protected area governance;

(c) Increase awareness of the benefits resulting from the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas to health, water and other sectors, fisheries, industry, climate change adaptation and mitigation, the importance of ecosystem services provided by protected areas, poverty alleviation and the Millennium Development Goals by holding workshops to bring key actors from these sectors to discuss ways of collaborating to promote the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas in order to reach mutual benefits;

(d) Support the global Friends of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas network including through the involvement of, among other actors, indigenous and local communities, relevant international organizations and technical networks;

(e) Support coordination and communication to strengthen synergies with regional conventions and global conventions as well as national policies and strategies in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;

8. *Invites* the IUCN-World Commission on Protected Areas, and other relevant organizations to develop technical guidance on ecological restoration, monitoring and evaluation of the status of biodiversity in protected areas, governance of protected areas, connectivity, representativity with a regional approach, management effectiveness, conservation corridors, and adaptation to and mitigation of climate change;

B. *Issues that need greater attention*

I. Sustainable finance

[Recalling that in paragraph 1 of its decision IX/18 B, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties, in particular developed country Parties, and invited other Governments and international financial institutions including the Global Environment Facility, the regional development banks, and other multilateral financial institutions to provide the adequate, predictable and timely financial support, to developing country Parties, in particular the least developing countries, and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition to enable the full implementation of the programme of work on protected areas,]

9. *Invites* Parties to:

/...

(a) Develop and implement sustainable finance plans in accordance with national legislation, for protected area systems by 2012 and support individual protected areas ,based on realistic needs assessments and a diversified portfolio of traditional and innovative financial mechanisms, such as *inter alia* payments for ecosystem services, as appropriate;

(b) [Timely and appropriately use the Global Environment Facility 5 protected-area biodiversity allocations, bilateral, multilateral and other aid using their action plan for implementing the programme of work on protected areas as the basis for accessing funds;]

(c) Develop and implement additional means and methods of generating and allocating finance, *inter alia* on the basis of a stronger valuation of ecosystem services, taking into account the findings of the TEEB study, as appropriate;

10. *Encourages* developing country Parties, in particular the least developing countries, and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition, to express their protected area system-wide and project-funding needs via the LifeWeb Initiative and relevant funding institutions based on their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and action plans for the programme of work on protected areas and *invites* donors to support funding needs through this mechanism, taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness;

11. *Encourages* donors and Parties, subject to available funding, to hold subregional and national donor roundtable meetings to mobilize funding for implementing the programme of work on protected areas involving the LifeWeb Initiative and relevant funding institutions;

12. [*Urges* the Global Environment Facility and its Implementing Agencies to streamline their delivery for expeditious and proportionate disbursement and to align the projects to national action plans for the programme of work on protected areas for appropriate and focused interventions and continuity of projects;]

2. *Climate change*

13. *Invites* Parties to:

(a) Achieve target 1.2 of the programme of work on protected areas by 2015, through concerted efforts to integrate protected areas into wider landscapes and seascapes and sectors, including through the use of connectivity measures such as the development of ecological networks and biological corridors including free-flow rivers, where appropriate, and the restoration of degraded habitats and landscapes in order to address climate-change impacts and increase resilience to climate change;

(b) Enhance scientific knowledge and the use of ecosystem approach to support the development of adaptive management plans and to improve management effectiveness of protected areas for addressing impacts from climate change on biodiversity;

(c) Recognize and communicate the value and the benefits of comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative protected-area systems in climate change adaptation and mitigation;

(d) Identify areas that are important for biodiversity conservation as well as for climate-change mitigation and/or adaptation, including carbon sequestration and maintenance of carbon stocks ,and where appropriate protect, restore and effectively manage and/or include them in the protected areas systems recognizing that biodiversity conservation remains the primary objective of

protected areas with the aim to increase co-benefits for biodiversity for addressing climate change and for human well-being;

(e) Support and finance the conservation and management of naturally functioning ecosystems and in particular, protected-area systems in contributing to carbon sequestration and maintenance of carbon stocks as well as to ecosystem based approaches to adaptation to climate change, while recognizing that biodiversity conservation remains the primary objective, and to link improved design and management approaches for comprehensive and integrated protected area systems (including buffer zones, corridors and restored landscapes) into national strategies and action plans for addressing climate change, including through existing national adaptation strategies and plans;

(f) Further develop tools to be used by relevant national authorities and stakeholders for the joint planning of protected area networks and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures such as overlaying maps of biodiversity, natural carbon storage and other relevant ecosystem services;

14. *Invites* Parties to explore how funding opportunities under climate-change adaptation and mitigation strategies could contribute to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, while enhancing co-benefits for biodiversity and climate-change adaptation and mitigation;

15. *Reminds* the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to pay attention to the impact on and the role of protected areas in adaptation and mitigation strategies and support projects related to adaptation and mitigation in protected areas ;

[16. *Invites* the Executive Secretary to convene a special meeting of the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio conventions in 2011 on the role of protected areas in the implementation of the objectives of the three Rio conventions with a view to recommending to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) elements of a joint programme on protected areas, biodiversity, climate change and land degradation;]

3. *Management effectiveness*

17. *Invites* Parties, taking into account the target for goal 1.4 of the programme of work, which calls for all protected areas to have effective management in existence by 2012 using participatory and science-based site-planning processes with active stakeholder involvement, and *noting* that to assess the effectiveness of the management, specific indicators may also be needed to:

(a) Continue to expand and institutionalize management effectiveness assessments to work towards assessing 60 per cent of the total area of protected areas by 2015 using various national and regional tools and report the results into the global database on management effectiveness maintained by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC) ;

(b) Include information on governance and social impacts and benefits of protected areas into the management effectiveness evaluation process;

(c) Consider climate change adaptation in management-effectiveness assessments;

(d) Ensure that the results of assessments are implemented and integrated into other assessments of the programme of work on protected areas (e.g., sustainable finance, capacity);

4. *Invasive alien species management*

/...

18. Noting the role of invasive alien species as a key driver of biodiversity loss *invites* Parties to consider the role of invasive alien species management as a cost effective tool for the restoration and maintenance of protected areas and the ecosystem services they provide;

5. *Marine protected areas (MPAs)*

19. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to cooperate, as appropriate, collectively or on a regional or subregional basis, to identify and protect ecologically or biologically significant areas in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats in need of protection, including by establishing representative networks of marine protected areas in accordance with international law and based on scientific information, and to inform the relevant processes within the United Nations General Assembly and invites UNGA to encourage the United Nations Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group established by UNGA in resolution 59/24 to expedite its work in this area [on a process towards designation of marine protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction];

20. *Notes* with concern slow progress towards achieving the 2012 target of establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks and therefore *Urges* Parties, where necessary through relevant regional and international organizations to increase their efforts, in accordance with national capacities, to improve the design and extent of marine protected area networks to achieve the 2012 target and invites financial institutions to support the efforts of Parties;

21. *Encourages* Parties to establish and/or strengthen a range of governance types for long term appropriate management of marine protected areas and to incorporate good governance principles;

6. *Inland water protected areas*

22. *Encourages* Parties to increase the coverage, quality, representativeness and connectivity where appropriate of inland water ecosystems and their key hydrological features in their protected-area systems through the designation or extension of inland water protected areas and to maintain or enhance their resilience and sustain ecosystem services including through the use of existing designation mechanisms available and being applied under biodiversity related Conventions, such as the World Heritage Convention and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands;

7. *Restoration of ecosystems and habitats of protected areas*

23. *Urges* Parties to:

(a) Increase the effectiveness of protected area systems in biodiversity conservation and their resilience to climate change, and other stressors including invasive alien species, through increased efforts in restoration of ecosystems and habitats and including, as appropriate, connectivity tools such as biodiversity corridors in and between protected areas and adjacent landscapes and seascapes., ;

(b) Include restoration activities in the action plans of the programme of work on protected areas and national biodiversity strategies;

8. *Valuing protected area costs and benefits including their ecosystem services*

24. *Requests* the Executive Secretary in collaboration with IUCN-WCPA and other partners, including indigenous and local communities in supporting the programme of work to explore and evaluate existing methodologies for measuring the values, costs and benefits of protected areas, bearing in mind the characteristics of the different biomes and ecosystems, building on existing work including

on the findings of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study, and disseminate the results of the evaluation for Parties to apply;

25. *Invites* Parties to:

(a) Increase understanding of and communicate the role, importance and costs and benefits of protected areas in sustaining local livelihoods, providing ecosystems services, reducing risks from natural disasters, adapting to and mitigating climate change, health, water and other sectors, at all levels;

(b) Advance innovative means within their protected areas and by their management agencies to create a deeper understanding of the values of biodiversity among protected area visitors and the general public, and inspire their support and commitment for its protection;

9. *Programme element 2 on governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing*

26. *Encourages* Parties to:

(a) Enhance coordination at the national level between the programme of work on protected areas and other related processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including, *inter alia*, forests, marine, access and benefit-sharing and Article 8(j) working groups and the processes related to the Addis Ababa and Akwe: Kón Guidelines for exchange of information on implementation of these programmes and recommendations on possible joint actions for enhanced implementation;

(b) Promote integration of the provisions of access and benefit sharing in regard to the third objective of the Convention in the governance of protected areas and support initiatives on the role of protected areas in poverty alleviation as well as for indigenous and local community livelihoods;

27. *Invites* Parties to:

(a) Establish clear mechanisms and processes for equitable cost and benefit-sharing and for full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, related to protected areas, in accordance with national laws and applicable international obligations;

(b) Recognize the role of indigenous and local community conserved areas and conserved areas of other stakeholders in biodiversity conservation, collaborative management and diversification of governance types;

(c) Recalling paragraph 6 of decision IX/18 A, develop appropriate mechanisms for the recognition and support of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs), *inter alia*, through formal acknowledgement, inclusion in listings or databases, legal recognition of community rights to land and/or resources, as appropriate, or incorporation of ICCAs into official protected area systems, with the approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities in accordance with national laws and applicable international obligations. . Such mechanisms for recognition should respect the customary governance systems that have maintained ICCAs over time;

(d) Include indigenous and local communities in multi-stakeholder advisory committees, in consultations for national reporting on the programme of work on protected areas, and in national reviews of the effectiveness of protected-area system;

(e) Conduct, where appropriate, assessment of governance of protected areas using toolkits prepared by the Secretariat, and conduct capacity-building activities for protected area institutions and relevant stakeholders, with support from international organizations, non-governmental organizations and

donor organizations, on the implementation of element 2, and especially on governance aspects of protected areas;

10. Reporting

28. *Invites* Parties to:

(a) Consider as part of national reporting, a simple and effective reporting process that tracks the overall status of the conservation of biodiversity within protected areas, as well as actions and outcomes of the programme of work on protected areas;

(b) Consider and adopt a reporting framework on national implementation of the programme of work on protected areas submitted by the Executive Secretary, taking into account the draft framework contained in document the addendum to the in-depth review of the programme of work on protected areas (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/5/Add.1), submissions made by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its fourteenth meeting, and further consultations through an e-discussion forum and other means. This format will foster periodic updates using standardized, user-friendly, web-based frameworks;

(c) Consider voluntary in-depth reporting using standardized indexes and taxonomies including the proposed global registry of indigenous and community conserved areas, where applicable;

(d) Establish transparent and effective mechanisms for stakeholder input and review;

(e) Ensure that reporting on the programme of work on protected areas is clearly integrated with reporting on progress towards post-2010 biodiversity targets and indicators;

29. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore and communicate options for enhancing the review of progress and achievements of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas by considering additional information to what is provided in national reports;

30. *Encourages* Parties to share and update relevant information on their protected areas system with the World Database on Protected Areas which includes the United Nations list of Protected Areas;

C. Target and time table issues

31. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to align the targets of the programme of work on protected areas with specific indicators and timelines that are based on agreed post-2010 targets and the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

32. *Invites* Parties to link these indicators and timelines to their national targets and indicators and use this framework to focus monitoring on the progress in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas.

II. REQUEST TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice *requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare, for consideration by the Conference of Parties at its tenth meeting, a reporting framework on national implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, taking into account the draft framework contained in the addendum to the note by the Executive Secretary on in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/5/Add.1),

submissions made by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its fourteenth meeting, and further consultations through an e-discussion forum and other means.

XIV/5. In-depth review of the work on biodiversity and climate change**I. RECOMMENDATION TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Second Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/21), and *encourages* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, processes and initiatives and the Executive Secretary to take its findings into consideration where appropriate when carrying out work on biodiversity and climate change;

2. *Notes* the ongoing discussions on policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its importance in helping achieve the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity; and *encourages* Parties to communicate and cooperate at the national level on on climate change and biodiversity issues, including efforts, as appropriate, to promote the importance of biodiversity considerations in ongoing discussions on this issue;

[3. *Recognizes* that the LifeWeb initiative offers a [funding] mechanism to address both biodiversity loss and climate-change-adaptation needs and that by funding protected areas in developing countries, the challenges caused by climate change can also be addressed;]

[4. *Recognizes* that by improved [funding] protected areas in developing countries, with mechanisms such as the LifeWeb initiative, amongst others, some of the challenges caused by climate change can also be addressed;]

[5. *Recognizes* the urgent need of developing countries for sufficient financial resources and technical assistance to address the challenges to biodiversity from climate change, (i) calls for the various existing initiatives including LifeWeb and others to provide funding to address such challenges and (ii) invites [the GEF] to consult with the ES on ways and means to provide adequate funding and technical assistance to developing countries for the better implementation of COP decisions on biodiversity and climate change;]]

[6. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to consult with the Executive Secretary on ways and means to better inform its Implementing Agencies about decisions made by the Conference of the Parities on biodiversity and climate change, especially those related to building synergy between the Rio conventions, in order to facilitate the Parties efforts in pursuant to such decisions;]

7. *Suggests* that Parties consider harmonized reporting and data collection related to the biodiversity and climate change interface at the national level, in accordance with the national circumstances;

8. *Further invites* Parties and other Governments, according to national circumstance and priorities, as well as relevant organizations and processes to consider the following guidance on ways to

conserve, sustainably use and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services while contributing to climate-change mitigation and adaptation:

Assessing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity

(a) Monitor the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and assess the future risks for biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services using the latest available vulnerability and impact assessment frameworks and guidelines;

(b) Assess the impacts of climate change on biodiversity-based livelihoods, particularly with regards to livelihoods within those ecosystems that have been identified as being particularly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change with a view to identifying adaptation priorities;

Reducing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and biodiversity-based livelihoods

(c) Reduce the negative impacts from climate change as far as ecologically feasible, through conservation and management strategies that maintain and restore biodiversity;

(d) Implement activities to increase the adaptive capacity of species and the resilience of ecosystems in the face of climate change, including, *inter alia*:

(i) Reducing non-climatic stresses, such as pollution, over-exploitation, habitat loss and fragmentation and invasive alien species;

(ii) Reducing climate-related stresses, where possible, such as through enhanced adaptive and integrated water resource management;

(iii) Strengthening protected area networks including through enhancing coverage, quality, connectivity and, where appropriate, through the creation of corridors and ecological networks, and through enhancing the biological quality of the matrix areas;

(iv) Integrating biodiversity into wider sea- and landscape management;

(v) Restoring degraded ecosystems and ecosystem functions; and

(vi) Facilitating adaptive management through strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems;

(e) Bearing in mind that under climate change, natural adaptation will be difficult and recognizing that *in situ* conservation actions are more effective, also consider *ex situ* measures such as relocation, assisted migration and captive breeding, among others, which could contribute to maintaining the adaptive capacity and securing the survival of species at risk, taking into account the precautionary approach in order to avoid unintended ecological consequences such as the spread of invasive alien species;

(f) Develop guidelines for biodiversity conservation and sustainable sea and landscape use and management for areas becoming accessible to new uses as a consequence of climate change;

(g) Take specific measures for species that are vulnerable to climate change and to maintain genetic diversity in the face of climate change taking into account paragraph 2 of Annex 1 of the Convention;

(h) Undertake awareness-raising and capacity-building strategies on the key role of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use as a mechanism for climate change mitigation and adaptation;

(i) Recognize the role of indigenous and local community conserved areas in strengthening ecosystem connectivity and resilience across the regional sea and landscape thereby maintaining essential ecosystem services and supporting biodiversity-based livelihoods in the face of climate change;

Ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation

(j) Recognizing that ecosystems can be managed to limit climate change impacts on biodiversity and to help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change; implement where appropriate, ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation, that may include sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems, as part of an overall adaptation strategy that takes into account the multiple social, economic and cultural co-benefits for local communities;

(k) In accordance with national circumstances, integrate ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation into relevant strategies, including adaptation strategies and plans, national action plans to combat desertification, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, poverty reduction strategies, disaster-risk reduction strategies and sustainable land management strategies;

(l) In the planning and implementation of ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation, different ecosystem management options and objectives should be carefully considered to assess the different services they provide and the potential trade-offs that may result from them;

Ecosystem-based approaches for mitigation including the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, the conservation of forest carbon stocks, and the sustainable management of forest and forest carbon stocks

(m) Consider the achievement of co-benefits between ecosystem-based approaches for climate change mitigation and adaptation activities;

(n) Implement ecosystem management activities, including the protection of natural forests, natural grasslands and peatlands, the sustainable management of forests, the use of native communities of forest species in reforestation activities, sustainable wetland management, restoration of degraded wetlands and natural grasslands, conservation of mangroves, salt marshes and seagrass beds, sustainable agricultural practices and soil management as a contribution towards achieving and consistent with, the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(o) In forest landscapes subject to harvesting, clearing and/or degradation, implement, as appropriate, improved land management, reforestation and forest restoration which, through the use of native communities of species, can improve biodiversity conservation and associated services while sequestering carbon and limiting the degradation of native primary and secondary forests;

(p) When designing, implementing and monitoring afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration activities for climate-change mitigation consider biodiversity and ecosystem services through, for example:

(i) Converting only land of low biodiversity value or ecosystems largely composed of non-native species, and preferably degraded ones;

- (ii) Choosing, whenever feasible, local and acclimated native tree species when selecting species for planting;
- (iii) Avoiding invasive alien species; and
- (iv) Strategically locating afforestation activities within the landscape to enhance connectivity and increase the provision of ecosystem services within forest areas;

[(q) Enhance the benefits from reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries and other sustainable land management activities for climate-change mitigation for forest-dwelling indigenous and local communities, through, for example, considering land ownership and land tenure, respecting, preserving and maintaining the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and ensuring space for the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in relevant policy-making processes;]

(r) Assess, implement and monitor a range of sustainable activities in the agricultural sector and in soil management that may result in the maintenance and potential increase of current carbon stocks and, at the same time, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity while recognizing potential risks from increased pesticide use through the promotion of ecologically beneficial tillage regimes and other means of sustainable crop and grass-land management, sustainable livestock management, and agroforestry systems;

(s) Adopt policies that integrate and promote biodiversity conservation, especially with regards to soil biodiversity, while conserving and restoring organic carbon in soil and biomass, including in peatlands and other wetlands as well as in grasslands, savannahs and drylands;

(t) Enhance the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of marine and coastal habitats which are vulnerable to the effects of climate change or which contribute to climate-change mitigation, such as mangroves, tidal salt marshes, kelp forests and seagrass beds, as a contribution to achieving the objectives of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity;

Reducing biodiversity impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, including from energy production

(u) Increase positive and reduce negative impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures on biodiversity *inter alia*, based on results from strategic environmental assessments (SEA)³ and environmental impact assessments (EIA) that facilitate the consideration of all available climate change mitigation and adaptation options;

(v) In planning and implementing effective climate change mitigation and adaptation activities, including renewable energies, take into account impacts on biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services through:

- (i) Considering traditional knowledge, including the full involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities;

³ [Decision VIII/28](#) (Voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment).

- (ii) Defining measurable outcomes that are monitored and evaluated;
- (iii) Building on a scientifically credible knowledge base;
- (iv) Applying the ecosystem approach; and
- (v) Developing ecosystem and species vulnerability assessments;

[(w) Ensure, in line and consistent with decision IX/16 C, on ocean fertilization and biodiversity and climate change, and in accordance with the precautionary approach, that no climate-related geo-engineering activities take place until there is an adequate scientific basis on which to justify such activities and appropriate consideration of the associated risks for the environment and biodiversity and associated social, economic and cultural impacts;]

(x) Where appropriate, assess the effects of energy production and transmission infrastructure on biodiversity and avoid, mitigate and compensate for negative impacts through careful design and implementation;

(y) Make sure that ocean-fertilization activities are addressed in accordance with decision IX/16 C acknowledging the work of the London Convention/London Protocol;

Valuation and incentive measures

(z) Take into account the economic (market and non-market) and non-economic values of biodiversity and ecosystem services when planning and undertaking climate-change-related activities by using a range of valuation techniques;

[(aa) Implement both economic and non-economic incentives to facilitate climate-change-related activities that take into consideration biodiversity [and related social and cultural aspects], keeping in mind the provisions of relevant environmental international agreements;]

9. *Requests the Executive Secretary to:*

(a) Collaborate with the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme in reviewing and revising the resource kit for national capacity self-assessments (NCSAs) with a view to ensuring that the resource kit better reflects decisions made by the Conference of the Parties on biodiversity and climate change, particularly those related to enhancing the capacity of developing countries to implement decision IX/16 on biodiversity and climate change and to report progress of this action to SBSTTA at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties ;

(b) Collect scientific knowledge and case-studies and identify knowledge gaps on organic soil carbon conservation and restoration, and make the results available to Parties through the clearing-house mechanism;

(c) Expand and refine analyses identifying areas of high potential for the conservation and restoration of carbon stocks, as well as of ecosystem management measures that make best use of related climate change mitigation opportunities, and make this information openly available, such as to assist with integrated land-use planning;

(d) Compile existing and develop further tools for

- (i) Assessing the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on biodiversity including a review of tested and validated indicators to monitor and assess change at the genetic level and in species and ecosystems (including vulnerability and resilience indicators); and
 - (ii) Addressing uncertainties, which limit the ability to project climate-change impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services and land systems;
- (e) Develop proposals on guidance to Parties and relevant organizations and processes for the design and implementation of ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation and mitigation for consideration by SBSTTA at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
- (f) Convene, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change an expert workshop, with the full and effective participation of experts from developing countries, on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries with a view to enhancing the coordination of capacity-building efforts on issues related to biodiversity and ecosystem-based carbon sequestration and the conservation of forest carbon stocks;
- (g) With regard to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, collaborate with the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, the Facility Management Team of the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Secretariat of the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, and the other members of Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), as well as the Low Forest Cover Countries Secretariat and in collaboration with Parties through their national CBD focal points to:

OPTION 1

[Contribute to the discussions on and the possible development of biodiversity safeguards and mechanisms to monitor impacts on biodiversity, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, as appropriate];

OPTION 2

[With effective consultation with Parties, and based on their views, explore opportunities to provide advice, as requested, to the discussions on this issue, in order to avoid any possible negative impacts on biodiversity by such activities, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, as appropriate];

(h) [Support the development guidance on how to create synergies between the implementation of national forest biodiversity-related measures and climate change measures];

(i) With effective consultation with Parties and based on their views, identify, in collaboration with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, possible indicators to assess the contribution of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation to achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, taking into account relevant elements of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity and inform other relevant bodies about the progress of this activity and report on the outcomes to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(j) Bring to the attention of relevant organizations the knowledge and information gaps identified by Parties through their national reports that prevent the integration of biodiversity considerations into climate change-related activities and report on activities undertaken by such organizations to address such gaps;

(k) Building on existing tools, develop a toolkit of possible management responses to those observed and projected impacts of climate change on biodiversity that have been identified by Parties through their national reports;

(l) Compile current and additional views and case-studies from Parties on the integration of biodiversity into climate-change-related activities for submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for publication on its website as appropriate and to report thereon to the conferences of the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;

(m) Develop proposals on actions to address the obstacles listed in section IV of the compilation of views submitted by Parties on ways to integrate biodiversity considerations into climate change-related activities (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/22) for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(n) Compile and synthesize available scientific information on the possible impacts of geo-engineering techniques on biodiversity and make it available for consideration at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(o) Compile existing information, including any existing guidelines on invasive alien species and related management responses, reconciling the need for the gradual adaptation of biodiversity and ecosystems to climate change, with the need to mitigate the impacts of existing and potentially new invasive alien species;

(p) Develop proposals on options for addressing gaps in knowledge and information on the impact of climate change on biodiversity outlined in the report of the Second Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting;

(q) Contribute to the update and maintenance of the TEMATEA issue-based module on biodiversity and climate change as a tool for better implementation of decisions related to biodiversity and climate change;

Climate change and the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands

10. *Invites* Parties and other Governments and relevant organizations to develop down-scaled climate change models that combine temperature and precipitation information with multi-stressor biological models in order to better predict the impacts of drought on biodiversity;

11. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to make use of the information contained in the note by the Executive Secretary UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6/Add.1 in their future work on implementation of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands.

[Proposed joint work programme]

OPTION 1

[12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to convey a proposal to develop joint activities, possibly including a joint work programme, between the three Rio conventions, to the secretariats of the

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification *and invites* the conferences of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to collaborate with the Convention on Biological Diversity, through the joint liaison group as appropriate with a view to:

(a) Including the development of joint activities, possibly including a joint work programme, in the agenda of the next meeting of the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio conventions, and consider as appropriate the proposed elements on joint work regarding climate change, biodiversity and land degradation prepared [as included in the annex];

(b) Convening in 2011 a joint preparatory meeting between the three Rio conventions, at the appropriate level (expert groups, scientific bodies, bureau, etc), to consider the elements of the draft joint work programme, and

(c) Explore options for a joint high-level segment or joint extraordinary Conference of the Parties of the three Rio conventions in 2012 as part of the celebration of the Rio+20;]

[13. *Invites* focal points to inform their national counterparts for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification about the proposal to develop joint activities, possibly including elements of a draft joint work programme with a view to initiating discussions within their relevant processes.]

OPTION 2

[*Bearing in mind* the respective independent legal status and mandates of the three Rio conventions and the different composition of Parties, and based upon this, for the purpose of enhancing the capacity of countries, particularly developing countries, to implement the Conference of the Parties' decisions on biodiversity and climate change, noting the serious knowledge and information gap at the present in evaluating biological vulnerability as a result of climate change:

12. Following the consultation completed by the Executive Secretary as requested in SBSTTA recommendation IX/5, Parties may wish to consider, *inter alia*, the following issues:

- (a) The pertinence of undertaking joint activities and a joint work programme;
- (b) The pertinence of appropriate joint meetings of the three Rio conventions;
- (c) The role of the Joint Liaison Group on these matters;]

[13. Parties may also wish to consider the views of their UNFCCC and UNCCD counterparts on these issues.]

II. REQUEST TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice *requests* the Executive Secretary to consult Parties, in order to explore possibilities of developing a proposal on joint activities between the three Rio conventions, and report on the progress to the Conference of the Parties for its consideration at its tenth meeting.

XIV/6. In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on Article 10 of the Convention (sustainable use of biodiversity) and application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines

I. RECOMMENDATION TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties, at its tenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Welcomes* the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat, as contained in annex I to the present decision.

2. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to:

(a) Implement the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat for the conservation and sustainable use of bushmeat, where appropriate, as annexed to this decision, while taking into consideration Article 10(c) as related to customary sustainable hunting practices for the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities;

(b) Further integrate the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services into national policies, plans, and strategies for relevant economic sectors, for example through the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines, in order to promote sustainable use of components of biodiversity; and strengthen the implementation of existing plans and the enforcement of legislation;

(c) Develop or further improve criteria, indicators and other relevant monitoring schemes and assessments on the sustainable use of biodiversity, as appropriate; and identify and utilize targets and indicators at the national level that contribute to the relevant targets and indicators of the post-2010 Strategic Plan of the Convention;

(d) Increase human and financial capacity as appropriate for the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and other provisions of the Convention related to sustainable use of biodiversity, *inter alia*, by establishing and enforcing management plans; enhancing cross-sectoral integration and coordination; improving the operationalization of the definition of sustainable use; improving the understanding and implementation of concepts of adaptive management; and combating unsustainable and unauthorized activities;

(e) Address obstacles and devise solutions to protect and encourage customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous and local communities, for example by incorporating customary sustainable use of biological diversity by indigenous and local communities into national biodiversity strategies, policies, and actions plans, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making and management of biological resources;

(f) Recognize the value of human-influenced natural environments, such as farmlands and secondary forests, that have been created and maintained by indigenous and local communities, and promote efforts in such areas to advance the sustainable use of biodiversity;

(g) Where appropriate, review, revise and update national biodiversity strategies and action plans to further coordinate at the national level and engage different sectors (including, *inter alia*, energy, the financial sector, forestry, fisheries, water supply, agriculture, disaster prevention, health, and climate change) to fully account for the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services in decision-making;

(h) Strengthen the application of ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation, and the precautionary approach, in particular through adaptive management approaches (including customary management systems by indigenous and local communities, where appropriate, with reference to decision IX/7 on the ecosystem approach) and adequate monitoring, for key economic sectors depending on and impacting biodiversity;

(i) With reference to the programme of work on incentive measures (decisions V/15 and IX/6 as well as related decisions of the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting) and national biodiversity strategies and action plans, review and revise, where appropriate, national incentive measures and frameworks with a view to: integrating the sustainable use of biodiversity in production, private and financial sectors; identifying and removing or mitigate incentives that are harmful to biodiversity; strengthening existing incentives that support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; and creating new incentives that are consistent and in harmony with the three objectives of the Convention and other relevant international obligations;

(j) Encourage, among others, effective market-based instruments that have the potential to support the sustainable use of biodiversity and improve the sustainability of supply chains, such as voluntary certification schemes, green procurement by public administrations, chain-of-custody improvements, application of the polluter-pays principle, and other authentication schemes including markers identifying products of indigenous and local communities;

3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant international and other organizations to:

(a) Make use of the LifeWeb initiative as a clearing-house for financing protected areas and addressing sustainable use strategies within protected areas and buffer zones;

(b) Promote the Business and Biodiversity Initiative as a means to further integrate sustainable use of biodiversity in the private sector;

(c) Encourage the private sector to adopt and apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines and compatible provisions of the Convention into sectoral and corporate strategies, standards and practices, and facilitate such efforts of the private sector;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) In order to support current and future livelihood needs and to reduce unsustainable use of bushmeat, develop, through the Liaison Group on Bushmeat and in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and other relevant organizations and based on available case studies, options for small-scale food and income alternatives in tropical and sub-tropical countries based on the sustainable use of biodiversity, and submit a report for the consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

[(b) Convene, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), based on the Memorandum of Understanding between the secretariats, and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and other relevant international organizations, an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Agriculture and Forestry, including Non-Timber Forest Products, with draft terms of reference as annexed to this decision;]

[Satoyama Initiative]

OR

[Tools for promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity]

1. *Notes with appreciation* the leading role played by the Government of Japan and the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies in facilitating and coordinating the development of the *Satoyama* Initiative;

2. *Takes note* of the *Satoyama* Initiative, as described in the Paris Declaration on the *Satoyama* Initiative (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/28), as a [potentially] useful tool to better understand, support or enhance socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being, and affirms that the *Satoyama* Initiative is to be used consistent and in harmony with the Convention, internationally-agreed development goals, and other relevant international obligations[, including World Trade Organization obligations];

3. *Recognizes and supports* further discussion, analysis and understanding of the *Satoyama* Initiative, the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme, the International Model Forest Network, and other initiatives that include community conserved areas that are developed and managed by local and indigenous communities, as [potentially] useful tools to advance understanding and implementation of customary use in accordance with Article 10(c) and to further disseminate knowledge, build capacity, and promote projects and programmes for the sustainable use of biological resources;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to support, as appropriate, the promotion of the sustainable use of biodiversity, including the *Satoyama* Initiative.

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to consider the development of a Memorandum of Understanding for the *Satoyama* Initiative between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations University.

II. REQUEST TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice *requests* the Executive Secretary to solicit views from Parties and relevant international organizations on the draft terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, as annexed to this report, and to submit revised terms of reference to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting, based on the views received.

Annex I

**NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL RECOMMENDATIONS
TOWARDS A MORE SUSTAINABLE USE OF BUSHMEAT**

The Liaison Group on Bushmeat⁴ of the Convention on Biological Diversity met in Buenos Aires, from 15 to 17 October 2009, and adopted the following recommendations to improve the sustainability of harvesting of bushmeat:

National level

1. *Increase capacity to fully evaluate the bushmeat issue for policy and planning.* National Governments should evaluate the role of bushmeat and other wild animal products in national and local economies as well as the ecological services provided by wildlife and biodiversity as an essential step towards conserving and sustainably using this resource. This can be done by:
 - (a) Increasing the visibility of the existing bushmeat market as a precursor to putting its management on a sounder footing;
 - (b) Increasing capacity to monitor levels of bushmeat harvest and consumption in national statistics to inform improved policy and planning;
 - (c) Incorporating a realistic and open assessment of wildlife consumption and its role in livelihoods into major policy and planning documents.
2. *Engaging the private sector and extractive industries.* Wildlife management, including bushmeat species management, should be an essential part of management or business plans for the extractive industries (oil, gas, minerals, timber, etc.) operating in tropical, sub-tropical forest, wetland and savannah ecosystems.
3. *Rights and tenure, and traditional knowledge.* Access, rights and associated accountability, as well as the responsibility to sustainably manage wildlife resources should be transferred whenever possible to local stakeholders who have a vested interest in maintaining the resources and who can deliver sustainable, desirable solutions. Capacity of these empowered local communities should be built and strengthened to ensure that they have the capacity to exercise these rights. Conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources would be enhanced through the incorporation of traditional knowledge into management and monitoring systems, as well as by favouring the use of the most ecologically friendly (e.g. species-specific), cost-efficient, and humane hunting methods.
4. *Review of national policies and legal frameworks.* States within the range of bushmeat species are strongly encouraged to review existing policies and legal frameworks related to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife. Whenever possible, outside strictly protected areas and species, it is recommended to establish policies, capacity, and management systems that support the legal and sustainable hunting of targeted species (i.e. common and fecund). The review should ensure:
 - (a) The coherence of policy and legal frameworks through mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in the various sectoral and national planning exercises;⁵
 - (b) That management schemes are practical and feasible for harvestable species as well as those in need of strict protection (e.g., endangered species);

⁴ The meeting was convened in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), and the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC).

⁵ Including Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP), forest management plans, national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAP), national forest programmes (NFP), nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), national adaptation programmes of action (NAPA), REDD-PIN, national bushmeat action plans, national wildlife management plans and regulations, species-specific national management and conservation plans.

- (c) Realistic approaches to enforcement in which control measures are consistent with capacity;
- (d) Rationalizing legal and regulatory texts to reflect actual practices without surrendering key conservation objectives;
- (e) Favouring the harvest of low-risk species (e.g. highly productive species) while promoting trade-offs to enhance protection of high-risk species.

5. *Landscape-level management.* An effective and coherent network of protected areas is essential to ensure the effective conservation of wildlife, including threatened species. Wildlife populations outside protected areas are also essential and management should be instigated at the highest possible landscape scale.

6. *Science.* Management decisions should be made based on the best available and applicable science and the precautionary approach. Further research is crucial and better information management is needed. Appropriate monitoring systems of bushmeat harvest and trade should be developed and implemented at national level, and allow for comparability of bushmeat harvest and trade at the regional level. Standard and comparable population status assessment methods should be developed and implemented. New and additional reliable knowledge on used species' populations and on levels of use and trade should be made available for consideration within the IUCN Red listing process.

7. *Substitution and other palliative measures.* The development of alternative food and income sources is essential as wildlife alone cannot be sustainably used to support current or future livelihood needs, but these palliative measures (farming, ranching, captive breeding, etc.) are unlikely to be effective alone in conserving wildlife resources. In the long term, there is no substitute for proper management of the resource for protection and production, as appropriate.

8. *Capacity-building and awareness-raising.* To achieve conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources, capacity-building and public awareness need to be raised at national and local levels across a range of themes, including: governance and law enforcement, wildlife monitoring and management, livelihood alternatives, and collaboration across government, private and public sectors.

9. *Health.* Where wildlife hunting and bushmeat trade occur, appropriate public-health information and capacity-building should emphasize disease prevention to mitigate risk and protect both human and animal health. In regions with bushmeat trade, sanitary control and biosecurity measures are necessary to prevent the sale of infectious meat or animal products that can contribute to the spread of pathogens (including emerging infectious diseases and parasites) between wildlife, domestic stock and people. Furthermore, wildlife, domestic livestock and human health need to be monitored and legislation, regulations, and enforcement need to be developed and implemented to reduce the threat of epizootics from newly emerging infections.

10. *Climate change.* Mechanisms such as REDD-plus should take into account the importance of wildlife for maintaining healthy ecosystems and ecological services, and for the permanence of forest carbon stocks and forest adaptation capacity.

11. *Special management areas:* Specific areas for wildlife management should be designated at national and local levels, similar to permanent forest estates designated to manage timber resources. These may span existing protected area systems and multi-use landscapes (e.g., game-management areas or districts).

International level

1. *National and international strategies to address bushmeat. Such strategies could include:*
 - (a) Supporting and strengthening national political will to take action on key bushmeat and existing conservation commitments;
 - (b) Supporting and strengthening existing international commitments and agreements and encourage new ones concerning the conservation and sustainable use of transboundary and shared wildlife resources.
2. *Participatory processes.* International community invites national Governments to develop or strengthen participatory and cross-sectoral processes in formulating and implementing the sustainable management and harvesting of bushmeat species.
3. *Policy processes.* International partners should seek to effectively integrate wildlife conservation strategies for long-term sustainability into relevant internationally supported development policy processes, such as poverty reduction strategies.
4. *Impacts of international trade on natural resources.* International policy processes and institutions concerning trade and development should take steps to better assess and mitigate impacts of extraction and trade of natural resources such as timber, fish, minerals and oil etc. on wildlife and resulting bushmeat demands.
5. *International trade in wild bushmeat.* The international community is concerned with the potential threat that a growing international trade in bushmeat may have on wild populations and discourages an international trade in illegally harvested bushmeat.
6. *International policy environment.* In order to optimize the sustainability of hunting, the international community should support integrated national, transboundary, and local action to build partnerships among organizations and institutions to:
 - (a) Build enforcement capacity;
 - (b) Develop and implement protein and income alternatives;
 - (c) Increase awareness and education regarding bushmeat hunting and trade.These actions taken together have the potential to encourage communities to sustainably manage their wildlife resource and reduce the demand for bushmeat.
7. *International science.* The international community should encourage ecosystem research to inform future policy, with a focus on natural forest regeneration, including the role of seed-dispersers such as primates and game-birds, DNA bar-coding, keystone species, disease transmission and impacts on climate change.
8. *Incentives.* Financial mechanisms and payments for ecosystem services such as REDD should take into account the importance of ecosystem functioning and the role of forest fauna in forest health and resilience.
9. *Forest certification.* Forest certification schemes should take into account the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife to maintain healthy forest ecosystems.

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Annex II

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE USE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, INCLUDING NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS

[1. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Sustainable Use, drawing on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) report, the third Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-3) and other relevant studies, will develop recommendations for the improvement of sectoral policies, international guidelines, certification schemes and best practices for sustainable agriculture and forestry, covering biomass production for all purposes, in the context of the achievement of the objectives and targets of the post-2010 Strategic Plan of the Convention, and the revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. The AHTEG will develop its recommendations with a view to support relevant global and regional for a related to sustainable agriculture, agricultural biodiversity, and forestry, and its results will be submitted to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting.

2. The AHTEG will provide an analysis on how the coherence of global and regional policy frameworks for forestry and agriculture with the sustainable use provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity can provide win-win situations for both biodiversity and the sectors.

3. With regard to the forest sector, the AHTEG will, in collaboration with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and also consulting with relevant processes such as FOREST EUROPE, and the Montreal Process, develop recommendations on how criteria, indicators, definitions, and policies of relevant global and regional forum related to sustainable forest management (SFM) can better reflect sustainable use of biodiversity.

4. With regard to the agriculture sector, the AHTEG will develop recommendations for the further improvement of indicators, definitions, and policies for matters relating to the sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and sustainable agriculture (also considering impacts of agriculture on land and water), such as those available through the FAO, the CGIAR (including Bioversity International and the International Water Management Institute), and relevant ongoing work of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.]

XIV/7. *Third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook: implications for the future implementation of the Convention*

I. DRAFT DECISION FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Welcomes* the third edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook and congratulates the Executive Secretary for having made the report available in the official languages of the United Nations in time for use and distribution during the various launches on 10 May 2010;

2. *Acknowledges* the contributions and support from the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC), the partners of the 2010

Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, DIVERSITAS, members of the GBO-3 Advisory Group and scientific review panel, interested organizations, other stakeholders and reviewers;

3. *Also acknowledges* the financial contributions from Canada, the European Union, Germany, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United Nations Environment Programme;

4. *Takes note* of the conclusions drawn in the third edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook, including:

(a) The 2010 biodiversity target -- to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth -- has not been met in full;

(b) Action to implement the Convention has not been taken on a sufficient scale to address the pressures on biodiversity and there has been insufficient integration of biodiversity issues into broader policies, strategies and programmes, and as a consequence the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss have not been addressed significantly;

(c) Limited capacities and technical and financial resources have been an obstacle to achieving the 2010 target in many countries, especially in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition;

(d) Most future scenarios project continuing high levels of extinctions and loss of natural and semi-natural habitats throughout this century, with associated decline of some ecosystem services important to human well-being. There are risks of large scale negative impacts on human-well-being if certain thresholds or “tipping points” are crossed;

(e) At the same time, there are greater opportunities than previously recognized to address the biodiversity crisis while contributing to other social objectives. Even though it will be extremely challenging to prevent further human-induced biodiversity loss for the near-term future, well-targeted policies focusing on critical areas, species and ecosystem services can help to avoid the most dangerous impacts on people and societies;

5. *Notes* that a strategy for reducing biodiversity loss requires action at multiple levels including:

(a) Mechanisms for addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including a recognition of the benefits of biodiversity and their reflection within economic systems and markets, as well as their consideration in planning and policy processes at the national and local levels;

(b) Urgent actions to curb the five pressures directly driving biodiversity loss (habitat change, overexploitation, pollution, invasive alien species and climate change) with a view to fully implementing the three objectives of the Convention and enhancing the resilience of ecosystems and to avoid that ecosystems are pushed beyond certain thresholds or tipping points;

(c) Direct conservation action to safeguard species, genetic diversity and ecosystems;

(d) Measures to enhance the benefits from biodiversity, contributing to local livelihoods and to climate change adaptation and mitigation;

(e) The incorporation of the ecosystem approach into planning and policy processes;

(f) Measures to protect and encourage customary use and management of biological resources that are compatible with the conservation or sustainable use requirements by empowering indigenous and local communities to participate and take responsibility in local decision-making processes as appropriate;

(g) Effective assessment of progress, including mechanisms for carrying out comprehensive inventories, sharing of information, and monitoring.

(h) Enabling mechanisms, including adequate means of capacity development, technical and financial resources and the adoption, and effective implementation, of an international regime on access and benefit-sharing;

6. *Further notes* the need to place greater emphasis on the restoration of degraded terrestrial, inland water and marine ecosystems with a view to re-establish ecosystem functioning and the provision of valuable services, to enhance the resilience of ecosystems and to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, taking note of existing guidance;

7. *Acknowledges* the impact that the lack of an international regime on access and benefit sharing has posed on biodiversity;

8. *Also notes* the opportunities that arise for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity where management aims to optimize outcomes for multiple ecosystem services instead of seeking to maximize a single or a few services;

9. *Agrees* to use the third edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook to guide and orient the scientific and technical discussions on the updating of the future Strategic Plan of the Convention, the updating of the programmes of work and discussions during future meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and of the Conference of the Parties;

10. *Urges* Parties, other Governments, and stakeholders to take urgent action to strengthen substantially their efforts to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the actions identified in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook to curb the continuing loss of biodiversity;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of the necessary resources;

(a) To collaborate with relevant organizations, with the full participation of Parties, to explore quantitative policy options, including assessments of the financial resources required to address the causes of biodiversity loss, to support the achievement of the post-2010 targets, drawing on the conclusions of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

(b) To commission a review of the process of preparation and production of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook in order to further improve the process for future editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and maintain comparability with earlier editions where necessary and to report to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) To further develop, in collaboration with the Informal Advisory Committee for Communication, Education and Public Awareness, members of the Consortium of Scientific Partners, the Coordination Mechanism for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, and other relevant partners, the communication strategy for the third edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook, bearing in mind different audiences, drawing on the draft contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/15, and invite Parties,

relevant organizations and stakeholders to contribute resources, including financial resources, to the further development and implementation of this communication strategy;

(d) To promote the preparation and dissemination of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook in additional languages, including by providing the source files to facilitate the preparation of such language versions;

(e) To promote the findings of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook through regional or sub-regional workshops that are already being planned;

12. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and funding organizations to provide financial support for, or otherwise facilitate, the preparation of additional languages versions of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

13. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to use relevant parts of the Global Biodiversity Outlook in the further editions of the Global Environment Outlook, and requests the Executive Secretary to make available the information and analyses used in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook as an input to the Global Environment Outlook;

14. [*Requests* the Executive Secretary to liaise with the International Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, if and when established, to achieve full synergy between the two processes;]

II. OTHER RECOMMENDATION

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice also *recommends*:

(a) That the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its third meeting and the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting make use of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook to guide the scientific and technical discussions on the updating of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;

(b) That the Executive Secretary make available a short synthetic extract, in all official United Nations languages, with key messages from the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, with a view to making it available at relevant events, including the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on biodiversity.

XIV/8. Proposals for a consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

Recognizing the critical role of plants in supporting ecosystem resilience, provision of ecosystem services; adapting to and mitigating environmental challenges *inter alia*, climate change, and for supporting human well-being,

Welcoming the efforts made by some Parties in developing national responses and/or mainstreaming these targets, including the regional response from Europe to update the European Plant Conservation Strategy using the framework of this Strategy,

Recalling that the national implementation of the Strategy contributes to the Millennium Development Goals, especially on poverty reduction (goal 1), the health crisis (goal 6) and environmental sustainability (goal 7),

Acknowledging the efforts that have been put in place by partners, international organizations and other stakeholders to contribute to the achievement of the targets and to build capacity for the implementation of the Strategy,

Welcoming the Plant Conservation Report, available in all the six United Nations languages, as a concise overview of the progress made in implementing the Strategy, and *recognizing* the contribution of the Government of Ireland to the preparation and dissemination of the Report,

Aware that while significant progress has been made in implementing the Strategy at all levels, further work will be necessary in the period beyond 2010 to achieve the goals set out in the Strategy,

1. *Decides* to adopt the consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, including the outcome-oriented global targets for 2011–2020, contained in the annex below, and to pursue the implementation of the Strategy as part of the broader framework of the Strategic Plan of the Convention beyond 2010;

2. *Emphasizes* that the outcome-oriented global targets for 2011–2020 should be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, according to national priorities and capacities, and taking into account differences in plant diversity between countries;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for capacity-building, particularly in developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, to facilitate implementation of the Strategy;

4. *Notes* that while the consolidated update is technically and scientifically feasible, there is an urgent need to mobilize, in line with the resource mobilization Strategy of the Convention, the necessary financial, technical and human resources and strengthen capacity and partnerships in order to achieve the targets of this Strategy;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, [the financial mechanism], and funding organizations to provide adequate, timely and sustainable support to the implementation of the Strategy, especially by

developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition;

6. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to:

(a) Develop or update national and, regional targets as appropriate, and, where appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to align the further implementation of the Strategy with national and/or regional efforts to implement the Strategic Plan of the Convention beyond 2010; and

(b) Recalling paragraph 6 of decision VII/10, to appoint national focal points for the Strategy where they have not been appointed, with a view to enhance national implementation;

7. *Also invites* relevant international and regional organizations to:

(a) Endorse the updated Strategy and to contribute to its implementation, including by promoting common efforts towards halting the loss of plant diversity;

(b) Support national and regional efforts to achieve the targets of the Strategy through facilitation of capacity-building, technology transfer, information sharing and resource mobilization;

(c) Support the development of specific toolkits for local protected area managers and compilation of case-studies to illustrate best management practices in halting decline in traditional knowledge associated with plant resources;

8. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to promote the implementation of the Strategy by all relevant sectors at national level;

9. *Decides* to undertake a mid-term review of the implementation of the consolidated update of the Strategy and its targets in 2015, in tandem with the mid-term review of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and the review of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

10. [*Requests* the Executive Secretary to seek the resources necessary for the establishment a position at the Secretariat to strengthen the coordination and support towards the implementation of the Strategy beyond 2010;]

11. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation and other partners and relevant organizations, and subject to the availability of the necessary resources to:

(a) Undertake further work, through the flexible coordination mechanism, on developing the milestones and, where relevant, indicators for the updated Strategy and measures for enhanced national implementation of the Strategy and integrate the implementation of the Strategy with other programmes and initiatives of the Convention, including harmonization with the new Strategic Plan and its implementation measures;

(b) Develop, by 2012, an online version of the GSPC toolkit in all United Nations official languages if possible, through convening a workshop to define the purpose, context, producers, users and evaluation of implementation, taking into account the outline developed by the third meeting of the Liaison Group to facilitate and promote the development and updating of national and regional responses and to enhance national/regional implementation;

(c) Organize regional capacity-building and training workshops on national and regional implementation of the Strategy, as much as possible, in conjunction with other relevant workshops; and

(d) Raise awareness about the contribution of the activities carried out as part of the implementation of the Strategy beyond 2010 in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and contributing to human well-being and sustainable development;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Ireland, the Government of Spain, the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Chicago Botanic Gardens, and Durban Botanic Gardens, for supporting activities related to the development of the updated Strategy as well as the Boeing company for supporting regional meetings;

13. *Expresses its gratitude* to Botanic Gardens Conservation International for the secondment of a Programme Officer to the Secretariat to support the implementation of the Strategy up to 2010.

Annex

PROPOSALS FOR AN UPDATED GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION 2011-2020

A. VISION

Without plants, there is no life. The functioning of the planet, and our survival, depends upon plants. The Strategy seeks to halt the continuing loss of plant diversity.

1. Our vision is of a positive, sustainable future where human activities support the diversity of plant life (including the endurance of plant genetic diversity, survival of plant species and communities and their associated habitats and ecological associations), and where in turn the diversity of plants support and improve our livelihoods and well-being.

B. MISSION STATEMENT

2. The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation is a catalyst for working together at all levels - local, national, regional and global - to understand, conserve and use sustainably the world's immense wealth of plant diversity whilst promoting awareness and building the necessary capacities for its implementation.

C. OBJECTIVES

3. The goal of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation is to address the challenges posed by threats to plant diversity. While the overall purpose of the Strategy is conservation, sustainable use of plant diversity, access and benefit-sharing are equally important to its purpose, taking into consideration Article 8(j) of the Convention.

4. The implementation of the Strategy should be considered within the broader framework of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 of the Convention considering that the pressures on biodiversity and the underlying causes of biodiversity loss affect plants as much as other components of biodiversity. Similarly, the mechanisms required to enable Parties, partners and other stakeholders to effectively implement the Convention and to monitor progress in implementation under the New Strategic Plan for the Convention beyond 2010 will be also relevant for this Strategy.

5. The Strategy consists of the following five objectives:

- (a) Objective I: Plant diversity is well understood, documented and recognized;
- (b) Objective II: Plant diversity is urgently and effectively conserved;
- (c) Objective III: Plant diversity is used in a sustainable and equitable manner;
- (d) Objective IV: Education and awareness about plant diversity, its role in sustainable livelihoods and importance to all life on Earth is promoted;
- (e) Objective V: The capacities and public engagement necessary to implement the Strategy have been developed.

D. RATIONALE FOR THE STRATEGY

6. Plants are universally recognized as a vital component of the world's biological diversity and an essential resource for the planet. In addition to the cultivated plant species used for food, timber and fibres, many wild plants have great economic and cultural importance and potential, as future crops and commodities more so as humanity grapples with the emerging challenges of environmental and climate change. Plants play a key role in maintaining the planet's basic environmental balance and ecosystem stability and provide an irreplaceable component of the habitats for the world's animal life. At present, a complete inventory of the plants of the world has not been assembled, but it is estimated that the total number of vascular plant species may be of the order of 400,000.⁶

7. Of urgent concern is the fact that many plant species, communities, and their ecological interactions, including the many relationships between plant species and human communities and cultures, are in danger of extinction, threatened by such human-induced factors as climate change, habitat loss and transformation, over-exploitation, alien invasive species, pollution, clearing for agriculture and other development, *inter alia*. If this loss is not stemmed, countless opportunities to develop new solutions to pressing economic, social, health and industrial problems will also be lost. Furthermore, plant diversity is of special concern to indigenous and local communities, and these communities have a vital role to play in addressing the loss of plant diversity.

8. If efforts are made at all levels to fully implement this updated Strategy: (i) Societies around the world will be able to continue to rely upon plants for ecosystem goods and services, including food, medicines, clean water, climate amelioration, rich, productive landscapes, energy sources, and a healthy atmosphere; (ii) humanity will secure the ability to fully utilize the potential of plants to mitigate and adapt to climate change recognizing the role of plant diversity in maintaining the resilience of ecosystems; (iii) the risk of plant extinctions because of human activities will be greatly diminished, and the genetic diversity of plants safeguarded; (iv) the rich evolutionary legacy of plant diversity will be used sustainably and benefits arising are shared equitably to solve pressing problems, support livelihoods and improve human well-being; (v) the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local human communities that depend on plant diversity will be secure and recognized; and (vi) people everywhere will be aware of the urgency of plant conservation and will understand that plants support their lives and that everyone has a role to play in plant conservation.

⁶ Paton, Alan J.; Brummitt, Neil; Govaerts, Rafaël; Harman, Kehan; Hinchcliffe, Sally; Allkin, Bob; Lughadha, Eimear Nic. 2008. Target 1 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation: a working list of all known plant species—progress and prospects. *Taxon*, Volume 57, Number 2, May 2008 , pp. 602–611(10).

E. SCOPE AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

9. The Strategy applies to the three primary levels of biological diversity as recognized by the Convention, hence plant genetic diversity, plant species and communities and their associated habitats and ecosystems.

10. Accordingly, the Strategy addresses the Plant Kingdom with main focus on higher plants, and other well-described groups such as Bryophytes and Pteridophytes. This does not imply that these lower groups do not have important ecological functions, nor that they are not threatened. Parties may choose on a national basis to include other taxa, including algae, lichens and fungi. The strategy considers plants in the terrestrial, inland water and marine environments.

11. The sixteen outcome clear, stable, long-term targets adopted at global level provide guidance for setting national plant targets. These targets are to be understood in a pragmatic rather than a literal way. They aim to be strategic, rather than comprehensive. Regional components of the Strategy might be developed, perhaps using a biogeographical approach.

12. The implementation of the Strategy should be considered within the broader framework of the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the period 2011-2020. The pressures on biodiversity and the underlying causes of biodiversity loss affect plants as much as other components of biodiversity. Also the mechanisms required to enable Parties and other stakeholders to effectively implement the Convention and to monitor progress in implementation are needed for the conservation and sustainable use of plants. These elements covered in the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020 are therefore not detailed for the updated Global Strategy for Plant Conservation but should be seen as complementary components that are essential for the effective implementation of the Strategy.

F. THE TARGETS – 2011-2020

Objective I: Plant diversity is well understood, documented and recognized

Target 1: An online Flora of all known plants.

Target 2: An assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, as far as possible, to guide conservation action.

Target 3: Information, research and associated outputs, and methods necessary to implement the Strategy developed and shared.

Objective II: Plant diversity is urgently and effectively conserved

Target 4: At least 15 per cent of each ecological region or vegetation type secured through effective management and/or restoration.

Target 5: At least 75 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity of each ecological region protected with effective management in place for conserving plants and their genetic diversity.

Target 6: At least 75 per cent of production lands in each sector managed sustainably, consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.

Target 7: At least 75 per cent of threatened plant species conserved *in situ*.

Target 8: At least 75 per cent of threatened plant species in *ex-situ* collections, preferably in the country of origin, and at least 20 per cent available for recovery and restoration programmes.

Target 9: 70 per cent of the genetic diversity of crops including their wild relatives and other socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge respected, [preserved][protected] and maintained.

Target 10: Effective management plans in place to prevent new biological invasions and to manage important areas for plant diversity that are invaded.

Objective III. Plant diversity is used in a sustainable and equitable manner

Target 11: No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.

Target 12: All wild harvested plant based products sourced sustainably.

Target 13: Indigenous and local knowledge innovations and practices associated with plant resources, maintained or increased, as appropriate, to support customary use, sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care.

Objective IV: Education and awareness about plant diversity, its role in sustainable livelihoods and importance to all life on earth is promoted

Target 14: The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, education and public awareness programmes.***Objective V: The capacities and public engagement necessary to implement the Strategy have been developed***

Target 15: The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities sufficient according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.

Target 16: Institutions, networks and partnerships for plant conservation established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels to achieve the targets of this Strategy.

G. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

13. Measures to implement the Strategy will need to be put in place at international, regional, national, and subnational levels. This includes the development of national targets and their incorporation into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans. National targets will vary from country to country according to differences in levels of plant diversity and national priorities. Multilateral and bilateral funding agencies should consider putting in place policies and procedures to ensure that their funding activities are supportive of and do not run counter to the strategy and its targets.

14. The Strategy should be implemented in harmony with the updated Strategic Plan of the Convention beyond 2010 and with other programmes of work and initiatives of the Convention. In addition, it will be necessary to develop a monitoring framework for the Strategy beyond 2010 including a review and harmonization of the indicators and milestones consistent with the processes under the 2010 biodiversity indicators framework of the Convention.

15. In order to ensure that progress in implementation is not constrained by limited funding and lack of training workshops there will be a need to backstop the updated strategy with sufficient human, technical and financial resources in order to achieve the targets by 2020. Therefore, in addition to the

Parties to the Convention, further development and implementation of the strategy should involve a range of actors, including: (i) International initiatives (e.g., international conventions, intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies, multilateral aid agencies); (ii) members of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, (iii) conservation and research organizations (including protected-area management boards, botanic gardens, gene banks, universities, research institutes, non-governmental organizations and networks of non-governmental organizations); (iv) communities and major groups (including indigenous and local communities, farmers, women, youth); (v) Governments (central, regional, local authorities); and (vi) the private sector.

XIV/9. Examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets (and associated indicators) and consideration of their possible adjustment for the period beyond 2010

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

I. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Having examined the scientific and technical aspects of the proposed set of targets for the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 of the Convention, including their technical rationale and proposed indicators;

Noting that, in line with decision IX/9, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation, at its third meeting, will be drawing upon this examination of the scientific and technical aspects of the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators, in preparing its recommendations on the revised and updated Strategic Plan, including a revised biodiversity target,

1. *Concludes* that, from a scientific and technical viewpoint, the framework of targets in annexes I and II of the note by the Executive Secretary on the examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets (and associated indicators) and consideration of their possible adjustment for the period beyond 2010 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10), taken together with the contributions of SBSTTA summarized in the annex to this decision, combined with mechanisms for their implementation, provide a logical evolution of the framework of goals and targets adopted through decisions VII/30 and VIII/15, and respond to the key issues identified in the third edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/8);

2. *Recommends* that the targets listed in annex I of the note by the Executive Secretary on examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets (and associated indicators) and consideration of their possible adjustment for the period beyond 2010 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10), together with the contributions of SBSTTA summarized in the annex to the present recommendation, be considered in the process of finalizing the revision and updating of the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the post-2010 period, *noting* that the technical rationale provided for each target, provided in annex II to the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10), has provided the background for discussions by SBSTTA and needs to be completed in the light of these discussions;⁷

3. *Notes* the outcomes of the Expert Workshop on the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators and Post-2010 Indicator Development, held in Reading, United Kingdom, from 6 to 8 July 2009;

II. RECOMMENDATION TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

4. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties:

(a) *Welcomes* the progress made in biodiversity monitoring since the adoption of the framework to enhance the evaluation of achievements and progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan (decision VII/30);

⁷ The Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention may request the Executive Secretary to update the technical rationale for the targets agreed by it, taking into account the technical rationale provided in annex II to the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10), as well as the views expressed at the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the third meeting of the Working Group on Implementation of the Convention.

(b) *Recognizes* the need to continue strengthening our ability to monitor biodiversity at all levels including through, *inter alia*:

- (i) Building on and continuing the work of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership in delivering global indicators for the post-2010 period;
 - (ii) Inviting scientific networks, including national academies of science, to contribute to the development and refinement of indicators suitable for monitoring biodiversity at the global, regional, national and local levels and encouraging science funding bodies to support such endeavours;
 - (iii) Taking note of paragraphs 14 and 17 of recommendation 6/4 of the sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁸ on progress in the identification of indicators on traditional knowledge, practices and innovation and supporting of the ongoing efforts of the Working Group on Indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and its contribution to the ongoing refinement and use of the proposed indicators relevant to the post-2010 revised Strategic Plan of the Convention;
 - (iv) Supporting national and regional efforts to establish or strengthen biodiversity monitoring and reporting systems to enable Parties to set their own targets and assess progress towards biodiversity targets established at national and/or regional level;
 - (v) Strengthening the capacity to mobilize and use biodiversity data, information and forecasts so that they are readily accessible to policymakers, managers, experts and other users, *inter alia*, through participation in, and support to, the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO-BON);
 - (vi) Identifying and addressing barriers that limit the availability of data, including through the work of the Conservation Commons;
- (d) *Agrees* to:
- (i) Pursue the use of the global headlines indicators contained in decision VIII/15 and the further development of measures (or specific indicators) in monitoring progress towards selected targets as indicated in annex II to the note by the Executive Secretary on examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets (and associated indicators) and consideration of their possible adjustment for the period beyond 2010 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10) and summarized in the table in the note by the Executive Secretary on updating and revision of the Strategic Plan for the post-2010 period (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/3);
 - (ii) Complement these global headline indicators with additional indicators which are suitable for monitoring progress towards those targets for which suitable indicators have not yet been identified, in particular in relation to the economics of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the benefits to people derived from these services; and

⁸ This reference contained in the report of the Subsidiary Body on the work of its fourteenth meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/2) should be updated at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in light of the expected decision on this item.

(iii) Develop measures (or specific indicators), in cooperation with the scientific community that could complement or substitute the existing indicators, taking into account indicators developed under other multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations and sector-based processes, and to bring these to the attention of the Executive Secretary;

(e) *Further recognizes* the need to draw on the conclusions of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and other relevant assessments, to explore quantitative policy options, including assessments of the financial resources required to address the causes of biodiversity loss, to support the achievement of the post-2010 goals and targets;

(f) *Requests* the Executive Secretary, pending the availability of the necessary financial resources, to convene a meeting, at the earliest opportunity, of an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group⁹ on Indicators for the Strategic Plan 2011-2020, which shall be established in accordance with the procedures outlined in the consolidated *modus operandi* of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (decision VIII/10, annex III), with full participation by developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, taking into account the need to draw upon the experience of the members of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other relevant international organizations, also building on the outcomes of the Reading workshop, and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to its fifteenth meeting, as most appropriate to contribute to the functions of this body and in particular to the timely implementation, monitoring and review of the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020 and the multi-year programme of work of the Convention. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group has the following terms of reference:

- (i) Provide advice on the further development of indicators agreed through decisions VII/30 and VIII/15 and the information contained in annex III of document note by the Executive Secretary on examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets (and associated indicators) and consideration of their possible adjustment for the period beyond 2010 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10) and in annex II of the note by the Executive Secretary on updating and revision of the Strategic Plan for the post-2010 period (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/3), where necessary in the context in the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020;
- (ii) Suggest additional indicators that have been, or could be, developed, where necessary, to constitute a coherent framework designed to assess progress towards targets of the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020 for which the current suite of indicators is not adequate, noting the lack of agreed indicators for ecosystem services, making use, where appropriate, of the indicators developed by other multilateral environmental agreements, organizations, or processes;
- (iii) Develop further guidance and propose options for the establishment of mechanisms to support Parties in their efforts to develop national indicators and associated biodiversity monitoring and reporting systems, in support of setting of targets, according to national priorities and capacities, and monitoring of progress towards them;

⁹ SBSTTA notes that the convening of an AHTEG has financial implications and is therefore subject to a decision by the Conference of the Parties. SBSTTA also wishes to refer to a list of all recommendations that have financial implications prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with paragraphs 11 and 12 of decision VIII/10.

- (iv) Provide advice on the strengthening of linkages between global and national indicator development and reporting;

(g) *Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite GEO-BON, working through organizations conducting biodiversity relevant observations, including, *inter alia*, the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, to prepare an evaluation of existing observation capabilities relevant to the targets contained in the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020 and provide a report in time for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020 and to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

Annex

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY TO THE PROPOSED MISSION, STRATEGIC GOALS AND TARGETS FOR THE POST-2010 FRAMEWORK¹⁰

General comments

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at its fourteenth meeting, considered the proposed mission, strategic goals and targets for the post-2010 framework contained in annexes I and II of the note by the Executive Secretary on the examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets (and associated indicators) and consideration of their possible adjustment for the period beyond 2010 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10) in an informal setting, focusing on the scientific, technical and technological aspects. The intent was to gather the range of views and their rationale in order to facilitate the work of the third meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention.

The meeting agreed that the framework of targets should consist of a limited number (no more than 20) of targets that should as much as possible be specific, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time-bound. Preferably, targets should also be short and easy to communicate. The targets should also be presented in a manner showing how they contribute to sustainable development, human-well-being and poverty eradication.

The framework of targets should provide a flexible framework within which national and regional targets may be set or refined thereby facilitating the process of setting national targets or commitments, their integration into national biodiversity strategy and action plans and monitoring and reporting requirements laid out in the note by the Executive Secretary on updating and revision of Strategic Plan for the post-2010 period (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/3).¹¹ There should be consistency among the targets and the set of goals and targets should be coherent.

The meeting did not carry out a detailed examination of the technical rationale in annex II of the note by the Executive Secretary on examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets (and associated indicators) and consideration of their possible adjustment for the period beyond 2010 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10) but made some comments on them, and noted, in particular that they can be used to explain technical terms that would not be easy to communicate in the targets themselves; and recommended that the annex II be updated to take into account discussions at the fourteenth meeting of

¹⁰ This annex is intended to provide inputs to the third meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation and there was no intention by SBSTTA to prepare a negotiated text.

¹¹ This needs to be seen in conjunction with the expected recommendation by the third meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation on this matter.

the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and circulated to Parties to assist further consideration of the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the post-2010 period.

The following paragraphs contain the original text for the mission, each goal and target in bold, followed by a summary of the contributions expressed during the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and where possible an indication of preferred options.

Mission

Original text

The mission of this Strategic Plan is to ensure a coherent implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and achievement of its three objectives by promoting “Urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity” and, “By 2020, to: reduce the pressures on biodiversity; prevent extinctions; restore ecosystems; and enhance ecosystem services, while equitably sharing the benefits, thus contributing to human well-being and poverty eradication, and to have provided the means for all Parties to do so.”

Alternative formulations

Promote urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2020, by reducing the pressures on biodiversity, preventing extinctions [of known species], restoring ecosystem services, while equitably sharing the benefits, thus contributing to human well-being and poverty eradication, and providing the means for all Parties to do so.

By 2020, biodiversity loss is halted, ecosystems are restored and the values and benefits of biodiversity and ecosystems are shared equitably and fully integrated into all aspects of development. And all Parties have the means to do so.

The Strategic Plan will identify, prioritize, guide and coordinate actions to: ensure mainstreaming biodiversity as a cross-cutting priority of development policies of government and society; reduce direct pressures on biological diversity; promote sustainable use of biological diversity to safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, enhance benefits derived from biological diversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biological diversity and its components.

Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society:

Some considered that the term “mainstreaming” is not clear to all potential readers.

A simpler formulation, consistent with goals B, C and D would be: “Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss.” Overall, however, there was support for the original formulation.

Target 1: By 2020, everyone is aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to protect it.

The target was considered to be highly ambitious, and it was suggested to replace “everyone” with another term so as to be more realistic. Options discussed included: “citizens”, “people”, “general public, mass media, decision makers and representatives of business groups” and “users of biodiversity”. It was suggested that, to complement targets 2, 3 and 4, this target might focus on individuals rather than government, business or other collective entities, and on what individuals can do. The need to address communication and awareness raising for all relevant target groups including government, and the

private sector for the effective achievement of mainstreaming across government and society, consistent with the proposed goal A was also suggested. “*Users of biodiversity*” was regarded as unsatisfactory since all are users.

It was suggested reference to educational curricula and communication programmes could be reflected in the milestones.

An alternative could be “*Awareness of the values of biodiversity and of the steps that can be taken to protect it have increased*”. However, this has a very low level of ambition since even the smallest improvement would satisfy this target. Such a target would also require more data points to assess progress than the original formulation.

Target 2: By 2020, the values of biodiversity are integrated by all countries in their national accounts, national and local strategies and planning processes, and by business, applying the ecosystem approach.

It was acknowledged that the integration of the values of biodiversity into national accounts would be difficult in some countries.

It was suggested that among national and local strategies, development and poverty reduction strategies should be specified.

The ecosystem approach is highly relevant to the integration of biodiversity into spatial planning processes but less relevant to the integration of biodiversity into national accounts.

It was suggested that actions by business should be highlighted.

Taking these points into account, alternative formulation are: “*By 2020, the values of biodiversity are integrated in national accounts, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and spatial planning processes, applying the ecosystem approach, and adopted by business*”, and “*By 2020, the values of biodiversity are integrated in national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and spatial planning processes, and adopted by business*”

Target 3: By 2020, subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied.

Some suggested broadening the scope to include all policies harmful to biodiversity but others considered that such a broad scope would be unachievable and unfocussed.

It was recognized that subsidy removal is being considered in other forums, notably the World Trade Organization. It was suggested that “subsidies” be replace by “incentives, including subsidies” so that the relevance of the Convention is clear (Article 11).

The technical rationale (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10, annex II) provides information on how the target can be implemented, starting with identification of subsidies harmful to biodiversity.

Target 4: By 2020, Governments and stakeholders, at all levels, have formulated, and begun to implement, sustainability plans to keep the use of resources within ecological limits.

Suggestions for modifications include:

- Including reference to the “*private sector*”, as well as “*Governments and stakeholders*”;
- For clarity, replacing “*sustainability plans*” by “*sustainable production and consumption plans*” (This

was considered to be more widely understood and more measurable); others suggested “*sustainable production and consumption patterns*”;

- Specifying “**natural resources**” (including biological resources, and the use of other natural resources (water, land etc) that impacts on biodiversity);
- Specifying that use should be within “**safe ecological limits**”; others suggested that the term “ecological limits” is difficult to understand and measure;
- Reference should be made to “ecological footprint”.

It was explained that these last two concepts are complementary: the concept of *safe ecological limits* refers to limits beyond which there are significant risks of passing irreversible thresholds (or “tipping points”) in ecosystem functioning that would have significant adverse consequences. The concept of the *ecological footprint* relates to limits on the total resource use on the planet. There is a CBD indicator for this concept.

Further suggestions focused on the actions rather than plans, as in the following formulation: “*By 2020, Governments, the private sector and stakeholders at all levels have assessed the impacts of their use of natural resources and taken steps to promote sustainable production and consumption, reduce their ecological footprints and avoid exceeding safe ecological limits.*”

It was suggested that targets 2 and 4 should be considered together to avoid duplication and clarify the actors.

The Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for Sustainable Use were highlighted as a useful tool agreed by the Convention that could be a basic concept for the target, together with other concepts for sustainable use.

Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.

It was noted that the set of targets under this goal does not cover all the sectors that generate pressures on biodiversity. For example sectors such as energy, transport, and infrastructure development are not mentioned directly.

Target 5: By 2020, the loss and degradation of forests and other natural habitats is halved.

It was agreed that the target should refer to the “**rate of loss**”. It was noted that there needs to be a reference date (baseline) and a common definition of forests. Clarity with reference to net and gross deforestation is also needed. Reference to “fragmentation of natural habitats” was also suggested. Thus an alternative formulation is “*By 2020 the rate of loss, degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats including forests of high biodiversity value is halved*”

It was acknowledged that more data is available for forest than for most other natural habitats, and that forest extent is more easily monitored than forest degradation. However, indicators of the state of biodiversity (abundance of species, for example) could be used as a proxy.

It should be noted that related issues are under discussion in the UNFCCC and other forums.

Target 6: By 2020, overfishing is ended and destructive fishing practices are eliminated.

Some considered that the target as formulated is unrealistic and difficult to measure.

There were varying views as to whether or not to include, in the text of the target, specific reference to

overfishing, destructive fishing practices, and illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing practices. An alternative formulation was considered as follows: “*By 2020, all exploited fish stocks and other living marine resources are harvested sustainably, and the impact of fisheries on marine and coastal ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.*”

It was noted that there are additional pressures, beyond fishing, on marine and coastal habitats, that could be addressed in this, or other targets.

Target 7: By 2020, all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably.

It was recognized that the target – for **all** areas to be managed sustainability – is highly ambitious, but, nevertheless, achievable from a scientific perspective.

One suggestion, instead of referring to “all areas”, is for the target to be “*By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry that are managed sustainably are increased significantly*” or “*are increased by X%*”^{12,13} However, it was noted that there are additional difficulties in determining whether such targets have been met in that they require more data points and a clear baseline. There is also lack of clarity as to what would constitute “*significantly*”. Some consider that such percentage-based targets are not desirable since it is not necessary for any area to be under sustainable use.

An alternative modification considered to make the target more achievable is to replace “*are managed sustainably*” by “**meet minimum standards for sustainability and biodiversity protection.**” However, it was noted that such *minimum standards* are not universally recognized, may be difficult to measure, and may be taken to imply that all such areas would be under certification schemes which would be impractical and perhaps not desirable.

Another further alternative modification is to replace “*are managed sustainably*” by “*are managed with clear objectives for sustainable use including the conservation of biodiversity*”. It was considered that this would improve both the achievability and measurability of the target.

Concerning the scope of the target, some suggest it should be broadened to include all economic sectors (such as the energy and mining sectors, tourism) (i.e. “*By 2020, all terrestrial and marine areas under economic use and in particular agriculture, aquaculture and forestry*”). Others suggested that the target should be kept focused, noting that the proposed Target 4 already has a broader scope in referring to “*sustainable production*”.

The importance of the ecosystem approach was highlighted with respect to this target, and this could be reflecting by adding, at the end of the text: “**applying the ecosystem approach**”. Alternatively this could be included in the technical rationale.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution from excess nutrients and other sources has been brought below

¹³ The use of percentages can be very useful in making targets measurable, but they imply a geographical reference and data demands and need to be carefully formulated to avoid the possibility of perverse outcomes.

It was suggested that the use of percentages of increase (or decrease) has difficulties. Such measures require a reference date; information on the status for that date (baseline); and clear geographical reference. If this information is not available percentages cannot be measured. Percentages could be phrased as “current figure increased by X%”. However, because percentages are relative to previous figures, there are risks of unequal implications for different Parties and perverse outcomes. For example, if the initial figure is zero, a 50% or 100% increase would still yield zero. If a Party has already achieved a high level, then a certain percentage increase would require more effort than Parties with lower baselines.

In light of the above, absolute, rather than relative references may be preferred: “Z% of the total figure”, which can be up to 100% (i.e. “all”), if considered realistic. An alternative may be to add a formulation of “no less than y% of the total”

critical ecosystem loads.

Concerning the scope of the target, some suggest that it should be narrowed (specifying nitrogen and pollution), while others suggested it should be broadened to include other pollutants (including, for example, pesticides and insecticides). To include these other pollutants while also ensuring the relevance to the Convention, it was suggested to adjust the text as follows: “*By 2020, pollution from excess nutrients and other sources affecting biodiversity has been brought below critical ecosystem loads.*”

It was acknowledged that while, in some countries and for some pollutants, it may be difficult to determine “*critical ecosystem loads*”, for many pollutants, indicators are available, good monitoring is in place, and the target is measureable. In this context, it is noted that national targets would to be established, and specific indicators identified or developed.

Further alternative formulations were proposed such as “*By 2020, pollution from excess nutrients and other sources affecting biodiversity has been reduced significantly*”, or “*..... has been reduced by X%*”. However, it was noted that there are additional difficulties in determining whether such targets have been met in that they require more data points and a clear baseline. There is also lack of clarity as to what would constitute “*significantly*”.

Target 9: By 2020, pathways for the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species have been controlled, and established invasive alien species are identified, prioritised and controlled or eradicated.

No fundamental problems were identified with this target. In order to be more realistic the phrase “*pathways have been controlled*” could be replaced by “*measures are in place to control pathways*”. The term “*invasive alien species*” could be broadened to include taxa below the species level such as sub-species, populations and genotypes (consistent with earlier CBD decisions).

Thus an alternative formulation (reversing the order of the two main elements) could be “*By 2020, invasive alien species and genotypes are identified, prioritised and controlled or eradicated and measures are in place to control pathways for the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species and genotypes*”. Both this, and the original formulation, received broad support in the group.

A number of important issues relevant to the implementation of measures to achieve the target were highlighted. These include the important role of early warning mechanisms, rapid response measures and management plans. The particular relevance of this target to island ecosystems was also highlighted. However, with a view to keeping the target reasonably concise and simple, these issues may be included in the supporting technical rationale rather than text of the target itself.

Target 10: By 2020, manage the multiple pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable species and ecosystems impacted by climate change and ocean acidification so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Climate change and ocean acidification both result from increased atmospheric carbon dioxide. The target should perhaps refer to impacts from “*climate change or ocean acidification*”.

It was suggested that “*manage*” should be replaced by “*address*” or “*minimize*”. The latter would make the target more ambitious and consistent with the overall goal. It was further suggested that the formulation “*to have minimized*” would be more logical and consistent with other targets.

It was also suggested that:

- the scope of the target be more focused by referring to coral reefs and associated marine and coastal

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ecosystems (the latter including seagrass beds, mangroves etc), noting that species can be regarded as included in ecosystems. Some however considered that species should be referred to explicitly.

- the target be to “*maintain resilience*” or “*maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services*”, rather than “*maintain integrity and functioning*”.

It was also suggested that the sentence might be reversed, putting more emphasis on the desired outcome (*to maintain the integrity and functioning of ecosystems/resilience/biodiversity/ecosystem services*) rather than the action of minimizing the pressures. This could also improve measurability of the target since there are relatively good indicators for the status of coral reefs and associated ecosystems but less information may be available on the multiple pressures on these ecosystems. On the other hand, keeping the focus on minimizing the pressures is consistent with the overall goal B.

In light of these points, possible formulations include:

“*By 2020, maintain the integrity and functioning of coral reefs and associated marine and coastal ecosystems impacted by climate change and ocean acidification by minimizing the multiple pressures acting on these ecosystems*”, and

“*By 2020, to have minimized the multiple pressures on coral reefs and associated marine and coastal ecosystems impacted by climate change and ocean acidification so as to maintain biodiversity, resilience and ecosystem services.*”

Strategic goal C. Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.

Suggestions made on this text include: “***To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity***”, and “***Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, for present and future generations.***” Some considered that the reference “, for present and future generations” may be better placed in the mission than in this specific goal.

Target 11: By 2020, at least 15% of land, freshwater and sea areas, including the areas of particular importance for biodiversity, have been protected through representative networks of effectively managed protected areas and other means, integrated into the wider land- and seascape.

Some considered that distinct targets should be set for terrestrial and marine areas, while others preferred a single target. Suggested targets for terrestrial areas are 10%, 15% and 20%, and for marine areas are 6%, 10% and 15%.

It was recommended that terms used be consistent with those in decision VII/28 and recommendation 14/. It was also suggested to replace “*including*” by *especially*” “*protected*” by “*safeguarded*” and add the concept of equitable management. Thus: “*By 2020, at least 15% of terrestrial, inland water and marine ecological regions, especially the areas of particular importance for biodiversity, have been safeguarded through ecologically representative comprehensive effectively and equitably managed protected area systems and other means, integrated into the wider land- and seascape.*” Others preferred the shorter original formulation and considered some of these terms to be too technical.

Further technical rationale on representativity was provided for annex II of UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10.

The importance of “other means” to complement protected areas was noted. Such other means could include indigenous lands, community conserved areas and other areas with management regimes consistent with the IUCN protected areas categories that may not always be recognized as official protected areas.. “Other means” may also include restrictions on activities that impact on biodiversity,

which would allow for the safeguarding of sites in areas beyond national jurisdiction in a manner consistent with the jurisdictional scope of the Convention (article 4).

The importance of *connectivity* was highlighted. The challenge of safeguarding inland water ecosystems through protected areas was noted. For these ecosystems integrity and connectivity are more important than total area protected.

Target 12: The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented.

For precision, it was suggested that the qualifier “*for those species where feasible management solutions exist or can be developed*” be added to the text. However, most preferred the original, simpler text.

In order to include not only species threatened with extinction, the original text could be supplemented with the following. “***and recovery to non-threatened status has been achieved for at least 10% of known threatened species,***” or “***By 2020 the extinction and decline of known threatened species is halted***”

An alternative more precise formulation is “*In 2020 and after, no red list species, whose status has already been assessed and for whom feasible management solutions exist, will be included in the IUCN red list categories, Extinct or Extinct in the wild. Also in 2020 and after, the amount of already assessed species that enter each of the categories under the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Critically endangered, Endangered, vulnerable and near threatened is not greater than the amount of species that leave each of the same IUCN red list categories.*”

The technical rationale should refer to baseline figures and IUCN categories: extinct (EX); Extinct in the wild (EW); Critically endangered (CR); Endangered (EN); Vulnerable (VU); Near threatened (NT); and Least Concern (LC).

It is understood that the target addresses human-caused extinctions, noting that some extinctions occur naturally.

Target 13: By 2020, the status of crop and livestock genetic diversity in agricultural ecosystems and of wild relatives has improved.

An alternative formulation is “*By 2020 the loss of crop and livestock genetic diversity in agricultural ecosystems and of wild relatives is halted.*”

It was suggested that the genetic diversity of wild plants and animals be included in this target, consistent with the overall goal, especially as it is the only target focusing on genetic diversity. For example, the following could be added: “*....and strategies for safeguarding the genetic diversity of natural populations of wild animals and plants have been developed and implemented*”

It was suggested that priority should be given to “*in situ*” crops. It is understood that “*crops*” include all cultivated species (such as vegetables, fruit trees ...). The scope could be broadened to include “*other socio-economically valuable species*”

Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits from biodiversity and ecosystems.

Two modifications were proposed: “*Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services*” (Noting that “*ecosystems*” are included within the definition of “*biodiversity*”)

Note: it was suggested that target 17 (on access and benefit sharing) could be included under goal D.

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Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, and contribute to local livelihoods, are identified and safeguarded or are being restored, and adequate and equitable access to essential ecosystem services is guaranteed for all, especially for indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.

It was recognized that the concept of ecosystem services is a valuable one and the need is to identify the essential ecosystem services rather than the ecosystems themselves. The term “*local livelihoods*” might be replaced by “*health, livelihoods and well-being*” so that the target is more general.

Taking these points into account, a possible formulation is: “*By 2020, essential ecosystem services, that contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are identified and safeguarded, and adequate and equitable access to them is guaranteed for all, especially for indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable*”.

The challenge to measure and monitor progress towards this target was acknowledged. However, it was also noted that research work in this area is advancing fast.

Target 15: By 2020, the contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem resilience and to carbon storage and sequestration is enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded lands, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

A simpler formulation was proposed: “*By 2020, the contribution of natural ecosystems to climate change mitigation and adaptation is significantly enhanced*” However, many considered it important to include the reference to ecosystem restoration.

It was noted that ecosystem resilience is based on biodiversity, and a reformulation of the first line was proposed. The term “*carbon storage and sequestration*” could be replaced by “*carbon storage*”. “*Degraded lands*” could be replaced by “*degraded ecosystems*” to include ecosystems important in this regard such as seagrass beds.

Taking these points into account a possible formulation is “*By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification*”

Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through planning, knowledge management and capacity development, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.

Given the importance of the participation of all stakeholders in planning processes, its was suggested that the word “*participatory*” be inserted before “*planning*”.

It was proposed that the goal include references to “*.....the provision of resources to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing states, as well as countries with economies in transition, capacity building, access to and transfer of technology ...*”

If target 17 were to be moved from this section to under goal D the reference to “*the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources*”, could be deleted.

Target 16: By 2020, each Party has implemented an effective national biodiversity strategy, contributing to the achievement of the mission, goals and targets of the Strategic Plan.

Some suggested that the target is not needed since it is already provided for in Article 6 of the Convention and in the proposed decision by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting. Others suggested that the added value of the target be clarified by referring to the development, updating, and adoption of the national strategies. Thus a possible text is: “*By 2020, each Party has developed, adopted and implemented, an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan, contributing to the achievement of the mission, goals and targets of the Strategic Plan.*”

Target 17: By 2020, access to genetic resources is enhanced, and substantial benefits are shared, consistent with the international regime on access and benefit sharing.

This target could be moved since it is perhaps more fits under to goal D (enhancing the benefits of biodiversity) than goal E (Implementation).

It was suggested that the word “*substantial*” might be deleted.

Other suggestions included reference to the following elements: “*all Parties shall have passed measures and policies on access and benefit-sharing taking into account Article 15.5 of the Convention*”, and “*the Governing Body of the ABS Protocol shall have regularly considered matters concerning access and benefit-sharing*”

Target 18: By 2020, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are protected and their contribution to the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity is recognized and enhanced.

It was suggested that reference to “*customary sustainable use of biodiversity*” be included in the target, consistent with recommendations of the Working Group on Article 8j and related provisions, and that terms be used consistent with Articles 8(j) and 10(c).

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge and technologies relating to biodiversity, its value and functioning, its status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved and widely shared.

It was suggested that “*value*” be replaced by “*values*”.

Alternative formulations include:

“*By 2020, technologies related to biodiversity are widely transferred on preferential terms to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and countries with economies in transition*” and

“*By 2020, knowledge and technologies relating to biodiversity are improved, widely shared, and applied*”

Target 20: By 2020, capacity (human resources and financing) for implementing the Convention has increased tenfold.

It was noted that the need for resources will vary quite substantially and that baseline information is limited. The proposed tenfold increase is an order-of-magnitude figure rather than a precise figure. As noted in the technical rationale, funds committed for climate change adaptation and for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, which have the potential to include substantial biodiversity co-benefits, are at least an order of magnitude higher than funds currently committed for biodiversity.

An alternative proposal made is “*By 2020, capacity for implementing the Convention has increased at*

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the minimum tenfold in terms of human resources (based on the current number of people in all sectors capable of implementing the Convention), and in terms of financing tenfold (based on levels that take into account previous commitments that have not been fulfilled and taking into account the recent replenishment period of the GEF and Articles 20, paragraph 2, and 21, paragraph 1 of the Convention) delivered adequately and in a timely manner to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to achieve targets 1 -19”.

XIV/10. Agricultural biodiversity

A. Follow-up to requests of the Conference of the Parties in decision IX/I

1. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice *notes* the importance of agricultural biodiversity to the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention for the period beyond 2010.
2. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting consider adopting a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

1. [Welcomes] [Endorses] [Notes] the joint work plan on biodiversity for food and agriculture between the Secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, contained in the annex to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/11;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, on the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity and the three international initiatives on: soil biodiversity, pollinators and biodiversity for food and nutrition;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture on the implementation of the agricultural biodiversity programme of work and *welcomes* the Strategic Plan 2010-2017 for the implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) approved at the twelfth regular session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in 2009. In this context, *welcomes* the periodical publications undertaken and foreseen in the MYPOW for the State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture, and on their different genetic resources components, which will provide a solid technical base for the development of action plans; and *invites* Parties, and other Governments, to take into account the inter-disciplinary and inter-sectoral nature of these publications in their contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on this subject;

4. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture for areas within its mandate to further contribute to the development and implementation of the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the period beyond 2010 by elaborating targets for agricultural biodiversity, including at the ecosystem and genetic resources levels, and monitoring progress towards them using indicators;

5. *Notes* the importance of the joint work plan between the Secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, its important contribution to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7, and the opportunities to further enhance the joint work plan in accordance with relevant matters arising from the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the period beyond 2010, including consideration of matters in relation to targets and indicators of relevance to the programme of work, and relevant matters arising from the Strategic Plan 2010-2017 of the multi-year programme of work (MYPOW) of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to work together

in their design of the second phase of their joint work plan covering at least until 2017 and to note that this second phase should consider, *inter alia*:

(a) The sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, particularly underutilized crops, wild relatives of cultivated plants and other potential food sources, to improve human nutrition, to address the impacts of climate change and to contribute to food security;

(b) On-farm, *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation of agricultural biodiversity; in accordance with decision IX/1 adopted at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) Relevant aspects of access and benefit sharing in the context of the international regime on access and benefit sharing under the Convention on Biological Diversity to be [considered][adopted] at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as within the context of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, taking into account existing cooperation between the two secretariats consistent with resolution 18/2009 of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

[(d) Trends on the extent of patents and other intellectual property rights, such as plant variety protection, applied for and granted over plant, animal, [forest] and microbial genetic resources as identified by the Global Assessments of Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;]

(e) Potential actions to promote sustainable biodiversity-related agricultural practices that contribute to biodiversity as well as ecosystem based carbon sequestration of soils and to conserve and restore organic carbon in soil and biomass;

(f) Inter-linkages between the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity (as per decision IX/2 of the Conference of the Parties and any subsequent relevant decisions) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, regarding promoting the positive and minimizing, or avoiding, negative impacts of biofuels on biodiversity, including environmental and socio-economic considerations, and food and energy security [as well as impacts on land security] aspects related to them, in the form of joint studies and assessments;

(g) Ways and means to strengthen cooperation to: (i) obtain and consider the views of farmers' and producers' organizations and the views of indigenous and local communities, and (ii) facilitate their effective participation in the deliberations of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and of the Food and Agriculture Organization and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and their contributions to the implementation of the work of these bodies;

(h) A strengthened process to identify, indicate and disseminate information to relevant focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture regarding matters of common interest;

(i)

Option A:

[(i) Promoting the conservation, [restoration] and the sustainable management of [biodiversity-rich] agricultural landscapes and [high-nature value farmland], such as, but not limited to, Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS);]

Option B

[(i) Promoting, as appropriate, the integration of conservation, [restoration] and sustainable management, including sustainable production, in agricultural areas with [high] biodiversity value, such as, but not limited to, [high nature value farmland] and Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), consistent and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations;]

Option C

[(i) Promoting, as appropriate, the integration of conservation, [restoration] and sustainable management, including sustainable production, in agricultural areas with [important] [high] biodiversity value, such as, but not limited to, [important] [high nature value farmland] and Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), [and that are identified as contributing to the achievement of global and national targets for protected areas,] consistent and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations];

(j) Promoting public awareness of the importance of agro-biodiversity and its relationship to advancing food security, in the context of production oriented agro-ecosystems, at the global, regional, national and local levels;

(k) The relevant findings and recommendations of the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development; and their implementation, as appropriate; and

(l) Further exploring possibilities for actions, where necessary, to rehabilitate agricultural ecosystems on land where agriculture has declined, or ceased, and where the land was degraded as a result, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, where appropriate;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of the processes led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, such as implementation of the Global Plan of Action on Animal Genetic Resources and updating of the Global Plan of Action on Plant Genetic Resources, which contribute directly to achieving the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in crop and livestock sectors.

8. *Invites* Parties to incorporate, as appropriate, relevant elements of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity into their national biodiversity strategy and action plans as well as into their relevant sectoral and inter-sectoral policies and plans;

9. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, as appropriate, to recognize the critical importance of scientific, informal and traditional knowledge systems in the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity;

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10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to strengthen collaboration with the Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) to improve collaboration in the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity and the Treaty, as appropriate;

11. *Invites* the national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to enhance their collaboration;

12. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to provide an expanded progress report on the implementation of the international initiative on soil biodiversity (in addition to information already submitted in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/30) to the Executive Secretary for dissemination through the clearing-house mechanism;

13. *Recognizes* the importance of agricultural biodiversity and scientific and traditional knowledge systems to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention and *recognizes* the lead role of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in supporting the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity as well as related traditional knowledge systems, while also *recognizing* the important contributions and roles of other partners in this regard, including those indigenous and local communities;

14. *Noting* the excellent progress made in collaboration between the Executive Secretary and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and that there is considerable benefit from further enhanced cooperation, *requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to strengthen their cooperation and *invites* Parties and other Governments to consider, as appropriate and feasible, providing further support to facilitate such enhanced cooperation;

15. *Recognizes* the continuing problems of nutrient loading caused by some agricultural practices (as noted in the in-depth review of the programme of work on inland water ecosystems in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3), *invites* Parties and other Governments, in accordance with paragraph 40 of decision IX/1 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to further enhance action on reducing nutrient loading caused by some agricultural practices and to provide further information to the Executive Secretary on the progress made, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to collate this information and to disseminate it through the clearing-house mechanism and other relevant means;

16. *Notes* the inter-connections between agricultural ecosystems and other ecosystems, particularly through land and water use activities, and *invites* Parties to consider the need for strengthened harmony between implementation of relevant elements of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity and other programmes of work of the Convention, consistent with the ecosystem approach, including at national and, where appropriate, regional levels;

17. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to communicate to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the information submitted in response to notification 2008-130 of 3 October 2008;

18. *Expresses its appreciation* to Bioversity International for the secondment of a staff member to assist the Executive Secretary, in particular regarding, *inter alia*, agricultural biodiversity and sustainable use;

19. *Notes* the importance of the issue of sustainable use of biodiversity to the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity and *invites* Parties and *requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure

coherence between the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity and Article 10 of the Convention, on sustainable use, noting decision IX/1 paragraph 32, of the Conference of the Parties, relating to agriculture and the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity;

20. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Bioversity International, together with other relevant partners, including indigenous and local communities, subject to available resources, to provide further information on the nature of sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and sustainable agriculture, including building upon information contained in the information note submitted by Bioversity International on sustainable agriculture and the sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity: concepts, trends and challenges (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/34);

Valuing agricultural ecosystems

21. *Welcomes* resolution X.31 of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) on the subject “Enhancing biodiversity in rice paddies as wetland systems” which notes, *inter alia*, the culture of rice in 114 countries worldwide, that rice paddies (flooded and irrigated fields in which rice is grown) have provided large areas of open water for centuries and that they support a high level of rice associated biodiversity important for sustaining rice-paddy ecosystems, as well as providing many other ecosystem services; *recognises* the relevance of resolution X.31 of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity and *invites* relevant Parties, as appropriate, to fully implement this resolution; and

22. *Recognizes* the importance of agro-ecosystems, in particular rice-paddy systems, for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and *invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, subject to resources, and in consultation with the Executive Secretary and relevant partners, including indigenous and local communities, to undertake further studies on the valuation of the biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by agricultural ecosystems, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, in order to further support policy-relevant guidance to Parties for consideration by the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

B. *Biofuels and biodiversity: Consideration of ways and means to promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity*

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision IX/2 of the Conference of the Parties;

[*Recognizing* that given the scientific uncertainty that exists, and the recent information that has emerged, significant concern surrounds the potential intended and unintended impacts of biofuels on biodiversity and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels [as well as impacts on land security] and on indigenous and local communities;]

[*Also recognizing* that improved monitoring, scientific assessment, open and transparent consultation, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, and information flow are crucial needs for the continuing improvement of policy guidance, and decision

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making, to promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts of biofuels on biodiversity and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels [as well as impacts on land security];]

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the European Union for its financial contribution towards the regional workshops for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific, and to the Government of Germany for the regional workshop for Africa, on ways and means to promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of biofuel production and use on biodiversity, to the Governments of Brazil, Thailand and Ghana for hosting these workshops and to the Government of Brazil for providing Spanish interpretation to facilitate active participation of the entire region;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations and stakeholders to examine, and as appropriate, to further develop, based on scientific assessments on the impacts of biofuel production and use, and with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, voluntary conceptual frameworks for ways and means to minimize or avoid the negative impacts and maximize the positive impacts of biofuel production and use developed by the three regional workshops; in further developing such voluntary conceptual frameworks, an effort should be made to focus the framework on the impacts of biofuel on biodiversity, and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels, as decided by the ninth meeting of the Convention of the Parties in decision IX/2;

[3. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, in collaboration with indigenous and local communities and relevant organizations, when carrying out scientific assessments of the impacts of biofuel production and use to ensure that land rights, as appropriate and subject to national legislation [and applicable to international obligations], as well as the sustainable agricultural practices and food security of indigenous and local communities, are respected and promoted, and that steps are taken to redress any negative impacts on these communities by the production and use of biofuels;]

4.

Option A

[4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to:

(a) Compile [and analyse] information on tools [and develop a toolkit] for voluntary use consisting of available standards and methodologies to assess direct and indirect effects and impacts on biodiversity of the production and use of biofuels, in their full life cycle as compared to that of other types of fuels, and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels [as well as impacts on land security];

(b) Carry out this work [taking into account the work of] [in collaboration with] relevant partner organizations and processes, such as, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management, the Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels, the Global Bio-Energy Partnership and other relevant organizations, in order to reduce duplication of effort. This work should [build on] [take into account] the outcomes of the regional workshops, and build on relevant decisions taken and guidance developed by the Convention on Biological Diversity.

(c) Disseminate the tools [and the toolkit] through the clearing-house mechanism and other relevant means in order to assist Parties, the business sector and relevant stakeholders in applying ways and means to promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts of biofuel production and use on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and impacts on biodiversity that would affect

socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels [as well as impacts on land security];]

Option B

[4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to compile, organize and disseminate information on tools for voluntary use, as identified in the regional workshops for Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and Africa, on ways and means to promote the positive and minimize the negative impact of biofuel production and use on biodiversity and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels, taking into account the work of other competent partner organizations and relevant processes such as, *inter alia*, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management, the Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels, the Global Bio-Energy Partnership, and other relevant organizations, so as to avoid duplication and recognizing the specific role of the Convention on Biological Diversity in biodiversity-related aspects of the sustainable production and use of biofuels and disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism and relevant means;]

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile information on gaps in available standards and methodologies identified in the work undertaken in paragraph 4 and bring it to the attention of relevant organizations and processes and report on progress to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

[6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of resources, to contribute to ongoing work of relevant partner organizations and processes, such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the International Standards Organization, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation and the International Energy Agency, and roundtables, such as the Round Table on Sustainable Biofuels and the Global Bio-Energy Partnership, and other relevant organizations, consistent with the mandate and decision IX/2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to assist in their [ongoing work] [development of frameworks [and policy options]] to promote the positive and minimise the negative impacts of [the production and use of biofuels] [biomass for energy production and use] on biodiversity, taking into account the [precautionary approach and the] results of ongoing thorough scientific assessment of such impacts, bearing in mind the need to add maximum value, avoid duplication and to provide clarity to these processes; and *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to submit relevant information, including on activities identified in paragraphs 10, 11, 15, to support this activity, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to report on progress on this activity [in the form of an information note] to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;]

7. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to submit to the Executive Secretary experiences and results from assessments of biodiversity and of the impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels and *requests* the Executive Secretary to make such experiences and results available to Parties through the clearing-house mechanism;

8. *Recognizes* the need to include ways and means to promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts of biofuel production and use on biodiversity [and indigenous and local communities] in national plans, such as national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and national development plans, and *invites* Parties, as appropriate, to report on their experiences in

minimizing or avoiding the negative and maximizing the positive impacts of the production and use of biofuels as part of their fifth national reports;

9. *Invites* Parties to develop and implement policies that promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts on biological diversity, in particular by assessing both direct and indirect effects and impacts on biodiversity of the production and use of biofuels in their full life cycle as compared to that of other types of fuels, and the impacts on biodiversity that would affect related socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels;

10. *Invites* Parties, acknowledging different national conditions, other Governments and relevant organizations:

[(a) To [develop inventories and] undertake as appropriate adequate bio-conservation measures of areas of high biodiversity value [, critical ecosystems,] [and areas important to indigenous and local communities, such as no-go areas], to assist policy-makers in minimizing or avoiding the negative impacts of biofuel production on biodiversity [and to assess [and identify] areas and ecosystems [and low biodiversity value land previously used for agriculture, where agriculture has since declined or ceased and become degraded as a result,] that could be used in a sustainable way in the production of biofuels;]]

(b) To elaborate supportive measures to promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels, as a contribution to the achievement of the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention beyond 2010;

11. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to develop and implement land-use and water [policies] [strategies], acknowledging different national conditions, that promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts on biological diversity, in particular by addressing direct and indirect land-use and water-use changes affecting, amongst others, areas of high value for biodiversity and areas of cultural, religious and heritage interest, as part of their policy frameworks for the sustainable production and use of biofuels [and bearing in mind effects on ecosystem services in a landscape perspective];

[12. *Urges* donor countries and agencies and relevant organizations to provide technical and financial support to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, to develop policy frameworks for the sustainable production and use of biofuels including land-use and water policies that promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts on biological diversity and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels, and to perform their impacts assessments of biofuel production and use at the national level;]

13. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to develop and use environmentally-sound technologies, and support the development of research programmes and undertake impact assessments, which promote the positive and minimise or avoid the negative impacts of biofuel production and use on biodiversity and impacts on biodiversity that would affect socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels [as well as impacts on land security];

[14. *Decides to convene an ad-hoc technical expert group on synthetic biotechnologies and other new technologies that are used or projected to be used in the next generation of biofuels to assess their impacts on biodiversity and related livelihoods.*]¹⁴

[15. *Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to address both direct and indirect impacts that the production and use of biofuels might have on biodiversity, in particular inland waters biodiversity, on the services they provide and on indigenous and local communities;*]

[16. *Urges Parties and other Governments, in accordance with the precautionary approach, to ensure that living organisms produced by synthetic biology are not released into the environment until there is an adequate scientific basis on which to justify such activities and due consideration of the associated risks for the environment and biodiversity, and the associated socio-economic risks, are considered;*]

17. *Recalling paragraph 3 (c) (i) of decision IX/2 of the Conference of the Parties, reiterates that the precautionary approach should be applied to the production and use of biofuels in accordance with the preamble of the Convention on Biological Diversity;*

18.

Option A

[18. *Recognizing the threats to biodiversity from the use of invasive alien species in biofuels production and use; urges Parties and other Governments to apply the precautionary approach following the guiding principles on invasive alien species contained in the annex to decision VI/23*;*]

Option B

[18. *Recognizing the threats to biodiversity if species used in biofuel production become invasive; urges Parties and other Governments to apply the precautionary approach following the guiding principles on invasive alien species contained in the annex to decision VI/23*;*]

XIV/11. Consideration of proposals related to the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands

I. RECOMMENDATION TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties adopts a decision along the following lines:

¹⁴ This paragraph is in square brackets due to (i) financial implications, and (ii) a lack of consensus from the meeting on the need for the ad-hoc technical expert group and its mandate.

* One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of this decision and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of this decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

*-One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of this decision and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of this decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

The Conference of the Parties

1. [Recognizing that the criteria used under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) for the definition of drylands differs from the criteria used under the Convention on Biological Diversity in that UNCCD defines drylands according to an aridity index and covers arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas,] *requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), to:

(a) [Explore,] [develop and implement] preferably through the means and procedures already established within each of the relevant conventions (e.g. programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity) joint actions to increase cooperation between the natural and social science communities to increase the integration of biodiversity considerations in disaster reduction, including as a contribution to the follow-up to the World Climate Congress 3;

(b) Publish, subject to the availability of financial resources, a peer-reviewed special CBD Technical Series report on the value of dry and sub-humid lands,¹⁵ similar to the Technical Series reports on valuing wetlands and forests, taking into account the role of pastoralists and other indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands and their associated traditional knowledge with a view to making the report available in time for the second Scientific Conference of the Committee on Science and Technology of the UNCCD;

(c) Participate in the second Scientific Conference of the Committee on Science and Technology of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to be held in 2012, with the specific thematic topic of “Economic assessment of desertification, sustainable land management and resilience of arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas”; and

(d) Take into consideration the results of the second International Conference on Climate, Sustainability and Development in Semi-arid Regions, held in Fortaleza, Brazil, in August 2009 and other events of interest;

(e) Take into consideration the crucial role of civil society in implementing measures for the sustainable management of dry and sub-humid lands and for identifying best practices;

2. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to expand:

(a) The online database of good practices and lessons learned with regards to linking biodiversity conservation and sustainable use to livelihoods in dry and sub-humid lands, particularly in the case of indigenous and local communities and to coordinate, [as appropriate], with the UNCCD Committee on Science and Technology efforts to set up a knowledge management system;

(b) The incentive-measures database to better include programmes in dry and sub-humid lands;

3. *Noting* the guidance on pastoralism contained in the good practice guide on pastoralism, nature conservation and development,¹⁶ *further requests* the Executive Secretary to identify:

(a) In collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), best practices to address conflict between biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and pastoralism and agriculture in dry and sub-humid lands in order to fill identified gaps in information with

¹⁵ Decision V/23 establishes that dry and sub-humid lands includes: drylands, Mediterranean, arid, semi arid, grassland, and savannah ecosystems. [Decision IX/17 further adopts the delineation of dry and sub-humid lands consistent with the criteria for arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid lands set out by the UNCCD.]

¹⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/development/doc/cbd-good-practice-guide-pastoralism-booklet-web-en.pdf>.

the full participation of indigenous and local communities and subject to the availability of financial resources;

(b) Good-practice examples of the involvement of marginalized groups, defined based on national circumstances, in the implementation of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, especially nomadic pastoralists and mobile indigenous peoples;

4. *Further invites* Parties and other Governments, where appropriate, to:

(a) Develop and implement, or revise existing, drought management plans and early-warning systems at all levels, including regional and subregional and basin-level management plans, taking into account the impact of drought and desertification on biodiversity and the role of biodiversity in increasing the resilience of dry and sub-humid lands, seeking:

- (i) The inclusion of risk evaluation, impact assessments and impact management; and
- (ii) To direct biodiversity management for the prevention of desertification, including through the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly women and pastoralists and other indigenous and local communities and, as appropriate, in accordance with traditional community-based strategies, particularly through customary use systems;

(b) Integrate issues related to dry and sub-humid lands into relevant national strategies, plans and programmes, in particular, revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national action programmes to combat desertification, (NAPs) and national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) with a view to improve and harmonize implementation where possible, with the full participation of indigenous and local communities;

(c) Recalling decision IX/17, continue to implement those activities contained in paragraphs 29 and 30 of the progress report and consideration of proposals for future action prepared by the Executive Secretary for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/19) as well as the activities identified in decision IX/16 on possible joint activities regarding the three Rio Conventions, including through regional programmes, and more effective coordination between the Rio conventions, recognizing that implementation has, thus far, been limited;

(d) Consult with neighbouring countries and other countries in their respective subregions and regions to develop and execute collaborative drought management strategies and action plans to reduce the impact of drought on biodiversity at regional, subregional and/or basin levels;

(e) Develop and implement best-practice guides for integrated planning between dry and sub-humid lands and wetlands with a view to contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands;

(f) Create an environment for demonstration and pilot activities in sustainable farming and sustainable use of wild resources in dry and sub-humid lands;

5. *Takes into consideration* the Hua Hin Declaration, which addresses climate-change adaptation and risks to biodiversity as common challenges of countries in the Mekong River Basin;

6. *Further invites* Parties and other Governments to establish specific national and regional targets, in accordance with national circumstances and in line with the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020 to assess implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity programme of

work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands in order to better reflect the particular challenges faced by such ecosystems and the people living in them, particularly indigenous and local communities;

7. *Further invites* Parties and other Governments and relevant organizations to support activities identified in national capacity self-assessments (NCSAs) that promote synergies among the three Rio conventions at the subnational, national and regional level, within dry and sub-humid lands [and to integrate such support within the implementation of the joint work programme between the three Rio conventions];

8. *Further encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to make use of the information contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on integration of climate change impacts and response activities within the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6/Add.1), as well as in decision IX/16, with the full participation of indigenous and local communities, in their future work on integrating climate change into the implementation of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands.

II. REQUEST TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, in line with its recommendation XIV/5, *requests* the Executive Secretary to consult Parties, and with the full participation of indigenous and local communities, in order to explore the possibilities to develop a proposal on joint activities between the three Rio conventions and report on progress to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.

XIV/12. Forest biodiversity: Collaboration with the UNFF secretariat and report on cooperation on the monitoring of forest biodiversity and on clarifying the definitions of forest and forest types

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

Cooperation with the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

1. *Welcomes* resolution 8/1 of the United Nations Forum on Forests on forests in a changing environment, enhanced cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination, regional and subregional inputs;

2. *Welcomes and supports* the Memorandum of Understanding between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests as signed on 15 December 2009, which, among others, aims to identify, develop and implement targeted joint activities; and *invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to support joint activities under the Memorandum of Understanding as outlined in this decision; and *invites* donors to provide funding for a joint staff position and activity funds through the Voluntary Trust Fund of the Convention. Subject to available funds, this joint staff will be tasked with implementing activities under the Memorandum of Understanding;

3. *Welcomes and supports* the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Secretariat of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) as signed on 2 March 2010 which aims to strengthen implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity in tropical forests;

4. *Takes note* of the importance of collaboration with all relevant regional and international bodies mandated to promote conservation and sustainable use of various types of forests, including those in countries with low forest cover and fragile forest ecosystems;

Targeted joint activities between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Based on priorities identified in its decision IX/5 and taking into account recent developments, in particular resolution 8/1 of the United Nations Forum on Forests, identify and implement, in consultation with the Director of the United Nations Forum on Forests, targeted joint activities between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests to support Parties, in particular developing countries, in the implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity and the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, including through:

- (i) Further capacity-building on how forest biodiversity and climate change could be better addressed in national biodiversity and forest policies, such as national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes, and in sustainable forest management practices, building on the UNFF/CBD workshop¹⁷ held in Singapore, from 2 to 5 September 2009, taking into account current discussions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- (ii) Further collaboration with the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration and other cooperation mechanisms on restoring forest ecosystems, paying particular attention to genetic diversity;
- (iii) Streamlining forest-related reporting, based on the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting, including by organizing, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, a meeting of the Task Force prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to investigate whether there are inadequacies in forest biodiversity reporting and monitoring, and if so, suggest ways to address these inadequacies, including by proposing improved definitions of forest and forest types, in view of further improving the biodiversity monitoring component of the Global Forest Resources Assessment and other relevant processes and initiatives;

and report on progress to SBSTTA at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

Cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and relevant organizations

6. *Welcomes* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in compiling the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010, which will provide updated and expanded information on forest biodiversity;

¹⁷ The report of the meeting is available as document UNEP/CBD/WS-CB-FBD&CC/1/2 at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/for/wscb-fbdcc-01/official/wscb-fbdcc-01-02-en.doc>.

7. *Takes note of the findings of the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010, and encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue its work towards improved monitoring of forest biodiversity;*

8. *Recognizes the importance of forest genetic diversity for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, including in the context of addressing climate change and maintaining forest ecosystems resilience; and in this context welcomes the preparation by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of the country-driven report *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*;*

9. *Invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to support the preparation of the country-driven first report *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*; this may include preparation of country reports and reports from international organizations, noting that technical assistance and other support should be provided to developing country Parties to ensure the quality of the report;*

10. *Requests the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*, including by participating in relevant sessions of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources;*

11. *Requests the Executive Secretary to explore, together with the Low Forest Cover Countries (LFCC) Secretariat, the possibility for developing a workplan, including identification, development and implementation of targeted joint activities to support Parties, in particular developing countries with low forest cover, in the implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity;*

Cooperation with Collaborative Partnership on Forests

12. *Requests the Executive Secretary:*

(a) With regard to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, collaborate with the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, the Facility Management Team of the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Secretariat of the UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, and the other members of Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), and in collaboration with Parties through their national CBD focal points, to

Option 1:

[Contribute to the discussions on and the possible development of biodiversity safeguards and mechanisms to monitor impacts on biodiversity, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, as appropriate, and support the development of guidance on how to create synergies between the implementation of national forest-related actions and programmes;]

Option 2:

[With effective consultation with Parties, and based on their views, explore opportunities to provide advice, as requested, to the discussions on this issue, in order to avoid any possible negative impacts on biodiversity by such activities, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, as appropriate;]

(b) Develop a module of the TEMATEA tool on international commitments related to forest biodiversity;

13. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to further improve coordination and collaboration, based on domestic needs, at national and regional levels between national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Forum on Forests, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and involve relevant sectors and stakeholders to implement all relevant decisions, including the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity (decisions VI/22 and IX/5);

14. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and other relevant organizations and processes to closely collaborate in implementing the targets concerning forest biodiversity agreed upon in the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

XIV/13 Further work on gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework on invasive alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food, and best practices for addressing the risks associated with their introduction

A. Invasive alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food

The Conference of the Parties,

Pursuant to paragraph 10 of its decision IX/4,

1. *Takes note* of the information compiled by the Executive Secretary for addressing invasive alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food, as summarized in the note prepared for the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/16/Rev.1);

2. *Establishes* an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) to suggest ways and means, including *inter alia*, [providing practical guidance on the development of international standards], to address and take proactive action to fill the identified gaps and to prevent the risks associated with the introduction of invasive alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food with the terms of reference annexed hereto;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To seek further submissions from Parties, other governments and relevant organizations on examples of best practices for addressing invasive alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food;

[(b) Subject to the availability of financial resources, to convene meetings, with the full participation of developing countries, of an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group with the terms of reference as annexed to this document and to submit its report for consideration at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;]

(c) To explore further ways and means to improve the capacity of Parties to address invasive alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food, including through consultation with secretariats of relevant biodiversity-related conventions.

B. Other matters related to invasive alien species

The Conference of the Parties,

1. *Recognizes* the critical importance of regional collaboration to address the threat of invasive alien species, particularly as a means to enhance ecosystem resilience in the face of climate change;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the workshop “Helping Islands Adapt: A Workshop on Regional Action to Combat Invasive Alien Species on Islands to Preserve Biodiversity and Adapt to Climate Change” held in Auckland, New Zealand, from 11 to 16 April 2010 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/29) referred to in decisions IX/4 and IX/21;

[3. *Recognizing* the need to address the risks from invasive alien species used as biofuel crops and for carbon sequestration, *urges* Parties and *encourages* other Governments to continue using the precautionary approach with regard to invasive alien species;]

4. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments and organizations to consider ways and means to increase the interoperability of existing information resources, including databases and networks, of use in conducting risk and/or impact assessments and in developing early warning systems;

5. *Recalling* decisions VI/23*, VII/13, VIII/27 and IX/4, and *recognizing* the need to further facilitate and enhance the implementation of these decisions, particularly regarding the issue of mobility of people and goods referred therein, *requests* the Executive Secretary to follow-up with the secretariats of the bodies referred to those decisions, as well as the other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements and regional organizations, as appropriate, taking into account also additional introduction pathways such as hunting and sports fishing, the management of already established invasive alien species, and threats from invasive alien genotypes;

6. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Compile existing information including any existing guidelines on invasive alien species and related management responses, reconciling the need for the gradual adaptation of biodiversity and ecosystems to climate change and other environmental pressures, with the need to mitigate the impacts of existing and potentially new invasive alien species;

(b) To incorporate progress and lessons learned on regional island collaboration to manage the threat of invasive alien species, including inter- and intra- regional exchanges and South-South cooperation, in the review of the programme of work on island biological diversity scheduled for the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON ADDRESSING THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF ALIEN SPECIES AS PETS, AQUARIUM AND TERRARIUM SPECIES, AND AS LIVE BAIT AND LIVE FOOD

1. The purpose of this Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) is to suggest ways and means, including, *inter alia*, [providing practical guidance on the development of international standards], to address and take proactive action to fill the identified gaps and to prevent the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food.

2. More specifically, the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group shall identify and consider relevant, specific, and concrete tools, codes of practice, methodologies, guidance, best-practice examples and instruments, including regulatory mechanisms, for addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, including for:

(a) Controlling, monitoring, and prohibiting, where appropriate, export, import and transit, at local, national, and regional levels, taking into account national legislations, where applicable;

* One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of this decision and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of this decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

- (b) Controlling internet trade, associated transport, and other relevant pathways;
- (c) Developing and utilizing risk assessments and risk management;
- (d) Developing and utilizing early-warning systems;
- (e) Regulating the export, import and transit of potentially invasive alien species traded as pets likely to be released;
- (f) Public awareness-raising and information dissemination;
- (g) Transboundary cooperation and regional approaches.

3. In addition, the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group shall consider ways to increase the interoperability of existing information resources including databases and networks, of use in conducting risk and/or impact assessments and in developing early warning systems.

4. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group shall make its suggestions drawing on:

- (a) Information provided by, *inter alia*, Parties, other governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, relevant national, regional, and international organizations, and secretariats of relevant international conventions;
- (b) Information gathered at the expert workshop on best practices for pre-import screening of live animals in international trade (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/32/Add.1), held in Indiana, United States of America, from 9 to 11 April 2008;
- (c) The TEMATEA issue-based module on invasive alien species;
- (d) International, national and regional databases on invasive alien species;
- (e) Sections II and III of the note by the Executive Secretary on further work on gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework on invasive alien species, particularly species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food, and best practices for addressing the risks associated with their introduction (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/16/Rev.1);
- (f) Other relevant scientifically-sound information, particularly information from scientific experts, universities, and relevant institutions.

5. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group shall be established in accordance with the procedures outlined in the consolidated *modus operandi* of SBSTTA (decision VIII/10, annex III) taking into account the need to draw upon the experience of relevant international organizations, including the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC); the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE); the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization (WTO-SPS); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES); the International Maritime Organization (IMO); the World Customs Organization; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, organizations managing databases on invasive alien species, industry organizations and Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP).

6. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group shall meet as required to complete its task, subject to the availability of financial resources, and also work through correspondence and teleconferences.

7. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group shall report to a meeting of SBSTTA prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

XIV/14. Global Taxonomy Initiative: results and lessons learned from regional taxonomic needs assessments and identification of priorities

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice *recommends* that Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Recalls* that the ongoing taxonomic impediment not only threatens the generation of new taxonomic data, but also endangers the validation of taxonomic specimens and their associated data as deposited in natural history collections and other scientific resources;

2. *Recognizing* limited progress on taxonomic needs assessments at the national level, *urges* Parties and other Governments to conduct taxonomic needs assessments, where applicable, with particular regard to the full range of end-users and their need for taxonomic support in the implementation of all relevant articles and work programmes of the Convention;

3. *Acknowledging* the progress made at the global level with determining priority taxonomic needs for invasive alien species management, *encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to determine priority taxonomic needs in the other thematic areas and cross-cutting issues of the Convention, taking into account the regionally specific needs in taxa and regionally determined capacity-building needs;

4. *Encourages* Parties and relevant organizations to make taxonomic and other necessary data and metadata from taxonomic and other relevant institutions and organizations and their collections available in response to the information needs identified as national and regional priorities such as, *inter alia*, information and expertise to manage invasive alien species and endangered species;

5. *Recognizing* the need for better and more comprehensive data of species distribution at bioregional scale, *urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and organizations to better co-ordinate their taxonomic research in biogeographic regions, and to promote making new and existing information freely available;

6. *Further urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and organizations to increase the knowledge base on ecological range and the condition of the species in order to better meet the user-needs in respect of bioindication of ecological health;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary with the assistance of the Global Taxonomy Initiative Coordination Mechanism and in collaboration with relevant international organizations, to hold capacity building training workshops in all subregions as needed;

8. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to endorse GTI-related project proposals relevant to their national biodiversity strategies and action plans prepared in collaboration with national, regional and global partner organizations and networks, to facilitate the process of project funding by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other relevant donors;

9. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to facilitate the development of the capacity, in collaboration with global, regional and subregional networks, as needed in:

(a) The use of shareable taxonomic knowledge, and associated materials, by enhancing the management and use of in-country collections of referenced specimens, subject to the provision of Article 15 of the Convention;

(b) Molecular techniques commonly used in taxonomy, such as DNA barcoding; and

(c) Training courses both for the users of taxonomic information and for young professional taxonomists;

10. [Recognizing the importance of exchange of taxonomic voucher specimens for non-commercial biodiversity research *encourages* Parties, other Governments and organizations to find ways of facilitating and benefiting from regional and subregional scientific and technical collaborations in accordance with relevant national legislation [and subject to the outcomes of the negotiations on the international regime on access and benefit-sharing under the Convention]];

11. Recognizing that the number of professional taxonomists is predicted to decrease and that the rapid accumulation of information in DNA sequences will require an expansion of taxonomic expertise to reliably identify the taxa from which the sequences derive; allowing to maximize the potential of new technologies for a wide range of biodiversity assessments, *encourages* Parties and other Governments to enhance the activities of institutions related to taxonomy to provide job opportunities for young taxonomists and to strengthen the taxonomic capacity to conduct appropriate training for parataxonomists and relevant end-users of taxonomy at national, regional and global levels;

12. [Further recognizing that taxonomic capacity is crucial for the implementation of all relevant articles and work programmes of the Convention and that the taxonomic capacity to inventory and monitor biodiversity, including the use of new technologies, such as DNA barcoding and other relevant information technology is not adequate in many parts of the world, *requests* the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and *invites* other donors to put higher priority for funding to GTI proposals];

13. Welcoming the progress on the establishment of a Special Trust Fund for the Global Taxonomy Initiative and acknowledging with gratitude the work of BioNET-INTERNATIONAL and relevant networks and organizations and Parties contributing to the development and promotion of the sponsorship strategy and global campaign, *invites* Parties and other Governments and organizations to respond urgently to make the trust fund operational;

14. Welcomes the section on taxonomy as part of the statement and recommendation from UNESCO International Year of Biodiversity Science Policy Conference, held at UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, from 25 to 29 January 2010 and *urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to support and implement, as appropriate, the following recommendations resulting from this Conference:

(a) Supporting indigenous and local communities in capturing and preserving their taxonomic knowledge;

(b) Applying cybertaxonomy, molecular and other innovative approaches to accelerate the taxonomic workflow of discovery and description;

(c) Using digital and molecular infrastructure tools to integrate taxonomic data with other types of life science information, thus also broadening the products available to support identification and other services;

(d) Prioritization of taxonomic efforts according to scientific knowledge gaps and user needs;

(e) Making communication and outreach standard practice, and using Internet media platforms to reach the public and others;

(f) Training a new generation of taxonomists, able to work flexibly and collaboratively and taking stock of new and emerging technologies and tools;

(g) Appreciating the valuable contributions of taxonomy and recognizing it as a branch of cutting-edge science;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary in consultation with GTI Coordination Mechanism, national focal points for the Initiative and relevant institutions, bodies and organizations, to develop a comprehensive capacity building strategy for the Global Taxonomy Initiative at global and regional levels taking into account:

(a) The taxonomic needs and capacities as already reported and especially considering outcome oriented deliverables;

(b) Targets developed for the individual planned activities for the GTI programme of work;

(c) The relevant stakeholders and resources required as well as possible funding mechanisms; and

(d) Taxonomic needs and priorities for the thematic areas and other cross-cutting issues for the Convention, in particular for the work on protected areas and invasive alien species;

and present the draft progress report to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting, and *requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to review the draft strategy prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to develop a standard format for taxonomic needs and capacity assessments for use by Parties.

XIV/15. Incentive measures (Article 11)**I. RECOMMENDATION TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting adopts a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Welcomes* the work of the international workshop on the removal and mitigation of perverse, and the promotion of positive incentives, held in Paris, from 6 to 8 October 2009; and *expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Spain for providing financial support in convening the workshop, to the United National Environment Programme (UNEP) for hosting the workshop, and to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and UNEP for providing support to the write-up of the good-practice cases;

2. *Takes note* of the information, including lessons learned, and the compilation of good-practice cases from different regions on the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives, and the promotion of positive incentive measures, based on the report of the international expert workshop and further complemented, as requested by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its fourteenth meeting, in the pertinent note by the Executive Secretary submitted to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to, as appropriate, disseminate the lessons learned and good-practice cases, considering current issues such as climate change and financial challenges, among others, through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and through other means;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant partners and taking into account the work of the initiative on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as well as similar work at national or regional levels, such as the regional initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems for sustained growth and equity in Latin America and the Caribbean, to convene regional workshops for the exchange among practitioners on practical experiences on the removal and mitigation of perverse incentive measures, including, but not limited to, harmful subsidies, and on the promotion of positive incentives, including, but not limited to, market-based incentives, with a view to build or enhance capacities of, and promote common understanding among, practitioners;

5. *Invites* national, regional and international funding institutions to support the building or enhancement of national capacities for assessing the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, for identifying and removing or mitigating perverse incentives, and for the design and implementation of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

6. *Emphasizing* that any collection of good-practice cases is, by necessity, not comprehensive, and that the absence of a particular case from such a collection does not imply that such a case could not also be considered good practice, *invites* Parties and other Governments, as well as relevant international organizations and initiatives, to take the lessons learned and the compilation of good-practice cases into consideration in their work on the identification and removal or mitigation of perverse incentives, and the promotion of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, bearing in mind that the possible impacts of incentive measures could vary from country to country, in accordance with national circumstances;

[7. *Recognizing* that perverse incentives harmful for biodiversity are frequently not cost-efficient and/or not effective in meeting social objectives while in some cases use scarce public funds, *urges* Parties and other Governments to prioritize and significantly increase their efforts in actively identifying and removing or mitigating existing perverse incentives (including for agriculture, fisheries, mining, energy), while acknowledging that this removal or mitigation requires to undertake careful analyses of available data and to enhance transparency, through on-going and transparent communication mechanisms on the amounts and the distribution of perverse incentives provided, as well as of the consequences of such removal or mitigation, including for the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities;]

8. *Noting* the essential role of regulation and the complementary role of market-based instruments, *encourages* Parties and other Governments to promote the design and implementation, in all key economic sectors, of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity that are effective, transparent, cost-efficient as well as consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and that do not generate perverse incentives, taking into account, as appropriate, the range of positive incentive measures identified in the report for policy-makers of the TEEB initiative, the “polluter pays principle” and the associated “full cost recovery principle”, as well as the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities;

9. *Acknowledging* the crucial role of communication between the public and private sectors in developing incentive measures that are supportive of the national implementation of the Convention, *encourages* Parties and other Governments to engage with businesses and enterprises on ways and means to contribute to the national implementation of the Convention, including through the design and implementation, with their participation, of direct and indirect positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

[10. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to foster, as appropriate, implementation of sustainable consumption and production patterns, including through the Business and Biodiversity Initiative, standardization schemes, green public procurement, [consideration of the ecological footprint] and other incentive schemes, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations;]

11. *Recognizing* the importance of assessing the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services for the enhanced calibration of positive incentive measures, *invites* Parties and other Governments, in accordance with their national legislation, to take measures and establish, or enhance, mechanisms with a view to fully account for the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services in public and private sector decision-making, including by revising and updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans to further engage different sectors of government and the private sector, building on the work of the TEEB initiative, the UNDP regional initiative on the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems for sustained growth and equity in Latin America and the Caribbean, and other relevant initiatives, and to also consider undertaking, as appropriate, similar studies at the national level;

12. *Also recognizing* the methodological limitations of existing approaches, such as of existing valuation tools, *welcomes* the work of relevant international organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and its initiative on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) – The World Conservation Union, as well as other international organizations and initiatives, to support the efforts at global, regional and national levels in identifying and removing or mitigating perverse incentives, in promoting positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and in assessing the values of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, and *invites* them to continue and intensify this work with a view to raise

awareness on, and promote common understanding of, the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives, the promotion of positive incentive measures, and the assessment of the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue and further deepen his cooperation with relevant organizations and initiatives, with a view to catalysing, supporting, and facilitating the work spelled out in paragraphs 1 to 12. above and to ensure its effective coordination with the programme of work on incentive measures as well as the other thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work under the Convention;

14. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant international organizations and initiatives to report to the Executive Secretary progress made, difficulties encountered, and lessons learned, in implementing the work spelled out in the paragraphs above;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to disseminate, through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, the information submitted pursuant to the invitation expressed in the previous paragraph, as well as to synthesize and analyse the information submitted and to prepare a progress report for consideration by a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

II. REQUEST TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, *acknowledging* that the workshop report did not reflect the full scope of perverse and positive incentives, *requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant partners and taking into account the findings of the TEEB initiative, to complement the report of the Paris expert workshop with information that was not fully taken up in the report, including case examples and lessons learned on the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives other than harmful subsidies and on the promotion of positive incentives other than the creation of markets, and make this information available for review by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.

XIV/16. New and emerging issues

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Decides* not to add any of the proposed new and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to the agenda of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

2. *Noting* decision IX/29 which sets out the criteria for new and emerging issues, and *recognizing* that the issues of ocean acidification, Arctic biodiversity, ocean noise, and ground level ozone meet the criteria set out by the Conference of the Parties for consideration as new and emerging issues and *further recognizing* that ocean acidification and ocean noise do not constitute new issues, *requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to:

(a) Consider the impacts of ocean acidification on marine biodiversity and habitats as part of the ongoing activities under the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity, in accordance with the provision in paragraph 4 of decision IX/20;

(c) Take into account, in the implementation of the programmes of work on protected areas and on marine and coastal biodiversity, the impact of ocean noise on marine protected areas and to consider the scientific information on underwater noise and its impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats that will be made available by the Executive Secretary prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

3. *Invites* the Arctic Council to provide relevant information and assessments of Arctic biodiversity, in particular information generated through the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP) of the Arctic Council's Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

4. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to submit information on synthetic biology and geo-engineering in accordance with the procedures set out in decision IX/29, for the consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, while applying the precautionary approach to the field release of synthetic life, cell or genome into the environment;]

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to consider the issues identified as possible new and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources when implementing existing programmes of work, guidelines and principles under the Convention as well as under other forums and processes;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, when inviting future submissions of proposals for new and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, to encourage Parties and other proponents to follow the terms and procedures set out in decision IX/29;

7. *[Further requests]* the Executive Secretary to invite relevant organizations to submit technical information on the impact of ground-level ozone on biodiversity and compile [and analyse] this information and report to the Subsidiary Body at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the

Conference of the Parties so as to facilitate consideration of the available scientific information concerning the impact of ground-level ozone on biodiversity.]

XIV/17. Ways and means to improve the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. *Requests* the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting, taking into account Article 25 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the consolidated *modus operandi* of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice as contained in annex III to its decision VIII/10, to provide further clarification on the mandate of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in paragraph 13 of its decision IV/16, regarding consideration of financial resources and guidance to the financial mechanism so that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice is no longer impeded in dealing with financial issues and that it may be enabled to constantly improve the quality of its scientific, technical and technological advice to the Conference of the Parties;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide an analysis of previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties, in particular decision VIII/10, to identify possible inconsistencies and duplications contained in the recommendations, to be addressed at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

3. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the consolidated *modus operandi* of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice contained in annex III to decision VIII/10 and, in particular, paragraph 4, which states that the Subsidiary Body shall endeavour to constantly improve the quality of its scientific, technical and technological advice by improving scientific, technical and technological input into, debate at, and work of, meetings of the Subsidiary Body,

Bearing in mind the future adoption of an updated and revised Strategic Plan and Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and noting other global developments in the field of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, including ecosystem services [, in particular the proposals to establish synergies among the three Rio conventions].

Focal points for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to encourage Parties to designate national focal points for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, taking into account the need to enhance the role of such national focal points in the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and for liaising with their counterparts in other biodiversity-related conventions and mechanisms to improve coherence between processes related to biodiversity and ecosystem services[, in particular the proposals to enhance synergies among the three Rio conventions];

2. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure that information on updated national SBSTTA focal points is immediately considered by the Secretariat so that communications are sent to appropriate contacts at the national level;

[3. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to elaborate a format where national focal points for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice can submit voluntary reports on the scientific and technical issues arising from the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention in a manner that is in harmony with national reports so as to avoid increasing the reporting burden and to avoid duplication in reporting so as to allow for a meaningful review of its implementation which will serve as solid bases for action to be taken at the national, regional and global levels;]

OR

[3. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to elaborate a format where Parties report on the scientific and technical issues arising from the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and to allow for a meaningful review of its implementation;]

[4. *Urges* the mobilization of human and financial resources for the submission of voluntary reports in particular in support of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition including for strengthening the clearing-house mechanism;^{18]}]

5. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant partnerships, subject to availability of funds, to organize training workshops for SBSTTA focal points based on an assessment of their training needs, so as to assist Parties in implementing the three objectives of the Convention;

Preparations for meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure that notifications and invitations for SBSTTA meetings are issued well in advance to allow sufficient time for preparation and visa processing;

7. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funds, to support regional meetings prior to meetings of the Subsidiary Body in collaboration with regional bodies and relevant processes, as soon as the documents become available, or else organize a two-day preparatory meeting may be organized at the same venue prior to the opening of the SBSTTA meeting;

8. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to encourage and support SBSTTA Bureau members and SBSTTA focal points to organize and coordinate online consultations to facilitate regional consultation on matters to be discussed at upcoming meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

9. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the members of the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, to prepare a reference manual to serve as guidance for national focal points for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, Bureau members and delegates, this reference manual should include a compilation of existing documents, *inter alia* an updated *modus operandi* (including new and emerging issues procedure), functions of SBSTTA national focal points and Bureau members, peer-review process for preparation of SBSTTA working documents, process of SBSTTA meetings and products, etc., and to

¹⁸ SBSTTA notes that this recommendation has financial implications and is therefore subject to a decision by the Conference of the Parties. SBSTTA also wishes to refer to a list of all recommendations that have financial implications prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with paragraphs 11 and 12 of decision VIII/10.

make it available through the clearing-house mechanism and through CBD focal points, to be regularly updated;

10. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to encourage and support, in a timely manner, participation in meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, of developing countries especially the least developed countries, and small island developing States as well as countries with economies in transition;

[11. *Encourages* the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, subject to the availability of funds, to convene joint meetings with the bureaus of the subsidiary bodies of the Rio conventions as well as with relevant biodiversity related conventions meetings to promote synergies and collaboration as per the relevant decisions of the Rio conventions;^{19]}]

12. *Decides* that requests addressed by the Conference of the Parties to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice will be submitted with the provision of adequate financial resources;

[13. *Decides* to allocate the amount of US\$ XXXXX²⁰ to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for the convening of two expert meetings during the biennium;]

Documentation for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

14. *Recalling* decision IX/29, paragraph 5, *requests* the Executive Secretary to streamline the texts of draft SBSTTA suggested recommendations and *encourages* Parties to make these recommendations as short as possible so that the actions required are clear;

[15. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funds, to circulate documents such as the Technical Series, newsletters and other information documents of the Convention on Biological Diversity on a periodic basis as soon as they are prepared for publishing in all United Nations languages as well as circulate information documents for meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in advance of those meetings in all United Nations languages in order to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge as well as ensure a more comprehensive scientific review of these technical documents;]

16. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to make available executive summaries for information notes introduced under items on the agenda of meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

17. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to actively participate in the peer-review process for documents of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

Mandate of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

18. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body to keep the status of biodiversity under constant review according to its mandate and to provide technical and scientific recommendations in particular regarding the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020, including the drivers of loss of biodiversity [*inter alia*, climate change and invasive alien species,] so as to provide a solid scientific and technical basis for the implementation of the updated Strategic Plan;]

¹⁹ UNFCCC decision 13/CP.8, paragraph 2; UNCCD decision 7/COP.5, paragraph 5 and decision 15/COP.6, annex 2.

²⁰ SBSTTA requests the Executive Secretary to provide an estimate of the costs of such meetings.

[19. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body, in considering the issues before it, notwithstanding the cross-cutting nature of some of the issues, to ensure that the Convention on Biological Diversity keeps within its mandate;]

20. *Further requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to take into account the need to focus, in particular its work on the scientific and technical aspects of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and the multi-year programme of work;

[21. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau to submit to the Conference of the Parties, at its eleventh meeting, the draft *modus operandi* on the relation between the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services (IPBES) when and if established to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication;]

OR

[21. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, and the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to submit to the Conference of the Parties, at its eleventh meeting, an updated *modus operandi* based on the present decision including the implications for the work of the Subsidiary Body arising from the Strategic Plan and the multi-year programme of work and the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting on the operations of the Convention as well as on the relationship between the Subsidiary Body and relevant scientific bodies and mechanisms;]

Links between the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

22. *Decides* to try to reduce the number of agenda items to be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice or, if the agenda of the Subsidiary Body is to expand, to ensure the provision of adequate resources within the budget of the Convention;²¹

23. *Encourages* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to submit, for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties, key messages on the status and trends of, and threats to biodiversity and its services, and in cases where different options are recommended for measures to be taken, provide the technical and scientific rationale behind the options, including a summary of the background and the individually assessed expected outcomes and implications of the suggested actions in the wider land and seascapes and sectors, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body, to include such information in documents prepared for meetings of the Subsidiary Body;

24. In order to ensure a timely and adequate advice from the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020, *also decides* to take the necessary provisions to organize [two] regular meetings of the Subsidiary Body between meetings of the Conference of the Parties.]

²¹ SBSTTA notes that this recommendation has financial implications and is therefore subject to a decision by the Conference of the Parties. SBSTTA also wishes to refer to a list of all recommendations that have financial implications prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with paragraphs 11 and 12 of decision VIII/10.