

**CONVENTION ON
BIOLOGICAL
DIVERSITY**Distr.
GENERALUNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/29
28 October 2003

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL
AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

Ninth meeting

Montreal, 10-14 November 2003

Item 7.1 of the provisional agenda*

**OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED
PROGRAMME OF WORK ON INLAND WATER BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY***Note by the Executive Secretary***INTRODUCTION**

1. In its recommendation VIII/2, the eighth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) recommended that the Conference of the Parties adopt the revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/7/3 – Annex VIII/2, paragraph 2a). In the same recommendation, SBSTTA requested the Executive Secretary to prepare, for consideration by the national focal points and then the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, a schedule of short, medium and long-term outcome-oriented targets and deadlines for implementation of the programme of work (paragraph 4 b).

2. In response to this request, the Executive Secretary prepared a draft document on targets based upon preliminary discussions by a liaison group on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems that met in Wageningen, The Netherlands, 13-15 June, 2002, to assist with the preparation of the proposed revised programme of work submitted to the eighth meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/8/Add.2). Subsequent to that meeting, the liaison group continued to provide inputs into the draft document on targets, working by e-mail. This process included consideration of proposed targets derived from the following sources:

- (a) The mission and relevant goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention (decisions VI/26);
- (b) Relevant provisions from the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
- (c) Relevant targets for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals;
- (d) The targets agreed as part of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9);

* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/1.

(e) The global implementation targets for the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Ramsar resolution VIII 25) as further elaborated in the work plan of the first triennium (2003-2005) and as they relate to the 2010 targets;

(f) A set of output targets and performance measures contained in a draft version of the programme of work on inland waters prepared by the liaison group on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002); and

(g) Additional elements provided by members of the liaison group.

3. Comments on the final draft output of this process were requested from all CBD National Focal Points and SBSTTA Focal Points on 29 August, 2003 (Notification Number 2003-092). The current final version incorporates, as appropriate, feedback from this process.

4. The purpose of presenting goals and targets of different nature in one table is to facilitate the synoptic overview of globally adopted targets together with practical tools and elements that may be required to achieve these and to relate these to the activities of the revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity. Parties may wish to use this table to identify specific targets, milestones or outputs relevant to their national programmes and plans on inland water biological diversity. A smaller number of outcome-oriented targets for the implementation of the revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity has also been prepared for consideration by the ninth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14/Add.1).

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 1: CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
<p>Goal 1.1. To integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into all relevant sectors of water resource and river basin management, taking into account the ecosystem approach</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>(a) Adopt integrated land and catchment/watershed/river basin management approaches that incorporate the ecosystem approach, and the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems for the protection, use, planning and management of inland water ecosystems, including transboundary catchments, watersheds and river basins;</p> <p>(b) Encourage the adoption of such integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management strategies to maintain, restore or improve the quality and supply of inland water resources and the economic, social, hydrological, biological diversity and other functions and values of inland water ecosystems.</p> <p>(c) Integrate into land and water use management approaches appropriate adaptive management and mitigation responses to combat, and prevent where possible, the negative impacts of climate change, El Niño, unsustainable land-use and desertification on the biodiversity of inland water ecosystems.</p> <p>Activities of the Parties</p>			
<p>1.1.1. Assess current management approaches and strategies with regard to their integration of the ecosystem approach and sustainable use principles and adjust them as needed.</p>	<p>Experiences and preliminary recommendations from the process of reviewing and updating current approaches – including, and where appropriate (a) Ramsar guidance on the Wise Use concept, (b) the ecosystem approach, (c) commitments in relation to the outcomes of WSSD, (d) guidelines of the World Water Development Report (UNEP, 2003), (e) guidelines of the World</p>	<p>Thirty Parties, including 15 developing countries or countries with economies in transition, have integrated the ecosystem approach into all relevant national (and sub-national where applicable) sector and cross-sector programmes, plans and policies, and catchment-based and local management actions by stakeholders by the tenth meeting of COP⁹.</p>	<p>The majority of Parties have integrated the ecosystem approach into all relevant national (and sub-national where applicable) sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes, plans and policies, and catchment-based and local management actions by stakeholders by the twelfth meeting of COP¹³.</p> <p>From 2010 all new operational management plans for integrated land and watershed management are developed based on the principles of</p>

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	<p>Commission on Dams (2000); and an analysis of other types of ecosystem approaches in use to demonstrate the options available for inland water resources management, to be provided to SBSTTA prior to the eighth meeting of COP¹.</p> <p>All Parties have considered how to adapt the appropriate Guidelines for management planning, including for Ramsar guidelines for sites and other wetlands² for inland waters of importance in the context of Annex 1 of the CBD, so that they can be extended to the sustainable use of all inland waters within national priorities³.</p> <p>Parties have developed integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans for inland waters of importance in the context of annex 1 of the CBD by the eighth meeting of COP,</p>	<p>Twenty Parties have contributed case studies and lessons learned to assist the preparation of guidance as per activity by the ninth meeting of COP¹⁰.</p> <p>Thirty Parties, including 15 developing countries or countries with economies in transition, have adopted integrated land and watershed management approaches based on watersheds, catchments and river/lake basins for the protection, use, planning and management of inland water ecosystems by the tenth meeting of COP¹¹.</p> <p>Application by majority of Parties of guidance on the sustainable use of biological diversity, including in particular of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, within the context of inland water ecosystems¹²</p>	<p>ecosystem approach and take into account any decision being taken under Article 8(j) of the Convention</p> <p>Percentage of sustainable fisheries contributing to food production significantly increased.</p> <p>Principles of sustainable development integrated into country policies and programmes and the loss of environmental resources reversed¹⁴</p> <p>All transboundary inland waters, and transboundary/shared resources, brought under full, formal and effective joint (international) management by all relevant Parties.</p> <p>All transboundary (shared) species/stocks under effective joint management by all relevant Parties</p>

¹ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 3.1.1

² Resolution VIII.14

³ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 3.1.3

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	<p>with support being provided to developing countries ⁴</p> <p>50% of Parties having established effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement, and control of fishing effort, including vessels, including by flag States, to further the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by 2006 ⁵</p> <p>50% of Parties having developed and facilitated the use of diverse approaches and</p>	<p>All Parties have identified inland waters that suffer from unsustainable use and measures to combat these are in place by 2010.</p> <p>At least 20 Parties have provided case studies on the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity applied to the use and management of inland water ecosystems.</p> <p>At least 50 countries, including 25 developing countries or countries with economies in</p>	

⁴ WSSD Plan of Implementation Article 26

⁵ cf. WSSD Plan of Implementation Article 31(d)

⁶ WSSD Plan of Implementation Article 31(c) refers to this goal for marine ecosystems and it is assumed a similar goal applies to inland waters

⁷ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 12.1.1

⁸ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 12.1.1

⁹ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Subprogramme 1.1

¹⁰ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, A 1.1.1

¹¹ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Subprogramme 1.2

¹² Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Subprogramme 7

¹³ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Subprogramme 1.1

¹⁴ MDG target 9

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	<p>tools (including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of inland protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012 and time/area closures for the protection of nursery grounds and periods, proper coastal land and water use; and watershed planning and the integration of inland, marine and coastal areas management) into key sectors ⁶</p> <p>All Parties have adapted and incorporated the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity developed by CBD into all relevant sectors of water resource and river basin management.</p> <p>All Parties to have identified their transboundary inland waters. 50% of Parties to have identified cooperative management mechanisms. ⁷</p>	<p>transition, have implement formal agreements/arrangements for the joint management of transboundary basins and resources.</p> <p>For transboundary resources (migratory species or stocks), 50% of countries with shared stocks have initiated joint management efforts, including relevant activities under the Convention on Migratory Species, for those species or stocks of social, economic, cultural or scientific importance.</p>	

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	<p>50% of Parties with shared basins and coastal systems to be part of joint management commissions or authorities. ⁸</p> <p>All Parties have identified those inland waters (on a catchment/watershed basis) that are transboundary including the relative jurisdiction of each by percentage area using national boundaries and the relative contribution of rainfall of each country to total natural basin runoff.</p> <p>All Parties have identified the major living resources which represent transboundary/shared stocks including the extent to which those stocks rely upon areas under each relevant national jurisdiction</p> <p>At least 50 countries, including 25 developing countries or countries with economies in transition, have commenced significant dialogue on improved co-operation on the management of transboundary issues</p>		

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	relating to the conservation of inland water biodiversity.		
<p>1.1.2. Apply the appropriate environmental water allocations (in terms of both quantity and quality of water) to maintain or improve the ecological functioning and productivity of priority inland water ecosystems, including those identified as most stressed (see activities 1.1.6 and 3.2.2 below). In so doing consideration should also be given to the likely impacts of climate change and desertification, and factor in suitable mitigation and adaptive management approaches (see also goal 1.5).</p>	<p>At least 50 Parties, to have undertaken water quality and quantity assessments of all inland water ecosystems of importance in line with annex 1 of the CBD by the eighth meeting of COP ¹⁵</p> <p>All Parties to have made available guidance on water allocation and management for ecosystems, including but not limited to those of the Ramsar Convention, to support decision-making on water resource management ¹⁶ to relevant partners at the national level, as a contribution to achieve the WSSD target on water resources management and water efficiency plans, and in-line with the guidelines of the World Water Development Report and the World Commission on Dams. ¹⁷</p>	<p>Appropriate water allocations and flow regimes to maintain, rehabilitate or restore the ecological functioning of inland water ecosystems have been determined for all inland waters of importance in line with annex 1 of the CBD by COP 10 and are followed in 75% of the basins in question under single national jurisdiction and 50% of transboundary basins. ²¹</p> <p>Needed capacity and costs of water recycling systems determined for all inland waters of importance in line with annex 1 of the CBD for which this is appropriate by the ninth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Parties invited to report by the ninth meeting of COP ²² on the application at the national level of the information on wetlands and mitigation and adaptive</p>	<p>Parties have significantly increased capacity of water purification and recycling systems.</p> <p>Appropriate water allocations and flow regimes to maintain or restore the ecological functioning of inland water ecosystems have been determined and are followed for all inland waters identified as important at the national and regional levels.</p> <p>Legislations to reduce pollution, based on a “who causes pays” principle, in place and enforced by the majority of Parties</p> <p>The proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water halved by 2015. ²⁵</p> <p>The proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water (as outlined in the Millennium Declaration) and the proportion of people who do not</p>

¹⁵ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 1.2.7

¹⁶ Resolution VIII.1

¹⁷ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 3.4.6

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	<p>Information on wetlands and mitigation and adaptive management for climate change prepared for the eighth meeting of COP of Ramsar made available to all Parties of the CBD.¹⁸</p> <p>Evaluate the potential impacts of climate change on different kinds of inland water ecosystems providing case-studies for each.</p> <p>All Parties that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol have assessed implications of the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol on inland waters (including application of</p>	<p>management for climate change prepared for the eighth meeting of COP of Ramsar.</p> <p>Twenty cases of newly established effective cooperation for sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through appropriate mechanisms such as bilateral and multilateral agreements established and documented by the tenth meeting of COP²³</p> <p>All Parties give priority to applying integrated catchment, watershed, and river basin management for the most</p>	<p>have access to basic sanitation halved by 2015²⁶</p> <p>The use of water for agricultural purposes maintained at year 200 levels²⁷</p>

¹⁸ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 3.4.8

¹⁹ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 3.4.9

²⁰ Ramsar Resolution VIII.17

²¹ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Sub-programme 1.2

²² Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 3.4.8

²³ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Sub-programme 1.2

²⁴ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Sub-programme 1.2

²⁵ Millenium Development Goal, target 10

²⁶ WSSD Plan of Implementation Article Articles 8 and 25

²⁷ In-line with targets for the Challenge Programme on Water and Food (www.iwmi.org)

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	<p>restoration guidelines prepared for COP8 of Ramsar) by the eighth meeting of COP.¹⁹</p> <p>National strategies for peatland management based on the Ramsar Convention guidelines for global action on peatlands developed by 50% of Parties with significant peatlands in their territory by the eighth meeting of COP²⁰.</p>	<p>stressed rivers systems identified in each Party by the tenth meeting of COP²⁴</p>	
<p>1.1.3. Identify and remove the sources, or reduce the impacts, of water pollution (chemical, thermal or physical) on the biological diversity of inland waters.</p>	<p>At least 50 Parties to have undertaken water quality and quantity assessments of all inland water ecosystems of importance in line with annex 1 of the CBD by the eighth meeting of COP²⁸ – using where beneficial and appropriate the recommendations and guidelines for sampling approaches made by Ramsar</p> <p>Water quality assessments of 50 or more Parties show reduced pollution in major inland waters.</p>	<p>At least 50 Parties have upgraded their wastewater treatment facilities to prevent chemical and biological pollution of inland water ecosystems of importance in line with annex 1 of the CBD by the tenth meeting of COP.</p> <p>At least 50 Parties have identified and removed major sources of water pollution to inland waters of importance in line with annex 1 of the CBD and no new sources emerge by COP 9.</p> <p>At least 50 Parties have upgraded land fills for solid</p>	<p>The majority of Parties have upgraded their wastewater treatment facilities to prevent chemical and biological pollution.</p>

²⁸

Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 1.2.7

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		waste to prevent seepage by COP 10.	
<p>1.1.4. Promote effective collaboration among ecologists, local stakeholders, planners, engineers, and economists (both within and among countries) in the planning and implementation of development projects to better integrate the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity with water resource developments.</p>	<p>All Parties with inland water inventories have made these available to stakeholders, and involved all stakeholders in their compilation, by the eighth meeting of COP.²⁹</p> <p>Parties agree to revisit already approved water development projects and document their consistency with conservation and sustainable use, in conjunction with all stakeholders, with recommendations having taken into consideration the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity according to a schedule to be prepared by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>All Parties to report on the number of new and planned water development projects</p>	<p>Networks for the conservation of plants, that are relevant to inland waters, established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels by the tenth meeting of COP.³²</p> <p>Networks for other water-dependent taxa, including birds, strengthened at national, regional and international levels by the tenth meeting of COP.</p> <p>All Parties have reviewed their policies and procedures to allow for the integration of sustainable development approaches and participation of stakeholders into new water development projects by the ninth meeting of COP 9.</p> <p>60% of Parties to have</p>	<p>Parties review all new water development projects and management initiatives by a consortium of stakeholders, whereby corrective action is taken where inland water ecosystems are threatened by unsustainable use.</p> <p>Effective specialist networks on plant conservation and the conservation of other water-dependant taxa in place and appropriate ways to take into account their concerns in the planning and implementation of water resources developments established</p> <p>All Parties to have implemented RBI Objective 1, i.e. developed a cross-sectoral partnership with participation at local, country and international levels to advance integrated management of biodiversity, inland waters and river</p>

²⁹ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 1.1.6

³⁰ RBI Objective 1

³¹ WSSD Plan of Implementation Article 58(g)

³² Global Strategy for Plant Conservation e.xvi

³³ RBI Objective 1

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	<p>that are undertaken in collaboration with appropriate stakeholders</p> <p>The majority of Parties to have established cross-sectoral partnership mechanism to advance integrated management river and lake basins basins to sustain biodiversity.³⁰</p> <p>New co-management, including community-based, initiatives on sustainable developed, including those relating to tourist activities, by 2004, and capacities necessary to diversify tourism products increased, while protecting culture and traditions, and effectively conserving and managing natural resources.³¹</p>	<p>implemented RBI Objective 1, i.e. developed a cross-sectoral partnership with participation at local, country and international levels to advance integrated management of biodiversity, inland waters and river/lake basins by the ninth meeting of COP.³³</p> <p>Ten Parties have developed and documented effective ways of promoting the sustainable use of inland waters within areas occupied by indigenous peoples by the ninth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>basins by the ninth meeting of COP.³⁴</p>
1.1.5. Contribute to, and participate in, as appropriate, the River Basin Initiative (RBI) by sharing case studies, experiences and lessons learned on:			
(a) Examples of watershed	River Basin Initiative fully	In their national reports to the	90% of Parties have adopted the

³⁴ RBI Objective 1

³⁵ cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 12.1.4

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management that incorporate the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity with special reference to examples that use the ecosystem approach to meet water management goals; and	operational by 2005 ³⁵ 50 % of Parties to provide examples of ecosystem based watershed management plans that incorporate inland water biological diversity by 2005. 60% of Parties actively contributing and sharing knowledge and experiences by 2004 ³⁶ .	CBD all parties indicate how they have used the examples provided to meet water management goals by the ninth meeting of COP.	ecosystem approach to inland water management and apply its principles for watershed management. 90% of Parties participate in the River Basin Initiative (RBI). All Parties have developed appropriate mechanisms for sharing information on watershed management with links to the CHM of the CBD ³⁷
(b) Examples of water resource development projects (water supply and sanitation, irrigation, hydropower, flood control, navigation, groundwater extraction) that incorporate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	Twenty Parties to provide examples of water resource development projects that clearly demonstrate consideration of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity applied to inland water ecosystems by the eighth meeting of COP. Guidance prepared on the assessment of the impact of large dams on wetlands and river systems and made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP. ³⁸	50 examples available where the consideration of conservation and sustainable use have measurably diminished threats to inland water habitats and species by the ninth meeting of COP. Based on case studies submitted by parties, guidelines on management and sustainable use of water resources, including measures for the mitigation of environmental and social problems related to the establishment and removal of dams, drafted by the ninth	Guidelines on management and sustainable use of water resources implemented by Parties. 90% of water development projects worldwide compatible with conservation and sustainable use principles.

³⁶ cf. RBI Objective 2

³⁷ cf. RBI Objective 2

³⁸ cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 3.4.4

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		meeting of COP ³⁹	
<p>1.1.6. Introduce into national, catchment, watershed and river-basin level; and local water and land-use planning and management, adaptive management and mitigation strategies to combat and prevent, where possible, the negative impacts of climate change, El Niño, unsustainable land-use practices and desertification, taking into account the conclusions of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change and the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands.</p>	<p>Indicative list of adaptive management practices available by 2004.</p> <p>Appropriate Governmental, non-governmental and international institutions to provide advice on integrated catchment, watershed, and river basin management practices that give appropriate consideration to conserving biological diversity and the sustainable use of the biodiversity associated with inland water ecosystems⁴⁰</p> <p>Five case studies per region on integrated catchment management documented by the eighth meeting of COP⁴¹</p>	<p>By the ninth meeting of COP advice available on how to modify national, catchment-based and local water and land-use management approaches to factor in appropriate adaptive management strategies to combat the impacts of climate change, El Niño and desertification⁴²</p> <p>In comparison with the 1990s, quality and status of biological diversity of 30% of inland waters improved by the tenth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>90% of Parties have identified and revised unsustainable land-use practices using adaptive management strategies.</p> <p>More than 60% of agricultural land and forest area used sustainably by Parties.</p>
<p>1.1.7 Provide to the Executive Secretary advice on national experiences and approaches to</p>	<p>All Parties that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol have assessed implications of the</p>	<p>Based on national experiences and approaches on adaptive management and mitigation</p>	<p>Relevant information flow between relevant Parties fully functioning</p>

³⁹ Activity 7 (e) draft review of the programme of work on dry and sub-humid land biodiversity UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/10

⁴⁰ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Sub-programme 1.2

⁴¹ Activity 7 (l) draft review of the programme of work on dry and sub-humid land biodiversity UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/10

⁴² Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Sub-programme 1.6.1

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<p>promoting and implementing adaptive management and mitigation strategies for combating the impacts of climate change, El Niño and desertification.</p>	<p>implementation of the Kyoto Protocol on inland waters (including application of restoration guidelines prepared for COP8 of Ramsar) by the eighth meeting of COP (see also 1.1.2).⁴³</p> <p>Each Party to identify major threats to their inland waters arising from climate change, El Niño and desertification, respectively or in combination, as appropriate by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Each Party to provide one successful example for mitigating the impacts of climate change, El Niño and desertification by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>strategies for combating the impacts of climate change, El Niño and desertification received from Parties, best-practices guidance prepared and made available to Parties through appropriate mechanisms (CHM, RBI, Technical publications, etc.)⁴⁴</p>	<p>and sustained.</p>
<p>Supporting activities</p> <p>1.1.8. SBSTTA should:</p>			
<p>(a) review existing information on</p>	<p>Existing information on the</p>	<p>Operational guidelines on the application of the principles of</p>	<p>Ecological functions of inland</p>

⁴³ cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 3.4.9

⁴⁴ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Sub-programme 1.1.7

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<p>the allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions, including the relevant Ramsar guidelines and technical papers on this topic, and prepare advice for the Conference of the Parties;</p>	<p>allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions compiled and made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP – using where appropriate and beneficial recommendations on this subject made at the eighth meeting of COP of Ramsar.</p>	<p>the ecosystem approach and the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, as applied to the management of inland water ecosystems, prepared and made available to Parties by the ninth meeting of COP ⁴⁵.</p> <p>Based on the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Climate Change, and guidance from UNFCCC, Ramsar, IUCN and other relevant bodies, expert guidance that would apply to the impacts of climate change and the El Nino phenomenon on inland water biodiversity, appropriate adaptive management responses developed and made available to Parties by the ninth meeting of COP ⁴⁶</p> <p>Access to guidance on integrating biodiversity</p>	<p>waters considered in all new water allocation and development projects.</p>

⁴⁵ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Sub-programme 1.1

⁴⁶ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Sub-programme 1.6.2

⁴⁷ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Sub-programme 1.2

⁴⁸ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Sub-programme 1.2

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		<p>conservation and sustainable use into water resource management, including advice regarding allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions and conserving the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems facilitated through the CHM ⁴⁷</p> <p>Develop guidance for Parties on the latest low-cost and other technologies and management approaches for addressing water pollution and make this available by the ninth meeting of COP. ⁴⁸</p>	
<p>(b) Develop specific expert guidance on the management of the negative impacts of climate change, El Niño, unsustainable land-use practices and desertification on inland water biodiversity and appropriate adaptive management and mitigation responses, in collaboration with relevant partners;</p>	<p>Case studies on the management of impacts of climate change, El Niño, unsustainable land-use practices and desertification on inland water biodiversity compiled by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>Based on the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Climate Change, and guidance from UNFCCC, Ramsar, IUCN and other relevant bodies, expert guidance that would apply to the impacts of climate change and the El Niño phenomenon on inland water biodiversity, appropriate adaptive management responses developed and made available</p>	<p>Impacts of climate change on inland waters factored into all relevant activities</p>

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 1: CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
		to Parties by the ninth meeting of COP ⁴⁹	
1.1.9. The Convention Secretariat and the Ramsar Bureau should finalize the development and move into full implementation of the RBI, with input from collaborating partner organizations, as appropriate.	River Basin Initiative fully operational with information mechanism and establishment of awareness and capacity-building activities by the eighth meeting of COP. ⁵⁰ More than 50% of Parties contributing information to the River Basin Initiative.	By the tenth meeting of COP, 90% of Parties have adopted integrated land and watershed management approaches based on watersheds, catchments and river/lake basins for the protection, use, planning and management of inland water ecosystems. ⁵¹	Information exchange and partnership aspects of the River Basin Initiative fully self-sustaining.
1.1.10. The Ramsar Bureau should be invited to bring to the attention of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity relevant guidance or approaches by the Ramsar Convention for the wise use of wetlands, such as:			
(a) The Ramsar Convention guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river	Ramsar Convention guidelines presented to Parties for consideration as a basis of	All Parties have incorporated guidelines, compatible with and complimentary to those of the	All Parties incorporate wetland and biodiversity conservation into river basin planning and management.

⁴⁹ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Sub-programme 1.6.2

⁵⁰ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 12.1.4

⁵¹ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Sub-programme 1.2

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basin management; and	<p>CBD guidelines by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>By 2005 have, through the RBI, identified demonstration sites/catchments for application of the ecosystem approach.⁵²</p>	<p>Ramsar Convention and other initiatives, into their national programmes and policies.</p> <p>80% of Parties incorporate wetland and biodiversity conservation into river basin planning and management.</p>	
(b) Model approaches to transboundary watershed or river basin management that can demonstrate effective mechanisms for cooperative management.	<p>Propose by 2005 a list of demonstration sites across a range of different types of inland water ecosystems to showcase application of the ecosystem approach for inland water systems.⁵³</p> <p>All Parties to have identified their transboundary inland waters. 50% of Parties to have identified cooperative management mechanisms.⁵⁴</p> <p>50% of Parties with shared basins and coastal systems to be part of joint management commissions or authorities.⁵⁵</p>	<p>First demonstration sites in place by the ninth meeting of COP.⁵⁶</p> <p>75% of Parties with shared basins and coastal systems to be part of joint management commissions or authorities.⁵⁷</p> <p>Draft guidelines developed by the ninth meeting of COP on transboundary collaboration to be implemented through NBSAPs and NAPs⁵⁸</p> <p>Species decline in transboundary inland waters and associated ecosystems</p>	<p>Comprehensive international network of demonstration sites established by the tenth meeting of COP.</p> <p>All Parties with shared basins and coastal systems to be part of joint management commissions or authorities.⁶⁰</p> <p>All significant transboundary inland waters effectively conserved.</p> <p>(see also target under 1.2.5)</p>

⁵² Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Sub-programme 1.1.8

⁵³ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Sub-programme 1.1.5

⁵⁴ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 12.1.1

⁵⁵ cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 12.1.1

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		significantly reduced by 2010 ⁵⁹ . (see also target under 1.2.5)	
1.1.11. The Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant partners as appropriate, should compile and disseminate, including through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity:			
(a) Case studies, lessons learned and best-practice guidance on ways and means to address all forms of water pollution at both the local and catchment scales;	Case studies from 60 countries collated and disseminated through the CHM and the River Basin Initiative by the eighth meeting of COP.	Best practice guidance on ways and means to address all forms of water pollution at both the local and catchment scales developed and disseminated through the CHM and the River Basin Initiative by the ninth meeting of COP.	Water pollution significantly reduced and water quality improving in 60% of river basins worldwide
(b) Examples of water resource development projects (water supply and sanitation, irrigation, hydropower, flood control, navigation, groundwater extraction) that incorporate biological diversity considerations; and	Examples from 60 countries on water resource development projects that incorporate biological diversity considerations compiled and disseminated	Best practice guidance on water resource development projects that incorporate biological diversity considerations compiled and disseminated through the CHM and the River	Appropriate information flow is sustained.

⁵⁶ Draft 8 of Liaison Group (Wageningen, 13-15 June 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, Sub-programme 1.1

⁵⁷ cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 12.1.1

⁵⁸ Activity 8 (d) draft review of the programme of work on dry and sub-humid land biodiversity UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/10

⁵⁹ cf. Strategic Plan of the CBD; WSSD

⁶⁰ cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 12.1.1

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	through the CHM and the River Basin Initiative by the eighth meeting of COP.	Basin Initiative by the eighth meeting of COP.	
(c) The information provided by Parties in response to activity 1.1.7 above.	See 1.1.7	See 1.1.7	
1.1.12. Also in collaboration with appropriate partners, the Executive Secretary should develop practical management guidance and associated instruments on sustainable use of inland water biodiversity, with special attention for sustainable tourism developments, sustainable use of freshwater fish stocks, and sustainable agricultural practices in association with inland water ecosystems, taking into account the ongoing work in response to the implementation of decisions V/24 and VI/13 on sustainable use.	<p>Guidance prepared and made available by the eighth meeting of COP on the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity applied to sustainable tourism developments, sustainable use of freshwater fish stocks, and sustainable agricultural practices in association with inland water ecosystems.</p> <p>Where relevant and appropriate use further guidance on sustainable tourism and wetlands provided by Ramsar including initiatives in progress and under its work plan for the</p>	Guidance update as necessary.	Updating of guidance sustained as necessary.

⁶¹ <http://www.fao.org/fi/ipa/capace.asp>

⁶² <http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/003/y1224e/y1224e00.HTM>

⁶³ <http://www.fao.org/fi/ipa/manage1.asp>

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	<p>next triennium.</p> <p>Invite Parties to define, if applicable, their contribution to the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity elaborated within the framework of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries ⁶¹, the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing ⁶², and the FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks ⁶³, as applied to inland water ecosystems, by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>		
<p>1.1.13. The Ramsar Bureau should be invited to make available to Parties the Ramsar Convention guidelines for global action on peatlands, adopted at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.</p>	<p>Ramsar Convention guidelines on peatlands presented to Parties for consideration by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>National strategies for peatland management which are fully compatible and complimentary with the Ramsar Convention guidelines for global action on peatlands, developed by 50% of Parties with significant peatlands in their territory.</p>	<p>All Parties have incorporated guidelines into their national programmes and policies by 2010.</p>

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<p><i>Main partners</i>⁶⁴</p> <p>Ramsar Bureau and STRP, RBI, UNESCO, International Water Management Institute (IWMI), subsidiary scientific bodies of UNFCCC, CCD and Ramsar, IPCC, WMO</p> <p><i>Other collaborators</i></p> <p><i>Relevant international, regional and national organizations such as UNEP, International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), DIVERSITAS, IUCN, FAO.</i></p>			
<p>Goal 1.2: <i>To establish and maintain comprehensive, adequate and representative systems of protected inland water ecosystems within the framework of integrated catchment/watershed/river basin management</i></p> <p>Objective</p> <p>(a) Comprehensive, adequate and representative systems of protected inland water ecosystems (including all IUCN protected area categories, as appropriate) are developed and maintained within the framework of integrated catchment/watershed/river basin management.</p> <p>(b) Where appropriate, transboundary, collaborative approaches to identifying, recognizing and managing protected inland water ecosystems are undertaken between neighboring Parties.</p> <p>Activities of the Parties</p>			
<p>1.2.1 Provide, as appropriate, to the Executive Secretary, examples of protected area establishment and management strategies that are supporting the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems.</p>	<p>50% of Parties to have prepared national strategies for the establishment and management of inland water protected areas by the eighth meeting of COP. This should include, where appropriate,</p>	<p>50% of Parties have designated at least one new inland water for the establishment of protected areas under each IUCN categories by the ninth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>National strategies for the establishment and management of inland water protected areas fully implemented.</p>

⁶⁴ The main partners and other collaborators listed throughout are as stated under recommendations made at the eight meeting of SBSTTA (see UNEP/CBD/COP/7/3 – Annex VIII/2). It is assumed that an inclusive approach will be taken to implementation. Other partners and collaborators should be sought and welcome if appropriate. For example, the Global Biodiversity Information Forum shall be included wherever appropriate.

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	the elaboration and exchange of management experiences for wetlands in specific bio-geographical regions and ecotypes.	Parties to have prepared national strategies for the establishment and management of inland water protected areas by the tenth meeting of COP.	
1.2.2. Undertake the necessary assessments to identify priority sites for inclusion into a system of protected inland water ecosystems, applying in particular the guidance on operationalizing Annex I of the Convention and its harmonized application with the criteria for identifying Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention (see activity 3.2.3).	All Parties have undertaken inland water biodiversity assessments and used them to identify priority sites for the establishment of protected inland water areas by the eighth meeting of COP. This activity should, where necessary and appropriate, be co-ordinated with the further development of the Ramsar list.	At least 10 per cent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved. ⁶⁵ Protection of 50 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured. ⁶⁶ At least 30 per cent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity. ⁶⁷ 60 per cent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>in situ</i> . ⁶⁸	85% of inland waters in each Party effectively protected.
1.2.3. As part of activity 1.2.2 above, identify sites important for migratory species dependent on inland water ecosystems.	Parties to have identified all sites important for inland water dependant migratory species by the eighth meeting	Develop, by the tenth meeting of COP, an effective management and monitoring system for the conservation for inland water dependant	All sites important for inland water dependant migratory species effectively protected.

⁶⁵ cf. Global Strategy For Plant Conservation target 4

⁶⁶ cf. Global Strategy For Plant Conservation target 5

⁶⁷ cf. Global Strategy For Plant conservation target 6

⁶⁸ cf. Global strategy for plant conservation target 7

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	<p>of COP.</p> <p>Parties to have identified significant threats to sites important to inland water dependant migratory species and to have developed strategies to mitigate those by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>migratory species and their main habitats including effective international co-operation for the management of internationally migrating species.</p>	
<p>1.2.4. Develop incrementally, as the availability of resources and national priorities determine, and as part of an integrated catchment/watershed/river basin management approach, protected area systems (aquatic reserves, Ramsar sites, heritage rivers, etc.), which can contribute in a systematic way to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and to maintaining overall ecosystem function, productivity and “health” within each drainage basin.</p>	<p>More than 50% of Parties to have developed a coherent and comprehensive framework for the incremental development of a protected area system integrating catchment/watershed/river basin sites by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>All Parties to have developed a coherent and comprehensive framework for the incremental development of a protected area system integrating catchment/watershed/river basin sites by the tenth meeting of COP.</p> <p>The achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity.⁶⁹</p>	<p>All Parties to have significantly extended their protected area systems integrating catchment/watershed/river basin sites in accordance with national frameworks.</p> <p>Each Party to have encouraged priority for funding for wetland conservation and sustainable use projects in relation to poverty alleviation and other WSSD targets and priorities and where appropriate to have obtained appropriate funding through development partners such as bilateral donors.⁷⁰</p>
<p>1.2.5. As appropriate, work collaboratively with neighbouring</p>	<p>All Parties to have identified their transboundary inland</p>	<p>Effective cooperative management mechanisms</p>	<p>All transboundary protected area inland waters of international</p>

⁶⁹ WSSD plan of implementation article 44

⁷⁰ cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 15.1.1

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<p>Parties to identify, have formally recognized and managed, transboundary protected inland water ecosystems.</p>	<p>waters (see also 1.1.1) and identified existing or potential transboundary protected areas within these. 50% of Parties to have identified cooperative management mechanisms for transboundary protected areas.⁷¹</p> <p>50% of Parties with shared basins and coastal protected area systems to be part of joint management commissions or authorities.⁷²</p>	<p>(operational management plans and resources to implement them) in place for 25 transboundary protected area inland waters of international significance.</p>	<p>significance effectively managed through cooperative bi- or multilateral management agreements (operational management plans based on the ecosystem approach and resources to implement them).</p>
<p>1.2.6. In undertaking activity 1.2.4 above, those Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that are also Parties to the Ramsar Convention ⁷³ should harmonize this work with the development of national networks of Wetlands of International Importance, which are ‘comprehensive and coherent’ in line with the Ramsar strategic framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance.</p>	<p>Each Party, which is also Contracting Party to the Ramsar Convention and which has not designated a Ramsar site since accession to the Convention on Biological Diversity to have designated at least one new site in addition to any designation pledges already made at Ramsar COPs.</p>	<p>Parties to the Ramsar Convention have compiled lists of wetlands of international significance and forwarded to the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention for on-forwarding to the SCBD by the ninth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Designation of a further 55 million ha and 250 Ramsar sites, as progress towards global</p>	<p>All Parties to have designated a coherent and comprehensive network of inland water protected areas, including representatives of each wetland type within their territory.</p>

⁷¹ cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 12.1.1

⁷² cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 12.1.2

⁷³ 133 as at 20 november 2002. 134 as at 1 July 2003

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		<p>targets of 2500 sites and 250 million ha by 2010.⁷⁴</p> <p>NBSAPs of all Parties to indicate how management strategies are in harmony with and complimentary to other relevant initiatives, including , where appropriate, the Ramsar guidelines, the World Heritage guidelines and the ecosystem approach, to enhance conservation and sustainable management of inland waters of international significance by the ninth meeting of COP.</p>	
<i>Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary</i>			
<p>1.2.7. Review and disseminate relevant information and guidance, including through the clearing-house mechanism, on national and transboundary experiences and case-studies to assist efforts in establishing and maintaining protected inland water ecosystems considering <i>inter alia</i>:</p>	<p>IUCN resource materials and guidance on protected areas; Ramsar Convention strategic framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance, and its specific guidance in relation to the identification and designation of certain inland water ecosystem types; Ramsar guidelines on management planning for Ramsar sites and</p>	<p>Information accessible through the CBD CHM and/or water portal continuously updated.</p>	<p>Information accessible through the CBD CHM and/or water portal continuously updated and self-sustaining.</p>

⁷⁴

cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 10.1.1

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	other wetlands; advice and guidance available from the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme, International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and World Heritage Centre available through appropriate weblinks and creation of or link to water portal and other sources as appropriate by the eighth meeting of COP.		
(a) The range of resource materials and guidance available through the IUCN Commission on Protected Areas;	Source material identified and disseminated by COP.	Availability of source materials updated.	Information availability sustained.
(b) The Ramsar Convention strategic framework for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance, and its specific guidance in relation to the identification and designation of certain inland water ecosystem types such as karsts and subterranean hydrological systems, peatland, wet grasslands etc;	Source material identified and disseminated by the eighth meeting of COP	Availability of source materials updated.	Information availability sustained.
(c) The new Ramsar guidelines on management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at	Guidelines adopted by the eighth meeting of COP	Availability of source materials updated.	Information availability sustained.

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its eighth meeting; and			
(d) Advice and guidance available from the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere programme, International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and World Heritage Centre.	Guidelines available by the eighth meeting of COP	Availability of source materials updated.	Information availability sustained.
1.2.8. In collaboration with the secretariats of the Convention on Migratory Species and the Ramsar Convention identify opportunities for collaborative work on protected area networks for migratory species dependent on inland water ecosystems, through the respective bilateral joint work plans.	<p>CMS/AEWA Joint Work Plan in place and being implemented. Joint activities developed with UNCCD and UNFCCC, including through participation in the Joint Liaison Group with UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD.⁷⁵</p> <p>3rd CBD-Ramsar Joint Work Plan fully implemented by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>4th CBD-Ramsar Joint Work Plan prepared and adopted by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	4 th CBD-Ramsar Joint Work Plan fully implemented by the tenth meeting of COP.	Continued and satisfactory implementation of joint work plans with other relevant conventions.

⁷⁵

cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 13.1.1

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<p><i>Main partners</i></p> <p>Ramsar Bureau and STRP, CMS secretariat and Scientific Council, UNESCO-MAB, World Heritage Centre, IUCN</p> <p><i>Other collaborators</i></p> <p><i>Relevant international, regional and national organizations and interested Parties.</i></p>			
<p>Goal 1.3: <i>To enhance the conservation status of inland water biological diversity through rehabilitation and restoration of degraded ecosystems and the recovery of threatened species</i></p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>(a) Degraded inland water ecosystems are rehabilitated or restored, where appropriate and possible.</p> <p>(b) The conservation status of threatened species reliant on inland water ecosystems is improved.</p> <p>Activities of the Parties</p>			
<p>1.3.1. Provide, as appropriate, to the Executive Secretary case-studies, national experiences and any relevant local, national or regional guidance relating to the successful rehabilitation or restoration of degraded inland water ecosystems, and the recovery of threatened species.</p>	<p>Continue to add new case studies, national experiences and any relevant local, national or regional guidance relating to the successful rehabilitation or restoration of degraded inland water ecosystems, and the recovery of threatened species through the CHM and other appropriate mechanisms and</p>	<p>Detailed plans for the rehabilitation and restoration of 50 major inland waters available and documented and implementation underway for 30 of these by the ninth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Detailed plans for the rehabilitation and restoration of 80 additional major inland</p>	<p>Effective tools and guidance on approaches available for the rehabilitation or restoration of degraded inland water ecosystems, and the recovery of threatened species.</p>

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	create links to other relevant sources of information such as <i>inter alia</i> Ramsar, the UNESCO Water Portal, the River Basin Initiative, the Intergovernmental Hydrological programme (IHP) and relevant national institutions. ⁷⁶	waters available and documented and implementation underway for 50 of these by the tenth meeting of COP. Notwithstanding this, efforts should also include the restoration of a significant number of smaller water bodies and wetlands, in particular those that are important refuges in arid and semi-arid regions.	
1.3.2. Identify priority candidate inland water ecosystems and/or sites for rehabilitation or restoration and proceed to undertake such works, as resources allow. In identifying potential candidate sites, consider the relative conservation status of the threatened species involved, and the potential gains for the overall ecosystem functioning, productivity and 'health' within each drainage basin (see activity 1.2.4).	All Parties to have identified priority sites for rehabilitation and restoration within their territory by the eighth meeting of COP.	See 1.3.1	Restoration projects underway or completed by at least 100 Parties. ⁷⁷
1.3.3. Identify and then act, as appropriate, to improve the conservation status of threatened species, including migratory species,	Parties to have identified key species dependant on or associated with inland waters that may require conservation	30 Parties to have documented cases of improved threat status, as a consequence of conservation, restoration and	Detailed plans for the restoration of a further 50 degraded inland water ecosystems available and work in

⁷⁶ cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 4.1.3

⁷⁷ cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 4.1.2

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<p>reliant on inland water ecosystems, (see activities 1.2.3 and 1.2.4), taking into account the programme of work on restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems being developed by the Conference of the Parties as part of its multi-year programme of work up to 2010.</p>	<p>efforts by the eighth meeting of COP and resources for the establishment and maintenance of conservation initiatives are made available.</p> <p>Parties to have identified key species dependant on or associated with inland waters that may require <i>ex situ</i> conservation by the eighth meeting of COP and resources for the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> collections are made available.</p>	<p>recovery efforts, of endangered species dependant on or associated with inland waters by the ninth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Sixty per cent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>ex situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 per cent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes by the tenth meeting of COP. ⁷⁸</p> <p>Thirty per cent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed by the tenth meeting of COP. ⁷⁹</p> <p>Significant numbers of threatened species dependant on or associated with inland water ecosystems are recovered and reintroduced into their natural habitats by the tenth meeting of COP. ⁸⁰</p>	<p>progress.</p> <p>Threat status of endangered species not further declining, and improved for a significant number of species.</p>

⁷⁸ cf. Global strategy for plant conservation target 8

⁷⁹ cf. Global strategy for plant conservation target 12

⁸⁰ draft 8 of liaison group (wageningen, 13-15 june 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, sub-programme 1.4

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<i>Supporting activities</i>			
1.3.4. SBSTTA to prepare guidelines on promoting rehabilitation and restoration of inland water ecosystems, taking into account the Ramsar principles and guidelines on wetlands restoration, the findings of the IUCN Species Survival Commission regarding the conservation status of threatened species reliant on inland water ecosystems, and other information provided by Parties (see activity 1.3.1).	Common set of the guidelines and principles on the rehabilitation and restoration of inland water ecosystems prepared for joint use by Ramsar and CBD by the eighth meeting of COP.	Case-studies from 30 Parties on the application of the guidelines and principles on the rehabilitation and restoration of inland water ecosystems documented by the tenth meeting of COP.	Case-studies from the majority of Parties made available to all others.

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<p><i>Main partners</i></p> <p>Ramsar Bureau and STRP, Wetlands International, CMS secretariat and Scientific Council, CMS-related agreements, IUCN, DIVERSITAS</p> <p><i>Other collaborators</i></p> <p>MAB and other relevant international, regional and national organizations.</p>			
<p>Goal 1.4: <i>To prevent the introduction of invasive alien species which potentially threaten the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, and to control, and where possible, eradicate established invasive species in these ecosystems.</i></p> <p>Objective</p> <p>Through national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other relevant national and regional policies, programmes and plans undertake appropriate actions to prevent invasive alien species, which threaten the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, from spreading and either control or eradicate them where invasion has already taken place.</p> <p>Activities of the Parties</p>			
<p>1.4.1. Promote and implement the guiding principles in relation to invasive alien species as adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting, through decision VI/23, making use of the expert guidance available such as through the “toolkit” of the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) and other sources</p>	<p>Parties to identify and quantify the scope of the problem of invasive alien species.</p> <p>Parties to address the problems posed by invasive species in inland water ecosystems in a decisive and holistic manner, making use,</p>	<p>Each Party to have identified invasive alien species in inland water ecosystems of their territory (including transboundary inland waters), which have significant ecological, economic and social impacts, and, where appropriate, to have management</p>	<p>Invasive alien species in inland water ecosystems effectively managed.</p>

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referred to under the heading “Supporting activities” below.	as appropriate, of the tools and guidance developed by various institutions and processes. ⁸¹ In collaboration with Ramsar and GISP prepare generic guidance (‘toolkit’) for the management of invasive alien species and make this available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP. ⁸²	programmes for their control or eradication, in line with the guidance developed by various institutions and processes, in place by COP 9. Management plans in place for at least 20 major alien species that threaten inland water biodiversity and communities and associated inland water habitats and ecosystems prepared by the tenth meeting of COP. ⁸³	
1.4.2. Provide the Executive Secretary, as appropriate, with examples of the impacts of invasive alien species and of programmes used to control their introduction and mitigate negative consequences on inland water ecosystems, especially at the catchment, watershed and river basin levels.	All Parties to make available case studies on the impacts of invasive alien species and of programmes used to control their introduction and mitigate negative consequences on inland water ecosystems by the eighth meeting of COP.	Best practice guidance available and continuously updated on the internet on how to control and manage unwanted invasive alien species.	Information regularly updated on a sustainable basis.
1.4.3. Raise awareness, as part of communication, education and public awareness raising activities (see goal 2.4) of the possible problems and costs associated with the deliberate or accidental introduction of alien	Parties have developed, as appropriate, strategies for raising awareness among the relevant groups (general public, private and government sectors) about the	By reports from the ninth meeting of COP by Parties on the material published to the effect of informing of the possible problems and costs associated with the deliberate or	Awareness about the consequences of the deliberate or accidental introduction of alien species, genotypes and genetically modified organisms that adversely affect aquatic biological diversity has been

⁸² cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 5.1.2

⁸³ cf. Global strategy for plant conservation target 10

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species, genotypes and genetically modified organisms that adversely affect aquatic biological diversity, taking into consideration the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity.	consequences of the deliberate or accidental introduction of alien species, genotypes and genetically modified organisms that adversely affect aquatic biological diversity by the eighth meeting of COP.	accidental introduction of alien species, genotypes and genetically modified organisms.	significantly increased and has resulted in a significant improvement in management approaches
1.4.4. Within the context of transboundary catchments, watershed and river basin management, and especially in relation to inter-basin water transfers, provide appropriate mechanisms to prevent the spread of invasive alien species.	All Parties with transboundary catchments, or involved with inter-basin water transfers whether transboundary or not, to have agreed on institutional responsibilities, and prepared plans to enable those institutions, to address existing or potential threats from the advent and spread of invasive alien species by the eighth meeting of COP.	All Parties with transboundary catchments to have provided examples of effective collaboration on the transboundary management of invasive alien species by the ninth meeting of COP.	Effective measures in place to prevent or control the advent and spread of invasive alien species in transboundary catchment areas.
1.4.5. Restore, where appropriate, indigenous wild capture fisheries stocks in preference to other aquaculture developments.	Five pilot projects on the restoration of indigenous wild capture fisheries stocks conducted and analysed from both an ecological and economic viewpoint by the eighth meeting of COP.	By the ninth meeting of COP, all Parties have prepared a strategy for the maintenance, rehabilitation or restoration of wild capture fisheries in inland waters within their territories and adhere to the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible	Maintain or restore indigenous wild capture fisheries stocks to levels that can produce the optimum benefits for people with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015. ⁸⁵

⁸⁴ cbd strategic plan, wssd plan of implementation article 44

⁸⁵ wssd plan of implementation article 31(a)

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	<p>Guidance on sustainable inland fisheries made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Guidance on sustainable aquaculture made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>fisheries on relevant matters..</p> <p>Decline in populations of wild fish stocks slowed down significantly by 2010.⁸⁴</p>	<p>All aquaculture and capture fisheries activities certified for their environmental sustainability.</p>
Supporting activities:			
<p>1.4.6. In collaboration with GISP, the Executive Secretary should implement the project on assessment of impacts of invasive alien species in inland waters^{86/} and make proposals on future assessments for consideration by SBSTTA.</p>	<p>Project on assessment of impacts of invasive alien species in inland waters implemented by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Future assessment needs impacts of invasive alien species in inland waters identified and proposals for their implementation prepared by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>Additional assessments implemented.</p>	<p>Assessments continue where appropriate but the need is replaced with better management of the underlying problems.</p>
<p>1.4.7. The Ramsar Bureau should be requested to make available to Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity the results of the consideration of issue of the invasive</p>	<p>Consideration of issue of the invasive alien species in wetlands at the eighth meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention⁸⁷ as</p>		

⁸⁶ the project brief was distributed at the seventh meeting of sbstta (unep/cbd/sbstta/7/3).

⁸⁷ resolution viii.18

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alien species in wetlands at the eighth meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.	well as other relevant guiding material, including the <i>Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept</i> ⁸⁸ and the <i>New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands</i> ⁸⁹ made available to Parties by the seventh meeting of COP.		
1.4.8. The Executive Secretary should compile information provided by Parties pursuant to activity 1.4.2 above and other suitable information products including the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible fisheries and that prepared by the Ramsar Bureau, Commonwealth Secretariat, and IUCN for the communications and awareness-raising project on African wetland invasive alien species.	Information relevant for the communications and awareness-raising project on African wetland invasive alien species provided to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.		
1.4.9 CITES, the Ramsar STRP, TRAFFIC and other appropriate collaborators should be invited to advise Parties on the impact of the aquarium trade and the use of exotic pasture grasses on the conservation of biodiversity in inland water	Drafts on the impact of the aquarium trade and the use of exotic pasture grasses on the conservation of biodiversity in inland water ecosystems available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.	Studies on the impact of the aquarium trade and the use of exotic pasture grasses on the conservation of biodiversity in inland water ecosystems available to Parties by the ninth meeting of COP.	No threatened species used in aquarium trade are re collected from the wild. No release of aquarium species into alien environments.

⁸⁸ resolution 5.6

⁸⁹ resolution viii.14

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 1: CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
ecosystems and make the results of this study available to Parties.			Impacts of the use of exotic pasture grasses on inland water ecosystems fully understood and regulated to ensure environmental sustainability.
<p><i>Partner</i></p> <p>GISP.</p> <p><i>Other collaborators</i></p> <p>Secretariat and STRP of the Ramsar Convention and its STRP, CITES, TRAFFIC, Commonwealth Secretariat, FAO, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, IWMI, ICLARM.</p>			

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
<p>PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT</p> <p><i>Goal 2.1. To promote the integration of conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes, policies and legislation.</i></p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>(a) Relevant sectoral plans, programmes, policies and legislation are compatible with, and where appropriate supportive of, plans, policies, programmes and laws for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters.</p> <p>(b) Strategic environmental assessments are operating to ensure national institutional arrangements (plans, programmes, policies and legislations) are supporting the implementation of this programme of work.</p> <p>(c) The national implementation of relevant multilateral environment agreements, which relate to inland water biodiversity and ecosystems, is taking place in an integrated, efficient and effective way.</p> <p>Activities of the Parties</p>			
<p>2.1.1. Undertake reviews and introduce reforms to policies, legal and administrative frameworks as necessary, in order to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of inland water</p>	<p>Clear signals in the national reporting to the Convention that the conservation of biodiversity in inland water ecosystems is being integrated into all other</p>	<p>By the ninth meeting of COP, 75% of Parties demonstrate increased enforcement or effectiveness of appropriate legal, administrative and</p>	<p>All Parties have integrated the ecosystem approach, as elaborated by the seventh meeting of COP, into all relevant national (and sub-</p>

⁹⁰

cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 2.1.1

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
biodiversity into the mainstream of government, business, and societal decision-making.	<p>relevant sectors, giving examples of relevant legislation, customary law, business, economic and other developments by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>National Wetland Policy or equivalent instrument initiated by all Parties, incorporating WSSD targets and actions, as appropriate.⁹⁰</p> <p>In collaboration with Ramsar, identify at least 100 Parties to initiate, and if possible complete, comprehensive reviews of their laws and institutions by the eighth meeting of COP.⁹¹</p> <p>All Parties ensure that bilateral and multilateral donor agencies</p>	<p>incentive measures to conserve and sustainably use inland water biodiversity since the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>National Wetland Policy or equivalent instrument fully integrated into other strategic and planning processes by all Parties, including poverty eradication strategies and water resources management and water efficiency plans and national strategies for sustainable development in line with WSSD targets.⁹³</p> <p>By the ninth meeting of COP support to the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity given</p>	<p>national where applicable) sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes, legislations, plans and policies, and support catchment-based and local management actions by stakeholders.⁹⁶</p> <p>Confidence expressed by representative bodies of stakeholders (in peer-review or equivalent audit processes) in the effectiveness of statutory policymaking and decision-making at upholding inland water biodiversity conservation goals.</p>

⁹¹ cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 2.2.1

⁹² cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 15.1.5

⁹³ cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 2.1.2

⁹⁴ draft 8 of liaison group (wageningen, 13-15 june 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, sub-programme 1.7

⁹⁵ cf. Global strategy for plant conservation target 11

⁹⁶ draft 8 of liaison group (wageningen, 13-15 june 2002) document on revised programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, sub-programme 1.1

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
	afford priority to inland waters within poverty alleviation schemes. ⁹²	through the establishment and implementation of appropriate legal, administrative and incentive measures by 75% of Parties. ⁹⁴ No species of wild flora or fauna dependant on or associated with inland waters endangered by international trade. ⁹⁵	
2.1.2. Apply, as urged by decision VI/7, the draft guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes (see goal 3.3) and in strategic environmental assessment.	All Parties to have mandatory environmental impact assessments, as appropriate, for proposed projects, developments or changes, which may impact on inland water ecosystems by the eighth meeting of COP. ⁹⁷ At least 50 Parties to have in place Strategic Environmental Assessment for policies, programmes and plans impacting on inland water ecosystems by the eighth meeting of COP. ⁹⁸ At least 30 Parties to have in	60% of Parties to have specific provisions and procedures for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessments by the ninth meeting of COP . At least 80 Parties to have in place Strategic Environmental Assessment for policies, programmes and plans impacting on inland water ecosystems. by the tenth meeting of COP. All Parties to which this is applicable have in place by the	All Parties, as appropriate, implement guidelines for incorporation of biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment and regulations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessment regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to culturally impact significant, including sacred, sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used, currently or traditionally, by

⁹⁷ cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 2.2.3

⁹⁸ cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 2.2.2

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
	place by the eighth meeting of COP regulations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessment regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact culturally significant, including sacred, sites and on lands and waters occupied or used, currently or traditionally, by indigenous and local communities.	tenth meeting of COP regulations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact, culturally significant, including sacred, sites and on lands and waters occupied or used, currently or traditionally, by indigenous and local communities.	indigenous and local communities.
2.1.3. Review institutional arrangements (policies, strategies, focal points and national reporting approaches) for national implementation of relevant multilateral environment agreements (see objective (c) above) and introduce reforms to streamline and, where appropriate, integrate implementation.	<p>All Parties have prepared a plan and timetable for a review, at the national level, of institutional arrangements for the implementation of multilateral environment agreements prepared by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Mechanisms for collaboration between national focal points of CBD, CCD and Ramsar developed by the sixth meeting of COP.⁹⁹</p>	<p>In line with the outcome of the national reviews of institutional arrangements for the implementation of multilateral environment agreements (MEAs), reforms to streamline and, where appropriate, integrate implementation of relevant MEAs carried out by the tenth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Where appropriate, review the viability of using the national Ramsar committees as a body for national co-ordination for the</p>	Effective, coordinated national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements with, as far as possible, harmonized reporting systems and complementary and mutually reinforcing activities.

⁹⁹

activity 8 (e) draft review of the programme of work on dry and sub-humid land biodiversity unep/cbd/sbstta/8/10

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
		application of multi-lateral environmental agreements with regard to wetlands.	
2.1.4. Provide the Executive Secretary with case-studies and information on lessons learned from policy, legal and institutional review and reform processes relating to inland water biodiversity and ecosystems, including measures taken to harmonize national implementation of the relevant multilateral environment agreements.	All Parties have shared with the Executive Secretary their plan and timetable for a review, at the national level, of institutional arrangements for the implementation of multilateral environment agreements prepared by the eighth meeting of COP.	All Parties have shared with the Executive Secretary their initial experience in carrying out reforms to streamline and, where appropriate, integrate implementation of relevant MEAs by the tenth meeting of COP.	Documented cases of amendments of national legislations and procedures to promote compliance with and harmonized implementation of multilateral agreements.
<i>Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary</i>			
2.1.5. Identify and make available to Parties, guidance, case-studies and lessons learned, including those relating to the practical application of strategic environmental assessment, to assist in reviewing and fine-tuning institutional frameworks (plans, programmes, policies and legislations) for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters.	Draft guidance on reviewing and fine-tuning institutional frameworks for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP. Guidelines for establishing and strengthening co-management of inland waters including the effective participation of local	Initial experience in carrying out reforms to streamline and, where appropriate, integrate implementation of relevant MEAs analysed and lessons learned compiled by the tenth meeting of COP.	Information regularly updated and shared on a sustainable basis.

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	communities' and indigenous people's in the management of inland waters developed jointly with Ramsar and other relevant agencies and available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP. ¹⁰⁰		
2.1.6. Continue to support and participate in the WCMC-led project on harmonizing information management between the five biodiversity-related Conventions (CBD, Ramsar, CITES, CMS and the World Heritage Convention).	Information exchange agenda agreed and set up by the eighth meeting of COP. Analysis of cross-convention issues prepared by the joint liaison group for consideration by the eighth meeting of COP.	Format on detailed cross-convention issues (CBD, Ramsar, CITES, CMS and the World Heritage Convention) and related information prepared by the ninth meeting of COP and being made available to the respective COPs of the five biodiversity-related Conventions.	Effective and functional information management system available for the five biodiversity-related Conventions.
2.1.7. Together with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and interested Parties, seek the resources to establish working models (demonstration sites) showcasing the collaborative implementation of activities to achieve the complementary objectives of several multilateral environmental agreements.	Resources to establish working models showcasing the collaborative implementation of activities to achieve the complementary objectives of several multilateral environmental agreements secured for at least ten participating Parties, including at least one representative from each region, by the eighth meeting of COP.	Initial experience of the effectiveness of working models showcasing the collaborative implementation of activities to achieve the complementary objectives of several multilateral environmental agreements analysed and lessons learned prepared by the eighth meeting of COP. Detailed plans for the establishment of working models	All Parties have established working models showcasing the collaborative implementation of activities to achieve the complementary objectives of several multilateral environmental agreements.

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
	Detailed plans for the establishment of working models showcasing the collaborative implementation of activities to achieve the complementary objectives of several multilateral environmental agreements prepared by at least ten participating Parties, including at least one representative from each region, by the eighth meeting of COP.	showcasing the collaborative implementation of activities to achieve the complementary objectives of several multilateral environmental agreements prepared by an additional 20 Parties by the ninth meeting of COP.	

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
<p><i>Main partners</i></p> <p>International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA), Ramsar Bureau and STRP, UNFCCC, UNCCD, CITES, CMS, World Heritage, UNESCO MAB, WCMC.</p> <p><i>Other collaborators</i></p> <p>IWMI, other relevant international, regional and national organisations and interested Parties.</p>			
<p>Goal 2.2: <i>To encourage the development, application and transfer of low-cost appropriate technology, non-structural and innovative approaches to water resource management and the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, taking into account any decision taken by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting on technology transfer and cooperation</i></p> <p><i>Objectives</i></p> <p>(a) Promote the development, documentation and transfer of appropriate technologies and approaches to water resource management and the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.</p> <p>(b) Apply, as appropriate, the technologies and approaches identified and made available in response to the above objective.</p> <p><i>Activities of the Parties</i></p>			
2.2.1. Make available to the Executive Secretary information on appropriate technologies and effective approaches to managing biodiversity of inland water ecosystems for transfer to other Parties.	All Parties have contributed information on appropriate technologies, including local knowledge and customary practices for compilation into a “toolkit” by the eighth meeting of COP.	Draft toolkit on appropriate technologies to manage biodiversity in representative types of inland water ecosystems available, including through the internet, by the ninth meeting of COP.	Appropriate and low-cost technologies are available to all Parties to complement or replace as appropriate high-input, high-cost technologies for the management of inland water ecosystems in the territory of all Parties.

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
<p>2.2.2. Encourage the use of low-cost (appropriate) technology, non-structural and innovative approaches, and, where appropriate, traditional or indigenous practices for inland water biodiversity assessment and to meet watershed management goals, such as using wetlands to improve water quality, using forests and wetlands to recharge groundwater and maintain the hydrological cycle, to protect water supplies and using natural floodplains to prevent flood damage, and to use indigenous species for aquaculture;</p>	<p>Guidelines on the sustainable use of groundwater resources to maintain inland water ecosystem functions and the maintenance of the groundwater component of the hydrological cycle prepared in collaboration with Ramsar and made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.¹⁰¹</p> <p>Technical information on low-cost (appropriate) technology, non-structural, innovative approaches and traditional or indigenous practices for the assessment and management of inland water biodiversity prepared and made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>Guidelines on the sustainable use of groundwater resources to maintain inland water ecosystem functions and the maintenance of the groundwater component of the hydrological cycle being implemented in at least 50% of Parties by the tenth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Low-cost (appropriate) technology, non-structural, innovative approaches and traditional or indigenous practices for the assessment and management of inland water biodiversity applied by at least 50% of Parties by the tenth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>Guidelines on the sustainable use of groundwater resources to maintain inland water ecosystem functions and the maintenance of the groundwater component of the hydrological cycle being implemented by all Parties.</p> <p>Low-cost (appropriate) technology, non-structural, innovative approaches and traditional or indigenous practices for the assessment and management of inland water biodiversity applied by all Parties.</p>
<p>2.2.3. Encourage the development of preventative strategies such as cleaner production, continual environmental improvement, corporate environmental reporting, product stewardship and environmentally sound technologies to</p>	<p>30% of Parties (especially countries with high water and energy consumption rates) have prepared cleaner production strategies, strategies for product stewardship and corporate</p>	<p>60% of Parties (especially countries with high water and energy consumption rates) have prepared cleaner production strategies, strategies for product stewardship and corporate</p>	<p>All Parties have introduced cleaner production strategies, strategies for product stewardship and corporate environmental reporting, and/or strategies for the</p>

¹⁰¹ cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 3.4.7

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
avoid degradation and promote maintenance, and, where applicable, restoration of inland water ecosystems;	<p>environmental reporting, and/or strategies for the promotion of environmentally sound technologies, as appropriate, and show the anticipated effects of these strategies on inland water ecosystems by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>10% of Parties (especially countries with high water and energy consumption rates) have introduced cleaner production strategies, strategies for product stewardship and corporate environmental reporting, and/or strategies for the promotion of environmentally sound technologies, implemented in their territories, and reported on the effects of implementation of these strategies on inland water ecosystems by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>environmental reporting, and/or strategies for the promotion of environmentally sound technologies, as appropriate, and show the anticipated effects of these strategies on inland water ecosystems by the tenth meeting of COP.</p> <p>30% of Parties (especially countries with high water and energy consumption rates) have introduced cleaner production strategies, strategies for product stewardship and corporate environmental reporting, and/or strategies for the promotion of environmentally sound technologies, implemented in their territories, and reported on the effects of implementation of these strategies on inland water ecosystems by the tenth meeting of COP.</p>	promotion of environmentally sound technologies, implemented in their territories, and show the effects of implementation of these strategies on inland water ecosystems.

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<p>2.2.4. Emphasize more effective conservation and efficiency in water use, together with non-engineering solutions. Environmentally appropriate technologies should be identified, such as low-cost sewage treatment and recycling of industrial water to assist in the conservation and sustainable use of inland waters.</p>	<p>All Parties have defined sustainable water use rates for their countries and prepared a plan on proposed ways and means to achieve sustainable water use rates by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>All Parties have analysed the possibility of introducing/expanding low-cost sewage treatment and recycling of industrial water and reported on this analysis by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Water saving technologies (in the use of domestic water in developed countries and for agriculture in all countries) adapted by at least 60% of Parties.</p>	<p>All Parties have begun to implement their respective plans on ways and means to achieve sustainable water use rates by the ninth meeting of COP.</p> <p>The amount of water undergoing low-cost sewage treatment and the amount of industrial water being recycled has doubled between 2005 and 2010.</p> <p>60% of effluent water worldwide effectively treated and cleaned before re-entering the hydrological cycle by 2010.</p> <p><i>Per capita</i> water consumption rates reduced by 30% in the developed world by 2010. Industrial and agricultural water consumption rates reduced by 30% in relation to economic value produced by 2010.</p> <p>Water use for agriculture maintained at year 2000 levels¹⁰²</p>	<p>No inland water ecosystems threatened due to unsustainable water extraction or pollution (biological, chemical, or thermal).</p>

¹⁰²

see challenge programme on water and food (cgiaar)(www.iwmi.org)

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<i>Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:</i>			
2.2.5. Through the clearing-house mechanism, make available to Parties information on appropriate technologies and approaches to water resource management and the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	Draft report on appropriate technologies and approaches to water resource management available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.	Final report on appropriate technologies and approaches to water resource management available to Parties, including as appropriate through a searchable database established by the CHM, by the ninth meeting of COP.	
2.2.6. Through partnerships with relevant organizations seek to provide Parties with access to the latest technologies and innovative management approaches relating to programme elements 1 and 3 developed by the private sector, catchment management bodies and others actively engaged in integrated water resource management.	Parties and relevant organizations have contributed to a review of available technologies and innovative approaches relevant to integrated water resource management by the eighth meeting of COP. Links between the CBD and relevant websites in the field of catchment management, including through the River Basin Initiative portal, established by the eighth meeting of COP.	Review of available technologies and innovative approaches relevant to integrated water resource management compiled and made available to Parties in an appropriate form by the ninth meeting of COP. Links between the CBD and relevant websites in the field of catchment management, including through the River Basin Initiative portal, updated by the tenth meeting of COP.	

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<p><i>Main partners</i></p> <p>Challenge Programme on Water and Food of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the International Water Management Institute (IMWI)</p> <p><i>Other collaborators</i></p> <p>Relevant international, regional and national organisations and interested Parties.</p>			
<p>Goal 2.3 <i>To provide the appropriate incentives and valuation measures to support the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity, and to remove, or reform appropriately, all perverse incentives opposing such conservation and sustainable use</i></p> <p><i>Objectives</i></p> <p>(a) Apply for inland water biological diversity the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures (as endorsed through decision VI/15 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and contained in annex I of that decision).</p> <p>(b) Encourage valuation of the full range of goods and services provided by inland water biological diversity and ecosystems in development proposals and with respect to applying incentive measures, and the identification and removal or modification of perverse incentives.</p> <p><i>Activities of the Parties</i></p>			
<p>2.3.1. Apply to inland water ecosystems the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures, including identification and removal or mitigation of perverse incentives, as endorsed by the Conference of the Parties in decision VI/15 and taking into account land</p>			

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tenure systems. In particular:			
(a) Review the range and effectiveness of national incentives, subsidies, regulations, and other relevant financial mechanisms, which can affect inland water ecosystems, whether adversely or beneficially;	<p>By the eighth meeting of COP all Parties have prepared a plan for a national policy assessment and review of the range and effectiveness of national incentives, subsidies, regulations, and other relevant financial mechanisms, which can affect inland water ecosystems, to identify areas for priority action, relevant methodologies for review and appropriate procedures including stakeholder participation.¹⁰³</p> <p>In collaboration with Ramsar prepare an analysis of contributions from Parties which have reviewed policy and legal and institutional frameworks and sought to remove measures adversely affecting inland water conservation and sustainable use.¹⁰⁴</p>	<p>By the ninth meeting of COP all Parties have implemented their respective plans for a national policy assessment and review of the range and effectiveness of national incentives, subsidies, regulations, and other relevant financial mechanisms, which can affect inland water ecosystems, to identify areas for priority action, relevant methodologies for review and appropriate procedures including stakeholder participation and drawn appropriate conclusions.</p> <p>By the tenth meeting of COP Parties have made available reports on the review of national incentives, subsidies, regulations, and other relevant financial mechanisms, which can affect inland water ecosystems.</p>	Periodic policy assessments and reviews that ensure public accountability built-in in national policy-making at all levels.

¹⁰³ see also “proposals for the application of ways and means to remove or mitigate perverse incentives (unep/cbd/sbstta/9/9/add.3)

¹⁰⁴ cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 8.1.1

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<p>(b) Redirect financial support measures, which run counter to the objectives of the Convention regarding the biological diversity of inland waters;</p>		<p>Parties' budgets reviewed in regard to perverse incentives by the tenth meeting of COP, as part of implementation of national assessment and review plans.</p> <p>Preparation of national incentive measures action plans that include the removal or mitigation, as appropriate, of perverse incentives emanating from financing activities, by the tenth meeting of COP; action plan made available at national and international levels.</p>	<p>National action plans implemented: perverse incentives (e.g. through budgetary agricultural and water policies) removed and policies harmonized by all Parties.</p> <p>No financing of policies, programmes or projects running counter to the objectives of the CBD, CITES, Ramsar, CMS or World Heritage Convention in Parties signatory to any of the above Conventions.</p>
<p>(c) Implement targeted incentive and regulatory measures that have positive impacts on the biological diversity of inland waters;</p>	<p>Proposals for the implementation of targeted incentive and regulatory measures that have positive impacts on the biological diversity of inland waters prepared and analysed at the national level by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>Targeted incentive and regulatory measures that have positive impacts on the biological diversity of inland waters reflected in national legislation by the ninth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Policies and programmes reviewed in regard to the implementation or further strengthening of targeted</p>	<p>National action plans to implement or strengthen targeted incentive and regulatory measures fully put in place; incentive and regulatory measures contribute effectively to the conservation of inland waters biodiversity.</p>

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		<p>incentive and regulatory measures that have positive impacts on the biological diversity of inland waters, as part of implementing national assessment and review plans, by the tenth meeting of COP.</p> <p>By the tenth meeting of COP at least 50% of Parties report, through national reporting or other appropriate means, in which way and to what degree targeted incentive and regulatory measures have measurable positive impact on inland water biodiversity.</p>	
(d) Develop the policy research capacity needed to inform the decision-making process in a multidisciplinary and sectorally integrated manner;	<p>Capacity gaps identified for the implementation of policy assessment and review plans and for incentive measures action plans, by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Capacity gaps identified and if necessary resources allocated to build relevant capacity in policy research by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>Adequate programmes put in place and necessary resources allocated by international, regional and national donors to build relevant capacity, by the tenth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Each Party with identified capacity gaps has one training programme in place by the ninth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Each Party has had least five</p>	<p>Decision making processes in Parties to routinely make use of programmes for capacity-building from 2010 onwards.</p> <p>Decision making processes in Parties to routinely make use of national or international policy research capacity from 2010 onwards.</p>

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		competent policy researchers by 2010.	
(e) Encourage the identification of the interdependence between conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems and sustainable development;	Examples of reviews of the interdependence between conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems and sustainable development submitted by at least 15 Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.	Demonstrated working approaches integrating conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems and sustainable development prepared and submitted by at least 30 Parties by the ninth meeting of COP. Based on the analysis of approaches integrating conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems best-practices have been compiled and made available by the tenth meeting of COP.	Interdependence between conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems and sustainable development fully realized and integrated at all levels of policy and planning.
(f) At appropriate levels (regional, national, subnational and local), encourage the identification of stressed inland waters, the allocation and reservation of water for ecosystem maintenance, and the maintenance of environmental flows as an integral component of appropriate legal,	Most stressed inland water ecosystems within its territory (including shares of transboundary inland water ecosystems) identified by each Party by the eighth meeting of COP and measures to ensure allocation and reservation of	Sustainable use levels identified for the most stressed inland water ecosystems by each Party by the ninth meeting of COP. Key stressors of the respective most stressed water inland ecosystems in each Party are controlled by the tenth meeting	Allocation and reservation of water for ecosystem maintenance secured for all inland water ecosystems considered important in line with annex 1 of the CBD. Parties demonstrate (e.g. in their national reports to the

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<p>administrative and economic mechanisms.</p>	<p>water for ecosystem maintenance, and the maintenance of environmental flows envisaged through appropriate legal, administrative and economic mechanisms.</p> <p>All Parties to have made available the guidance on water allocation and management for ecosystems to support decision-making on water resource management in all Parties, as a contribution to achieve the WSSD target on water resources management and water efficiency plans.¹⁰⁵</p>	<p>of COP. (see also 1.1.3. and 1.3.2.)</p> <p>Efforts to secure the allocation and reservation of water for ecosystem maintenance for all inland water ecosystems considered important in line with annex 1 of the CBD demonstrated and reported on by all Parties by the tenth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>CBD) that in 90% of their inland water ecosystems environmental flows are effectively maintained and all inland waters are conserved or used in a sustainable way.</p>
<p>2.3.2. In accordance with decision VI/15, submit case-studies, lessons learned and other information on positive or perverse incentives, land-use practices and tenure relating to inland water biodiversity to the Executive Secretary. Include within this submission national experiences and guidance in relation to water rights, markets and pricing policies.</p>	<p>All Parties have already reviewed or planned a review of their water rights, markets and pricing policies and identified sectors where water is undervalued and measures to correct these (without unnecessary burdens to the poor) by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>Case-studies, lessons learned and other information on positive or perverse incentives, land-use practices and tenure relating to inland water biodiversity including experiences and guidance in relation to water rights, markets and pricing policies made available by all Parties by the ninth meeting of</p>	<p>Information on positive or perverse incentives, land-use practices and tenure relating to inland water biodiversity fully integrated in policies and future reviews and subsequent reforms.</p> <p>All Parties having adopted best-practices and removed</p>

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cf.Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 3.4.6

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		<p>COP.</p> <p>Procedural mechanisms are in place in national incentive measures action plans to feed lessons learned into future policy reviews and subsequent reforms.</p>	<p>perverse incentives.</p> <p>Parties with critical water shortages have demonstrate that appropriate land-use practices and tenure rights promote the sustainable use of inland water ecosystems.</p> <p>Appropriate market and pricing policies reflect the respective needs and responsibilities of upstream and downstream users of river basins.</p> <p>Water pricing reflects the value of water in all countries.</p>
<p>2.3.3. Undertake comprehensive valuations of the goods and services of inland water biodiversity and ecosystems, including their intrinsic, aesthetic, cultural, socio-economic and other values, in all relevant decision-making across the appropriate sectors (see also goal 3.3 in relation to environmental, cultural and social impact</p>	<p>Inventory of standard valuation methods for inland water ecosystems, including an assessment of capacity needs for application of such methods, prepared and discussed by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Analysis of values and functions</p>	<p>Economic valuation of representative examples of important inland waters in each Party undertaken by the ninth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Possible capacity gaps limiting the valuation of the goods and services of inland water</p>	<p>Valuation of inland waters translated into appropriate market and pricing policies by 2015.</p>

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cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 3.3.2

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assessments).	of Ramsar sites prepared by in collaboration with Ramsar and other partners and made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP. ¹⁰⁶	biodiversity and ecosystems adequately addressed by capacity-building programmes by the tenth meeting of COP 10.	
<i>Supporting activities</i>			
2.3.4. The Ramsar STRP should be invited to consider the proposals of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity for the design and implementation of incentive measures (as endorsed through decision VI/15) and identify ways and means to see this guidance developed further, specifically for inland water ecosystems.	Proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures, as well as other policy guidance emanating from the further implementation of the programme of work on incentive measures presented to Ramsar for consideration by its STRP by the ninth meeting of COP.	Ramsar STRP's review of CBD proposals on the design and implementation of incentive measures, and ways and means of further development of this guidance for inland water ecosystems, made available by the tenth meeting of COP.	Ramsar/CDB guidance on incentive measures for inland water ecosystems available and applied by all Parties.
2.3.5. SBSTTA should compile and disseminate studies on valuation of inland water ecosystem goods and services; and identify ways and means to further integrate the use of economic valuation into national inland water-related plans, programmes and policies (e.g., within integrated water management approaches) as a core component of policy reform.	Proposals for cooperation with relevant international organizations and initiatives, such as ENVALUE or EVRI (Environmental Valuation Reference Inventory) and the wetlands valuation research conducted by the World Fish Center,, prepared and made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.	National policy assessments and reviews comprehensively identify gaps, challenges and capacity-building needs with respect to the valuation of inland water ecosystem goods and services by the ninth meeting of COP. Cooperation with relevant initiatives and organizations on	Parties have integrated economic inland water ecosystem valuation into all relevant national inland water-related plans, programmes, policies and decision-making. Use of economic valuation is an integral tool in the design of national inland water-related plans, programmes and

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	<p>Use of valuation tools, including an assessment of gaps and challenges and of capacity needs, addressed in plans on national policy assessments and reviews of inland water issues by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>valuation of inland water ecosystem goods and services established, and relevant databases adapted to needs of Parties as appropriate and made available through the CHM by the tenth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Use of economic valuation into national inland water-related plans, programmes and policies is an integral component of national incentive measures action plans of the majority of Parties by the tenth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>policies.</p>
<p>2.3.6. In collaboration with key partners such as IAIA, IUCN, WWF, the Ramsar STRP and Bureau, the Executive Secretary should compile information on relevant guidance, resource kits and other information on incentive measures, including that relating to the development of incentives options through water rights, markets, pricing policies and land use and tenure. More specifically, he may wish to:</p>			
<p>(a) Compile and disseminate</p>	<p>Case-studies and best-practices</p>	<p>Best-practices on targeted</p>	<p>Information regularly updated</p>

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case-studies and best-practices on the use of incentive measures for the management of inland water ecosystem goods and services;	on the use of incentive measures for the management of inland water ecosystem goods and services submitted to the Executive Secretary by Parties and relevant international organizations compiled and made available through the CHM and other means by the eighth meeting of COP.	incentive and regulatory measures for inland waters biodiversity identified and made available through the Clearing House Mechanism by the ninth meeting of COP.	and shared on a sustainable basis.
(b) Further explore the advantages and disadvantages of wetland mitigation banking, including the identification of institutional requirements, possible shortcomings and limitations;	Practical examples of wetland mitigation banking compiled and circulated to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.	Examples of wetland mitigation banking evaluated and recommendations for its potential use and, if appropriate, institutional requirements suggested for consideration by the ninth meeting of COP.	Use of wetland mitigation banking foreseen in national policies and programmes if appropriate taking into consideration institutional requirements and identified limitations.
(c) Further explore the respective advantages and disadvantages of tradable water rights and tax/charge approaches as well as their interaction, including the identification of institutional requirements, possible shortcomings and limitations;	Practical examples of the application of tradable water rights and tax/charge approaches compiled and circulated to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.	Examples of tradable water rights and tax/charge approaches evaluated and recommendations for institutional requirements given by the ninth meeting of COP	Use of tradable water rights and tax/charge approaches foreseen in national policies and programmes if appropriate taking into consideration institutional requirements and identified limitations.
(d) Identify ways and means to further integrate the use of incentive		Ways and means to further integrate the use of incentive	Information regularly updated and shared on a sustainable

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measures into inland water-related plans, programmes and policies, including opportunities for the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives;		measures into inland water-related plans, programmes and policies, including opportunities for the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives, are comprehensively identified by National policy assessment and reviews, to be delivered by COP 10.	basis.
(e) Further monitor recent discussions on incentive measures with a view to identifying other measures of specific use for the sustainable management of inland water ecosystems.	Measures of specific use for the sustainable management of inland water ecosystems are identified and corresponding information made available to Parties through the CHM and other means as appropriate by the eighth meeting of COP.	Measures of specific use for the sustainable management of inland water ecosystems are reviewed and corresponding information made available to Parties through the CHM and other means as appropriate by the ninth meeting of COP.	Information regularly updated and shared on a sustainable basis.

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<p><i>Main partners</i></p> <p>Secretariat and STRP of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, IUCN, WWF, IWMI.</p> <p><i>Other collaborators</i></p> <p>Relevant international, regional and national organizations and interested Parties.</p>			
<p>Goal 2.4: <i>To implement the programme of work for the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in its decision VI/19), giving particular attention to matters relating to the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems</i></p> <p><i>Objectives</i></p> <p>(a) Comprehensive and well-targeted national programmes for communication, education and public awareness for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems are put in place and operate effectively.</p> <p>(b) Key national, catchment/river basin and local-level decision makers and stakeholders are identified and appropriate communication mechanisms are established between them.</p> <p><i>Activities of the Parties</i></p>			
<p>2.4.1. Review the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) contained in decision VI/19 with a view to identifying how best to promote its application for supporting the implementation of the</p>	<p>By the eighth meeting of COP at least 50 Parties to have established national CEPA action plans, incorporating national wetlands, as called for by Ramsar Resolution VIII.31.¹⁰⁷</p>	<p>The importance of biodiversity, as relating to inland water ecosystems, and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes¹⁰⁸</p>	<p>Community education and public awareness programmes regularly up-dated and improved on a sustainable basis.</p>

¹⁰⁷ cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 9.1.2

¹⁰⁸ cf. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation target 14

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<p>programme of work on inland water biological diversity, as appropriate, taking into account the second CEPA programme adopted by the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention at its eighth meeting.</p>	<p>Where necessary and appropriate activities should be co-ordinated between the CBD and the Ramsar Convention.</p>	<p>In collaboration with Ramsar, CEPA reviewed and a proposal on how best to promote its application for supporting the implementation of the programme of work on inland water biological diversity prepared by the ninth meeting of COP.</p>	
<p>2.4.2. In undertaking activity 2.4.1, identify case-studies and best-practices and provide these to the Executive Secretary to be made available to other Parties.</p>	<p>The Parties, which have established national CEPA action plans, provide the Executive Secretary with case-studies and best-practices by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>Based on case-study material a consolidated report with lessons learned and best-practices is provided to Parties by the ninth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>Information regularly updated and shared on a sustainable basis.</p>
<p>2.4.3. Ensure effective working linkages between the focal points for the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Ramsar (government and non-government) focal points for wetlands communication, education and public awareness.</p>	<p>Proposals for more effective working linkages between CBD, Ramsar and other relevant focal points are being prepared by Parties taking into account, in particular, the potential role of the Ramsar Wetland Training Service by the eighth meeting of COP¹⁰⁹</p>	<p>Proposals for more effective working linkages between CBD and Ramsar focal points are being implemented by the ninth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>Effective working relationship at the national level between CBD, Ramsar and other relevant representatives realized.</p>

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cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 20.1.1

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2.4.4. Identify key national, catchment/river basin and local level decision makers and stakeholders and establish appropriate communication and awareness raising mechanisms to ensure they are all informed of, and supporting through their actions, the implementation of this programme of work.	<p>At least 75 Parties to have established at least one wetland education centre at wetland protected site, including Ramsar sites, by the eighth meeting of COP.¹¹⁰</p> <p>At least 75 twinning arrangements between inland water sites, particularly between Ramsar sites, to be in place and documented by the eighth meeting of COP.¹¹¹</p> <p>Proposals for appropriate communication and awareness raising mechanisms concerning the importance of inland water ecosystems prepared by all Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	Appropriate communication and awareness raising mechanisms concerning the importance of inland water ecosystems established in all Parties by the tenth meeting of COP.	Acute awareness among the general public, the government and private sectors about the importance of conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems.
2.4.5. Undertake suitable initiatives to enhance awareness of the knowledge held by indigenous and local communities and the appropriate procedures for accessing such knowledge.	Proposals to enhance awareness of the knowledge held by indigenous and local communities relating to inland water ecosystems prepared as appropriate by the eighth	Protocols for the effective collaboration, at site level, with local communities on the management of inland waters, including incorporation of local knowledge, prepared by the	The knowledge held by indigenous and local communities relating to inland water ecosystems is fully recognized and procedures for incorporating such knowledge

¹¹⁰ cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 9.1.10

¹¹¹ cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 14.1.3

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	meeting of COP.	eighth meeting of the ninth meeting of COP. Decline of plant and other resources dependant on inland water ecosystems, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted by 2010. ¹¹²	into policies and management have been agreed and are being followed.
2.4.6. Review, and as necessary reform, formal educational curricula to ensure they are operating to inform and educate about the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters.	At least 50% of Parties to have assessed national and local educational needs with respect to the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems by the eighth meeting of COP. ¹¹³ All Parties have prepared a timetable for the review of formal educational curricula, if necessary, regarding their suitability for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters by the eighth meeting of	At least 75% of Parties have reviewed relevant curricula for inclusion of the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters by the ninth meeting of COP. Reforms of formal educational curricula, as appropriate, are underway in all Parties, which have detected a need to improve information on the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters, by the tenth meeting of	Formal educational curricula in all Parties address the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters in a comprehensive and holistic manner.

¹¹² cf. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation target 13

¹¹³ cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 20.1.2

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	COP.	COP .	
See also Activity 3.1.5 in relation to the communication of research findings.			
<i>Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:</i>			
2.4.8. In collaboration with key partners and collaborators, review the global initiative on communication, education and public awareness and develop and make available guidance for Parties on how best to promote its application for supporting this programme of work.	Elements of the CBD programme of work on the biodiversity of inland water ecosystems incorporated into CEPA by the eighth meeting of COP.	Guidance prepared by the Executive Secretary on ways and means of promoting the global initiative on communication, education and public awareness in support of the programme of work on the biodiversity of inland water ecosystems by the ninth meeting of COP. A compilation of case studies on the effectiveness of CEPA in supporting the programme of work on the biodiversity of inland water ecosystems is being made available to Parties by the tenth meeting of COP.	Acute awareness among the general public, government and private sectors about the importance of conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems.
2.4.9 Pursuant to activity 2.4.2, make available to Parties case studies, advice on best practice approaches, plus other sources of information and expertise in		Based on case-study material, advice on best practice approaches relating to education and awareness relating to the	Information regularly updated and shared on a sustainable basis.

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the field of communication, education and public awareness.		conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems is made available to Parties by the ninth meeting of COP.	
<p><i>Main partners</i></p> <p>UNEP, UNESCO, Ramsar Bureau [and CEPA Working Group], IUCN, Wetlands International</p> <p><i>Other Collaborators:</i></p> <p>Ramsar national focal points for communication, education and public awareness, other multilateral environmental agreements, relevant international, regional and national organizations.</p>			
<p>Goal 2.5: <i>Promote the involvement of local and indigenous communities and other relevant stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems</i></p> <p><i>Objective</i></p> <p>Relevant stakeholders, including representatives of local and indigenous communities, are involved, as far as appropriate, in the policy-making and in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the implementation of the programme of work.</p> <p><i>Activities of the Parties</i></p>			
2.5.1. Involve, as far as possible and appropriate, local and indigenous communities in the development of management plans and in the implementation of projects that may	Proposals for the involvement of local and indigenous communities in the development of policies, management plans and in the implementation of activities that may affect inland	A significant improvement in the conservation status of inland water biodiversity, including 70 per cent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable species	Local and indigenous communities are effectively involved in the development of policies, management plans and in the implementation of activities that may affect

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
affect inland water biological diversity.	<p>water biological diversity prepared as appropriate by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Where necessary and appropriate, traditional or local knowledge should be incorporated into restoration efforts as a standard procedure in all restoration activities.</p>	<p>dependant on inland water ecosystems conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained by 2010.¹¹⁴</p> <p>Procedures for the involvement of local and indigenous communities in the development of policies, management plans and in the implementation of activities that may affect inland water biological diversity established, and laid down in appropriate legislation if necessary, in 50% of Parties by the tenth meeting of COP.</p>	inland water biological diversity.
2.5.2. Implement Article 8(j) as related to inland water biological diversity.	Consultations on the ways and means of a full implementation of Article 8(j), and related provisions and decisions within the context of the CBD, held with stakeholders from local and indigenous communities and reported on by the eighth meeting of COP.	Based on the results of consultations, the full implementation of Article 8(j), and related provisions decided within the context of the CBD, is realized by 50% of concerned Parties	Article 8(j) as related to inland water biological diversity fully implemented by all concerned Parties.

¹¹⁴ cf. Global strategy for Plant Conservation target 9

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
<p>2.5.3. Encourage the involvement and participation of affected parties, including end-users and local and indigenous communities, in policy-making, planning and implementation</p>	<p>30% of concerned Parties have reported on the ways in which they encourage the involvement and participation of stakeholders, including end-users and local and indigenous communities, in policy-making, planning and implementation as related to inland water biological diversity by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>60% of concerned Parties have reported on the ways in which they encourage the involvement and participation of affected parties, including end-users and local and indigenous communities, in policy-making, planning and implementation as related to inland water biological diversity by the ninth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>Full stakeholder participation in all policy making, management and activities that influence the sustainability of inland waters and the biodiversity it supports.</p>
<p><i>Activities of the Executive Secretary</i></p>			
<p>2.5.4 Promote the implementation of the programme of work and decisions of the Conference of the Parties on Article 8(j) and related provisions.</p>	<p>A report with best practice approaches is prepared by the Executive Secretary and made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP. based on reports by Parties on consultations on the ways and means of a full implementation of Article 8(j), and related provisions decided within the context of the CBD, held with stakeholders from local and indigenous communities,</p>	<p>In collaboration with Ramsar, the International Indigenous Biodiversity Forum, and other partners, further guidance is prepared and made available to Parties on the implementation of the programme of work and decisions of the Conference of the Parties on Article 8(j) and related provisions as regards inland waters by the tenth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>Information regularly updated and shared on a sustainable basis.</p>

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
<p>PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING</p> <p><i>Goal 3.1: To develop an improved understanding of the biodiversity of inland water ecosystems, its ecological functioning and the goods and services it provides</i></p> <p><i>Objectives</i></p> <p>(a) Develop an improved picture of the status and trends of the biological diversity of inland waters, its uses, taxonomy and threats and ensure adequate dissemination of this information.</p> <p>(b) Establish, maintain and further develop expertise in inland water biological diversity and ecosystems.</p> <p><i>Activities of the Parties</i></p>			
<p>3.1.1. Encourage, and where possible support, applied research to gain an improved understanding of the status, trends, taxonomy and uses of biological diversity in inland water ecosystems, including transboundary systems where applicable.</p>	<p>The existing inventories for inland waters to have full data management, custodianship, and metadata records in place by the eighth meeting of COP.¹¹⁵</p> <p>50% of Parties have identified priority research needs as regards the status, trends, taxonomy and uses of biological diversity in inland water ecosystems, taking fully into account transboundary systems, by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Promote applied research in the management and development of</p>	<p>A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, associated with inland water ecosystems is available at national, regional and international levels by 2010.¹¹⁶</p> <p>Data gaps that severely limit the understanding of inland water ecosystems are identified and attention, including resourcing, focused on these areas by the ninth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Indicators on status and trends of biodiversity are routinely used in</p>	<p>Data on the status, trends, taxonomy and uses of biological diversity in inland water ecosystems, including transboundary systems where applicable, are readily available and monitoring programmes are in place.</p>

¹¹⁵ cf. Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008 action 1.1.3

¹¹⁶ cf. Global Strategy For Plant Conservation target 2

¹¹⁷ Cf. Global Strategy For Plant Conservation target 15

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
	<p>monitoring protocols applicable to each ecotype.</p>	<p>the assessment of inland water ecosystems by the tenth meeting of COP.</p> <p>The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Global Strategy for Plant Conservation by 2010.¹¹⁷</p>	
<p>3.1.2. Promote research to improve the understanding of the social, economic, political and cultural drivers within civil society that are directly impacting on the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters.</p>	<p>Findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment have been made available to all Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Proposals for research projects to improve the understanding of the social, economic, political and cultural drivers within civil society that are directly impacting on the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters invited by all Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Based on gaps identified by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and other sources, appropriate institutions and organizations have indicated their willingness to conduct</p>	<p>Targeted research to improve the understanding of the social, economic, political and cultural drivers within civil society that are directly impacting on the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters is underway and results are being made available by the ninth and the tenth meetings of COP.</p>	<p>The social, economic, political and cultural drivers within civil society that are directly impacting on the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters are fully understood and policy adjustments have been made to influence them ensuring compatibility with the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters.</p>

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
	collaborative research at the national, regional and global levels on the social, economic, political and cultural drivers within civil society that are directly impacting on the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland waters by the eighth meeting of COP.		
3.1.3. In line with the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI) encourage studies aimed at improving the understanding of the taxonomy of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	A range of new or updated practical field guides for inland water species has been prepared and made available in an appropriate form by the eighth meeting of COP.	Parties report on activities carried out as part of the GTI, both at the national level and as a contribution to international efforts, by the ninth meeting of COP. A widely accessible working list of known plant species dependant on or associated with inland waters, as a step towards a complete world flora, is available and generally accessible by 2010. ¹¹⁸	Comprehensive taxonomic understanding of inland water biodiversity, which allows informed decision making with respect to the management of inland water ecosystems.
3.1.4. Support efforts to achieve international consistency and interoperability of taxonomic nomenclature, databases and metadata standards, as well as data-sharing policies.	Proposal on ways to achieve international consistency and interoperability of taxonomic nomenclature, databases and metadata standards prepared by the eighth meeting of COP.	Plan for the conversion of relevant databases to ensure consistent and standardized taxonomic nomenclature, databases and metadata standards prepared by the ninth meeting of	Comprehensive database sources relevant to inland water biodiversity available in standardized format and continuously updated and accessible to all Parties.

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cf. Global Strategy For Plant Conservation target 1

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
	Proposal on data-sharing policies prepared by the eighth meeting of COP.	COP. Significant databases following consistent and standardized taxonomic nomenclature database and metadata standards by the tenth meeting of COP.	
3.1.5. As part of national communication, education and public awareness activities/programme (see goal 2.4), provide mechanisms for disseminating research findings to all relevant stakeholders, in a form which will be most useful to them. Make this same information available to the Executive Secretary for sharing with other Parties.	<p>The Parties, which have established national CEPA action plans, provide the Executive Secretary with case-studies and best-practices on mechanisms for disseminating research findings to all relevant stakeholders by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Parties, which have established wetland education centres at Ramsar sites, provide the Executive Secretary with case-studies and best-practices on the role of these centres in disseminating research findings to all relevant stakeholders by the eighth meeting of COP. ¹¹⁹</p>	Development of models with protocols for conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems, based on research and practical experience by 2010. ¹²⁰	Research findings relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems are regularly disseminated through appropriate means to all relevant stakeholders.

¹¹⁹ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 9.1.10

¹²⁰ cf. Global strategy for Plant Conservation target 3

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
<i>Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary</i>			
3.1.6. Strengthen working partnerships with appropriate organizations and institutions which undertake, or can assist to mobilize, research efforts leading to an improved understanding of the biodiversity and functioning of inland water ecosystems, and the practical application of the ecosystem approach.	Working relations established with appropriate organisations and institutions involved in or supporting research relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems.		Research efforts leading to an improved understanding of the biodiversity and functioning of inland water ecosystems, and the practical application of the ecosystem approach sustained
3.1.7. As part of the agreed programme of work for the GTI, support and assist, in collaboration with suitable partners, the development of the series of regional guides to the taxonomy of freshwater fish and invertebrates (including adult terrestrial forms where appropriate) as an input to ecosystem monitoring for river and lake health (as specified by decision VI/8 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity).	Work on five regional guides to the taxonomy of freshwater fish and invertebrates in progress by the eighth meeting of COP.	Five regional guides to the taxonomy of freshwater fish, invertebrates and other taxonomic groups completed and made available by the tenth meeting of COP.	Regional guides for additional taxa and elaboration of the existing guides, as appropriate, achieved on a sustainable basis
3.1.8. Further develop methods and techniques for the valuation of goods and services of inland water ecosystems, incentives and policy reform, and the understanding of ecosystem function.	Inventory of standard valuation methods for inland water ecosystems, including an assessment of capacity needs for application of such methods, prepared and discussed by the eighth meeting of COP.	Guidelines for the standardized valuation for goods and services of inland water ecosystems prepared by the tenth meeting of COP.	Guidelines regularly updated and shared on a sustainable basis.

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
<p><i>Main partners</i></p> <p>IUCN, UNEP, WCMC, WRI, FAO, World Fisheries Trust.</p> <p><i>Collaborators</i></p> <p>Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA), World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), FAO, Global Environmental Outlook, Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), WRI, Conservation International, and other relevant international, regional and national organizations.</p>			
<p>Goal 3.2: <i>To develop, based on inventories, rapid and other assessments applied at the regional, national and local levels, an improved understanding of the responses of the different types of inland water ecosystems to anthropogenic impacts</i></p> <p><i>Objectives</i></p> <p>(a) Assessments and inventories of inland water biodiversity undertaken, including the urgent identification of stressed inland water ecosystems and those mentioned in Annex I of the Convention.</p> <p>(b) Rapid assessments, using suitable indicators, being undertaken for inland water biodiversity, in particular in small island States and States where inland water ecosystems suffer from ecological disasters.</p> <p>(c) Build national capacity for undertaking the above-mentioned assessments through appropriate mechanisms.</p> <p>See also goal 3.3 in relation to environmental, cultural and social impact assessments.</p> <p><i>Activities of the Parties</i></p>			
3.2.1. In accordance with the priorities set down in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, undertake comprehensive national inventories and assessments of inland water biological diversity, which may be regarded as	By the eighth meeting of COP, where necessary, all Parties have initiated action to complete inventories, including as appropriate, inventory requirements in line with the	All national wetland inventories initiated after the eighth meeting of COP to include information on wetland importance; wetlands for restoration; location of under-represented wetland types;	Comprehensive national inventories and assessments of inland water biological diversity undertaken in all countries providing baseline information for inland water

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
<p>important in accordance with the terms of Annex I of the Convention. Furthermore, undertake assessments of threatened habitats and species, and conduct inventories and impact assessments of alien species in inland water ecosystems using the guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties in decision VI/7 A. The transboundary nature of many inland water ecosystems should be fully taken into account in assessments, and it may be appropriate for relevant regional and international bodies to contribute to such assessments.</p>	<p>Ramsar Framework for Wetland Inventory.¹²¹</p> <p>By the eighth meeting of COP, a Web-based metadatabase is in place and includes information on the nature and location of all national wetland inventories.¹²²</p> <p>For all sites on the Montreux Record, and which have not been subject to a Ramsar Advisory Mission (RAM), Parties have requested such a Mission prior to the eighth meeting of COP.¹²³</p> <p>Methods for assessing wetland ecosystem vulnerability developed in collaboration with Ramsar, and other relevant bodies, are made available by the eighth meeting of COP.¹²⁴</p> <p>At least 20 Parties willing to undertake vulnerability assessments and report to the eighth meeting of COP.¹²⁵</p>	<p>wetland values and functions, in particular in relation to poverty eradication strategies; and where appropriate potential Ramsar Sites.¹²⁷</p> <p>60% of Parties have comprehensive national assessments completed by the tenth meeting of COP, taking fully into account transboundary systems and threatened habitats and species.</p> <p>Invasive alien species in inland water ecosystems have been inventoried and their extent has been assessed, taking fully into account transboundary systems, in 90% of Parties by the ninth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>monitoring programmes. Information on these inventories and assessments is accessible and used.</p>

¹²¹ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 1.1.1

¹²² Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 1.1.4

¹²³ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 11.2.5

¹²⁴ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 1.2.4

¹²⁵ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 1.2.5

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
	An update of the <i>Global review of wetland resources and priorities for wetland inventory (GroWI)</i> to be completed and made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP. ¹²⁶		
3.2.2. Identify the most cost-effective approaches and methods to describe the status, trends and threats of inland waters and indicate their condition in functional as well as species terms.	Proposals for indicator-based approaches to describing the status and trends of and threats to inland waters, including non-species based approaches, to be prepared by the eighth meeting of COP.	90% of Parties have initiated an indicator-based approach to describe the status, trends and threats of inland waters by the ninth meeting of COP. Comprehensive description of the status, trends and threats of inland waters completed by 90% of Parties by the tenth meeting of COP.	Description of status and trends of and threats to inland waters a sustained part of Parties national reports to the CBD.
3.2.3. Adopt an integrated approach in the assessment, management and, where possible, remedial actions of inland water ecosystems, including associated terrestrial and in-shore marine ecosystems. It should be noted that:			
(a) Assessments should involve all stakeholders, should be cross-sectoral and should make full use of indigenous knowledge.	At least 30% of Parties report on their experience with stakeholder involvement, involvement of different sectors and the use of	The decline of inland water resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that	Best practice guidance followed with respect to stakeholder involvement, involvement of different

¹²⁶ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 1.1.5

¹²⁷ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 1.1.2

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
	indigenous knowledge in inland water assessments and recommend best-practices by the eighth meeting of COP.	support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and physical, emotional and cultural health , halted by 2010. ¹²⁸	sectors and the use of indigenous knowledge in inland water assessments.
<p>(b) Suitable organisms should be identified as being particularly important in the assessment of inland water ecosystems. Ideally, such groups (taxa) should meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(i) The group should contain a reasonable number of species with varied ecological requirements;</p> <p>(ii) The taxonomy of the group should be reasonably well understood;</p> <p>(iii) The species should be easy to identify;</p> <p>(iv) The group should be easy to sample or observe so that density - absolute or as indices - can be assessed, used objectively and treated statistically;</p> <p>(v) The group should serve as indicators of overall ecosystem health or indicators of the development of a key threat to ecosystem health;^{129/}</p>	<p>A literature survey of suitable taxa for the assessment of the health of inland water ecosystems is prepared and made available by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>All Parties report on the availability of taxonomic expertise at the national level, including the extent of local knowledge on this subject amongst indigenous and local communities, or through collaborative arrangements to use these taxa for the assessment of the health of inland water ecosystems by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>All Parties report on the use of suitable taxa for the assessment at the national level of the health of inland water ecosystems by the ninth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>Monitoring of populations of taxa suitable for the assessment at the national level of the health of inland water ecosystems is an integral part of regular inland water assessments in all countries.</p> <p>Functioning monitoring processes specific to each ecotype, using appropriate indices of biodiversity as the key, are operational in all major ecotypes and regions.</p>
<p>(c) In view of the great economic importance of some groups (e.g. inland</p>	<p>A report on gaps in taxonomic knowledge and capacity needs</p>	<p>All Parties with significant capacity needs regarding the</p>	<p>Regular assessments of inland water species of economic</p>

¹²⁸ cf. Global strategy for plant conservation target 13

¹²⁹ See decision IV/4, annex I, paragraph 15.

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water fish species), and of the large gaps in taxonomic knowledge for many species, capacity-building in taxonomy should focus on inland water biodiversity of economic importance.	regarding the taxonomy of inland water species of economic importance is prepared and made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.	taxonomy of inland water species of economic importance have addressed these through both in-country training and collaborative arrangements with appropriate centres of taxonomic excellence by the tenth meeting of COP.	importance are being conducted at the national level including where feasible and appropriate the involvement of local and indigenous peoples in assessments and monitoring as the option of first choice. .
3.2.4. Apply the rapid assessment guidelines [assuming that regional guidelines to be developed by the expert meeting will be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting] for national circumstances and adapt these as necessary to suit current and emerging priorities. In accordance with SBSTTA recommendation II/1, endorsed by the Conference of the Parties in decision III/10, assessments should be simple, inexpensive, rapid and easy to use. Such rapid assessment programmes will never replace thorough inventories	Parties have reviewed the guidelines for the rapid assessment of inland water ecosystems and considered their suitability within their own national context by the eighth meeting of COP. Proposals for the expansion of the guidelines for the rapid assessment of inland water ecosystems beyond the species level are prepared by the eighth meeting of COP. Two regional training courses on the application of the guidelines for the rapid assessment of inland water ecosystems are held and reported on by the eighth meeting of COP.	Additional complementary guidance on rapid assessment including at the ecosystem level and on the socio-economic aspects of inland water ecosystems are prepared and made available to Parties by the tenth meeting of COP.	Effective rapid assessments are used and applied in various circumstances on a standard basis, including as part of monitoring programmes.
3.2.5. Seek the resources, opportunities and mechanisms to build national	A report on capacity needs for undertaking assessments and	All Parties with significant capacity needs for undertaking	Where appropriate, each relevant Party has encouraged

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
capacity for undertaking assessments and inventories.	inventories of inland water ecosystems is prepared and made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP. In collaboration with Ramsar, assistance has been provided to at least 15 countries in preparing projects for submission to the Global Environment Facility by the eighth meeting of COP. ¹³⁰	assessments and inventories of inland water ecosystems have addressed these through both in-country training and collaborative arrangements with appropriate centres of excellence by the tenth meeting of COP.	bi- and multi-lateral donors to give priority for funding for inland water conservation and wise use projects in relation to poverty alleviation and other WSSD targets and priorities. ¹³¹
3.2.6. Promote the development of criteria and indicators for the evaluation of impact on inland water ecosystems from both physical infrastructure projects and watershed activities, including, <i>inter alia</i> , agriculture, forestry, mining and physical alteration, taking into consideration the natural variability of water conditions. ¹³²	Proposal of criteria and indicators to evaluate the impact of projects and activities, including, <i>inter alia</i> , agriculture, forestry, mining, fisheries, tourism, transportation and other sectors on inland water ecosystems to be used in environmental impact assessments compiled by the eighth meeting of COP.	A standard set of criteria and indicators to evaluate the impact of projects and activities, including, <i>inter alia</i> , agriculture, forestry, mining, fisheries, tourism, transportation and other sectors on inland water ecosystems to be used in environmental impact assessments prepared for the tenth meeting of COP.	Parties indicate through their national reports and other means that they use the standard set of criteria and indicators to evaluate the impact of projects and activities, including, <i>inter alia</i> , agriculture, forestry, mining, fisheries, tourism, transportation and other sectors on inland water ecosystems, and that these help to stop or modify projects which are shown to have potentially significant negative impacts.
3.2.7. Assessments should be carried	All Parties report on the	Based on the information	All Parties routinely undertake

¹³⁰ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 15.1.9

¹³¹ Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 15.1.1

¹³² See decision IV/4, annex I, paragraph 9 (e) (ii).

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
<p>out with a view to implementing other articles of the Convention and, in particular, to addressing the threats to inland water ecosystems within an appropriate framework such as that included in paragraphs 39-41 of the note by the Executive Secretary on options for implementing Article 7 of the Convention prepared for the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/3/12). Of particular importance is the undertaking of environmental impact assessments on biological diversity of development projects involving inland water ecosystems.</p>	<p>framework in use to address threats to inland water ecosystems and on the requirements and procedures for undertaking environmental impact assessments on biological diversity of development projects involving inland water ecosystems by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>received from Parties on the framework in use to address threats to inland water ecosystems of development projects involving inland water ecosystems , and on the requirements and procedures for undertaking environmental impact assessments on biological diversity, a proposal for strengthening the capacities of Parties which have detected gaps in their ability to address threats to inland water ecosystems is prepared and made available by the ninth meeting of COP.</p> <p>A report on the capacity development efforts of Parties with gaps in their ability to address threats to inland water ecosystems is prepared and made available by the tenth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>formal EIAs, integrating the full range of relevant biodiversity considerations, for all projects likely to have significant impact on inland water ecosystems.</p>
<i>Supporting activities</i>			
<p>3.2.8. Make available to Parties guidelines for rapid, simple, inexpensive, and easy-to-use assessments of inland water biological diversity, taking into account the different types of such</p>	<p>Review of Ramsar's contribution to the Barbados Programme of Action, as a contribution to the WSSD target.¹³³</p>	<p>Guidelines for rapid, simple, inexpensive, and easy-to-use assessments of inland water biological diversity, particularly at both the species and ecosystem</p>	

¹³³

Cf. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 Action 13.1.7

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING	SHORT-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 8 (2006)	MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS COP 10 (2010)	LONG-TERM OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS Beyond COP 10
ecosystems and regional considerations, and giving special consideration to the priority needs of small island developing States, and States in which inland water ecosystems are suffering from ecological disasters.	<p>Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly.¹³⁴</p> <p>Undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2004 and make this available by the eighth meeting of COP.¹³⁵</p>	levels and including guidelines for the assessment of socio-economic characteristics of inland waters available and in use by the tenth meeting of COP.	
3.2.9. In collaboration with the Ramsar Convention and other partners, make available to Parties guidance for:			
(a) Undertaking national inventories and assessments of inland water biological diversity;	Compilation and assessment of relevant methods completed with the help of Ramsar, Wetlands International, IUCN, WWF and other relevant organizations and partners by the eighth meeting of COP.		

¹³⁴ MDG target 14

¹³⁵ WSSD Plan of Implementation Article 58

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(b) The identification of stressed inland water ecosystems;	Parties to request a Mission prior to the eighth meeting of COP, for all sites on the Montreux Record which have not been subject to a Ramsar Advisory Mission (RAM),	Compilation of experience and adoption of guidelines for the identification of stressed inland water ecosystems by COP9.	Identification of stressed inland water ecosystems regularly updated on a sustainable basis.
(c) The national elaboration of Annex I of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to biological diversity of inland waters;	Based on the options for national elaboration of the indicative list of categories of components of inland water biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use ¹³⁶ , 30% of Parties have completed the national elaboration of Annex I of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to biological diversity of inland waters by the eighth meeting of COP.	80% of Parties have completed the national elaboration of Annex I of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to biological diversity of inland waters by the tenth meeting of COP.	All Parties have completed the national elaboration of Annex I of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to biological diversity of inland waters.
(d) A list of indicators grouped as driver/pressure, state/impact, and response to pressures on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (taking into account the implementation of decision VI/7 B of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, on monitoring and indicators).	Based on available guidance material ¹³⁷ all countries have reviewed the national-level and site-level indicators in use for the monitoring of biological, chemical, physical and socio-economic characteristics of inland water ecosystems and if applicable identified existing gaps by the eighth meeting of	A proposal on ways and means to assist Parties which have identified gaps in their review of national-level and site-level indicators in use for the monitoring of biological, chemical, physical and socio-economic characteristics of inland water ecosystems including a strategy for the	Indicators regularly updated and information shared on a sustainable basis.

¹³⁶ see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/8/ADD.4

¹³⁷ see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10 and relevant addenda and information documents

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	COP.	provision of training on the development and implementation of indicators is prepared and presented to Parties by the ninth meeting of COP.	
3.2.10. Through continued collaboration with global and regional assessments including, but not restricted to, GIWA, WWAP, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, the FAO Fisheries Assessment, GEO, GBIF, the report on State of the World's Plant and Animal Resources and the IUCN Freshwater Biodiversity Assessment and Red List of Threatened Species, seek to advance the generation of information on status and trends, which can assist and support global, transboundary and national priority setting processes for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biodiversity.	Information from global and regional assessments providing data on status and trends of inland water ecosystems has been analysed and gaps identified by the eighth meeting of COP.	The Executive Secretary has prepared an updated synthesis report on status and trends of inland water ecosystems, based on Party assessments as well as global and regional assessments by the tenth meeting of COP.	Status and trends of inland waters known and regularly updated information used to prioritize action for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biodiversity.
3.2.11. Make available to Parties information on the various global and regional assessments referred to in activity 3.2.10, and how these may offer information to support the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans in relation to inland waters.	Reports of global and regional assessments which provide data on status and trends of inland water ecosystems are made available to the relevant COP.	Reports of global and regional assessments which provide data on status and trends of inland water ecosystems are made available to the relevant COP.	Reports of global and regional assessments which provide data on status and trends of inland water ecosystems are made available to the relevant COP.

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<p><i>Main partners</i></p> <p>Secretariat and STRP of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Wetlands International, Conservation International.</p> <p><i>Other collaborators</i></p> <p>UNESCO (SIDS programme), GIWA and WWAP, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and other relevant international, regional and national organizations particularly those active in the small island States. Relevant international, regional and national organizations.</p>			
<p>Goal 3.3. <i>To ensure all projects and actions with the potential to impact negatively on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems are subjected to suitably rigorous impact assessments, including consideration of their potential impact on sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities</i></p> <p><i>Objectives</i></p> <p>(a) Undertake environmental impact assessments for all projects with the potential to impact on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, ensuring that these take into account the "...inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse".¹³⁸</p> <p>(b) Conduct cultural, environmental, and socio-economic impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities.¹³⁹</p> <p><i>Activities of the Parties:</i></p>			
<p>3.3.1. Taking into account decision VI/7 A of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, on guidelines for incorporating</p>			

¹³⁸ Paragraph 1 (a) of the annex to decision VI/7 A.

¹³⁹ Based on paragraph 12 of decision VI/10 D.

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<p>biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment, and decision VI/10, on Article 8(j) and related provisions, including its annex II, containing recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental, and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities.</p>			
<p>(a) Apply environmental impact assessments on water development projects, aquaculture and watershed activities including agriculture, forestry and mining, and best predictions with well-designed sampling schemes that can adequately distinguish the effects of anthropogenic activities from natural processes;</p>	<p>All Parties report on the application of the guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental and other impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment and the recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, culturally important, including sacred, sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities, as applied to inland water ecosystems within</p>	<p>Based on case studies and best practice recommendations a consolidated set of guidelines on the application of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments and strategic environmental assessment, including their application to inland water ecosystems, is prepared by the ninth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Parties report on preliminary experience made with the application of the consolidated set of guidelines on the application of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments and strategic environmental assessment,</p>	<p>Revised set of guidelines on the application of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments and strategic environmental assessment, including their application to inland water ecosystems, generally agreed, widely used and playing a major role in screening projects and activities and mitigating negative impacts.</p>

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	their jurisdiction by the eighth meeting of COP.	including their application to inland water ecosystems, by the tenth meeting of COP.	
(b) Apply environmental impact assessments which assess the impacts, not only of individual proposed projects, but also the cumulative effects of existing and proposed developments on the watershed, catchment or river basin; and	Analyse the gaps in existing sets of EIA/SEA guidelines with respect to the way in which they address the cumulative effects of existing and proposed developments on the watershed, catchment or river/lake basin by the eighth meeting of COP.	Consideration of cumulative effects integrated in consolidated set of guidelines on the application of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments and strategic environmental assessment, including their application to inland water ecosystems by the ninth meeting of COP.	Guidelines regularly updated and information shared on a sustainable basis.
(c) Incorporate environmental flow assessments into impact assessment processes for any projects with the potential to alter or interrupt the natural flow regimes of river systems, and also undertake baseline ecosystem assessments in the planning phase to ensure that the necessary basic data will be available to support the environmental impact assessment process and the development of effective mitigation measures if necessary.	<p>Analyse the gaps in existing sets of EIA/SEA guidelines with respect to the way in which they make use of environmental flow criteria by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Analyse the gaps in existing sets of EIA/SEA guidelines with respect to the requirements of undertaking appropriate baseline ecosystem assessments in the planning phase of proposed developments by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	<p>Consideration of environmental flow criteria integrated in a consolidated set of guidelines on the application of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments and strategic environmental assessment, including their application to inland water ecosystems by the ninth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Requirements of undertaking appropriate baseline ecosystem assessments in the planning phase of proposed developments integrated in a consolidated set of guidelines on the application of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments and</p>	Guidelines regularly updated and information shared on a sustainable basis.

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		strategic environmental assessment, including their application to inland water ecosystems by the ninth meeting of COP.	
3.3.2. Apply the recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental, and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities.	All Parties report on the application of the guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment and the recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities, as applied to inland water ecosystems within their jurisdiction by the eighth meeting of COP.	Based on case studies and best practice recommendations a consolidated set of guidelines on the application of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments and strategic environmental assessment, including their application to inland water ecosystems, is prepared by the ninth meeting of COP. Parties report on preliminary experience made with the application of the consolidated set of guidelines on the application of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments and strategic environmental assessment, including their application to inland water ecosystems, by the tenth meeting of COP.	Revised set of guidelines on the application of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments and strategic environmental assessment, including their application to inland water ecosystems, generally agreed and widely used.
3.3.3. Where inland water ecosystems are shared by two or more Parties, undertake collaborative impact and environmental flow assessments when applying the Convention's guidelines for	Analyse the gaps in existing sets of EIA/SEA guidelines with respect to collaborative impact and environmental flow assessments in transboundary	Gaps in existing sets of EIA/SEA guidelines with respect to collaborative impact and environmental flow assessments in transboundary inland water	Revised set of guidelines on the application of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments and strategic environmental

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incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment.	inland water ecosystems by the eighth meeting of COP.	ecosystems are addressed in a consolidated set of guidelines on the application of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments and strategic environmental assessment, including their application to inland water ecosystems, to be prepared by the ninth meeting of COP.	assessment, including their application to inland water ecosystems, generally agreed and widely used and playing a major role in screening projects and activities and mitigating negative impacts.

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<i>Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary</i>			
3.3.4. Collaborate with the International Association for Impact Assessment and other relevant organizations to contribute to the implementation of decision VI/7 A on further development and refinement of the guidelines, particularly to incorporate all stages of the environmental impact assessment processes taking into account the ecosystem approach;	<p>Preparation, in collaboration with the International Association for Impact Assessment and other relevant organizations, of a proposal for the further development of the guidelines incorporating all stages of the environmental impact assessment processes taking into account the ecosystem approach by the eighth meeting of COP.</p> <p>Progress report by the Executive Secretary on the implementation of the project on capacity development on biodiversity and impact assessment in developing countries, implemented by the Biodiversity and Ecology Section of the International Association for Impact Assessment to be prepared and made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.</p>	Proposals adopted and implemented.	Guidelines regularly updated and information shared on a sustainable basis.
3.3.5. Compile			
(a) Information on impact assessment and other methodologies that address inland water biological diversity issues in an adaptive management	Report containing information on impact assessment and other methodologies that address inland water biological diversity	Information updated.	Information updated on a sustainable basis.

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framework; and	issues in an adaptive management framework prepared and made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.		
(b) Examples of the impacts of invasive alien species and of programmes used to control their introduction and mitigate negative consequences on inland water ecosystems especially at the watershed, catchment and river-basin level.	Examples of the impacts of invasive alien species and of programmes used to control their introduction and mitigate negative consequences on inland water ecosystems especially at the watershed, catchment and river-basin level compiled and made available to Parties by the eighth meeting of COP.	Information updated.	Information updated on a sustainable basis.

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<p><i>Main partners</i></p> <p>IAIA, Ramsar Convention Secretariat and STRP, IUCN, Conservation International.</p> <p>The Ramsar Bureau is expected to share with the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity the resolutions of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention concerning the guidelines for integrating biodiversity considerations into environmental impact assessments legislation and/or processes and in socio-economic impact assessment, annexed to decision VI/7 A.</p> <p><i>Other collaborators</i></p> <p><i>Other relevant international, regional and national organisations and interested Parties.</i></p>			
<p>Goal 3.4. <i>To introduce and maintain appropriate monitoring arrangements to detect changes in the status and trends of inland water biodiversity</i></p> <p><i>Objective</i></p> <p>Establish and maintain monitoring programmes for the components of inland water biodiversity, paying particular attention to those requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use.</p> <p>Activities of the Parties:</p>			
<p>3.4.1. Introduce appropriate monitoring regimes based on the Convention on Biological Diversity and other guidance for priority inland water biodiversity and ecosystems in the first instance, taking into account the implementation of decision VI/7 on identification,</p>	<p>Based on available guidance material ¹⁴⁰ all countries have reviewed national-level monitoring programmes of biological, chemical, physical and socio-economic characteristics of inland water</p>	<p>A proposal on ways and means to assist Parties which have identified gaps in their review of national-level monitoring programmes of biological, chemical, physical and socio-economic characteristics of</p>	<p>All Parties have national-level monitoring programmes for important inland water ecosystems in place and use results for decision making.</p> <p>Appropriate monitoring</p>

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See UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10 and relevant addenda and information documents

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monitoring, indicators and assessments and possible adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting of principles for developing and implementing national-level monitoring and indicators.	ecosystems and, if applicable, identified existing gaps by the eighth meeting of COP.	inland water ecosystems including a strategy for the provision of training on the development and implementation of a monitoring programme is prepared and presented to Parties by the ninth meeting of COP.	regimes are applied to all types of sites (for example as defined by Ramsar).
<i>Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary</i>			
3.4.2. Develop a proposal on the establishment of monitoring programmes for inland water ecosystems taking into account existing guidance, including the Ramsar Convention guidance, relating to the establishment of monitoring programmes for wetland sites	Based on the review of national-level monitoring programmes of biological, chemical, physical and socio-economic characteristics of inland water ecosystems and identified gaps a timetable for the preparation of a proposal on ways and means to assist Parties is prepared by the eighth meeting of COP.	A proposal on ways and means to assist Parties which have identified gaps in their review of national-level monitoring programmes of biological, chemical, physical and socio-economic characteristics of inland water ecosystems including a strategy for the provision of training on the development and implementation of a monitoring programme is prepared and presented to Parties by the ninth meeting of COP.	Effective monitoring programmes in place by all Parties and sustained.

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<p><i>Lead partners</i> Ramsar Convention Bureau and STRP</p> <p><i>Other collaborators</i> <i>Relevant international, regional and national organizations.</i></p>			
