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DRAFT GLOBAL OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMMES OF WORK ON THE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF INLAND WATER ECOSYSTEMS AND MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At its seventh meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a framework to evaluate progress towards the target to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss (decision VII/30). The framework includes a list of goals and sub-targets for seven focal areas (decision VII/30, annex II). In paragraph 12 (c) of the same decision, the Conference of the Parties requested the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) at its tenth or eleventh meeting to refine proposals for the integration of outcome-oriented targets into the programmes of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and marine and coastal biodiversity. Guidance for the integration of the targets into the programmes of work was provided in annex III of the decision.

In response to paragraph 12 (c) of decision VII/30, the Executive Secretary:

- (a) Convened an electronic discussion forum from 15 July to 15 October 2004, to seek expert opinion on the proposed targets, and their rationale; and
- (b) Convened an expert group meeting to consider the draft global outcome-oriented targets for the programme of work, in Montreal, from 25 to 27 October 2004, sponsored by the Governments of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The full report of the meeting is being circulated as an information document for the tenth meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/INF/6).

The present note contains proposals prepared through this consultative process for the integration of outcome-oriented targets into the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.

* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/1.

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Further explanation of the process, the targets, their rationale and potential indicators is provided in two addenda to the present note, one on targets for the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/8/Add.1) and the other on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/8/Add.2), and in the report of the Expert Group (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA10/INF/6).

The vision and mission for the two programmes of work to which the targets relate, are cross-referenced or stated in section III of this note. Relationships between the programmes of work and other relevant processes, including relevant targets set for those processes are discussed in section IV of this note. The proposed draft global targets for the two programmes of work are annexed to the present note.

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to:

1. *Welcome* the report of the Expert Group on Outcome-Oriented Targets (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/INF/6);
2. *Express its appreciation* to:
 - (a) The Governments of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for their financial support to the Expert Group meeting;
 - (b) Other Governments and organizations for the participation of their representatives;
 - (c) The Co-Chairs and all the members of the Expert Group for their contributions; and
 - (d) Other experts who have contributed their inputs into the overall process;
3. *Note with appreciation* the progress made on indicators by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention, and *invite* the Panel, for areas within its mandate and in line with the role of the Ramsar Convention established by decision III/21 as the lead implementation partner on wetlands for the Convention on Biological Diversity, to further develop the targets annexed to the present note, as appropriate, through *inter alia*, their quantification and application to specific wetland types and biogeographic regions, and to link those targets with the indicators currently being developed;
4. *Recommend* that the Conference of the Parties:
 - (a) Endorses the integration of the outcome-oriented targets into the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and biodiversity of inland water ecosystems as listed in Annex 1, noting the relationship between these targets and those of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals, and the technical rationale for the targets provided in the addenda to the present note (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/8/Add.1 and 2);
 - (b) Takes note of the elaborated technical rationales in annex II and III of the report of the Expert Group (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA10/INF/6) as providing additional guidance for application of the targets to the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems;
 - (c) Emphasizes that the targets, as applied to the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and biological diversity of inland water ecosystems should be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, according to national priorities and capacities, and taking into account differences in diversity between countries;
 - (d) Invites Parties and other Governments to develop national and/or regional goals and targets, and, as appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(e) Invites the Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention, for areas within its mandate and in line with the role of the Ramsar Convention established by decision III/21 as the lead implementation partner on wetlands for the Convention on Biological Diversity, to contribute to the implementation of the targets, to monitoring progress towards them, and to develop the targets further for specific application to wetlands;

(f) Invites the regional seas conventions and action plans to take note of the outcome-oriented targets for the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity, and to contribute to the implementation of these targets on the regional level as appropriate, and to monitoring progress towards them;

(g) Recommends that when applying outcome-oriented targets to other programmes of work full account is taken of the impacts of management practices in forests, dry and sub-humid lands, mountains and, especially, agricultural lands on the biodiversity of marine and coastal areas and of inland waters, in particular in relation to the downstream impacts of water use and water pollution; and

(h) Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare a glossary of terms used in the framework of goals and targets adopted in decision VII/30 to clarify the terms used and to facilitate the application of the framework of goals and targets to all programmes of work in a consistent manner.

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I. VISION AND MISSION FOR THE TWO PROGRAMMES OF WORK

A. *Vision and mission of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity*

1. The vision and mission of this programme of work have already been adopted by the Conference of the Parties in annex I, sections A and B, of decision VII/5.

B. *Vision and mission of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems*

1. Vision

2. The overall vision to which the revised programme of work on inland water ecosystem biological diversity makes a contribution is to sustain inland water ecosystem biological diversity and its capacity to sustain life on earth and the ecosystem goods and services it provides.

2. Mission

3. Consistent with the mission of the Strategic Plan of the Convention, the mission of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystem is to significantly reduce the rate of loss of inland water ecosystem biodiversity by 2010 at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of life on Earth.

II. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE TWO PROGRAMMES OF WORK AND OTHER RELEVANT PROCESSES

A. *Relationships between the programme of work on marine and coastal ecosystems and other relevant processes*

1. Millennium Development Goals

4. The implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity makes a direct contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), specifically goal 7, target 9 (To integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and to reverse the loss of environmental resources). Through its promotion of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, the programme of work also contributes to goal 1, target 2 (To halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger).

2. Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

5. The following targets of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) are completely consistent with the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity, and have been integrated (either directly or in a modified format as appropriate) into the programme of work:

(a) *Paragraph 29 (d)*: Encourage the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach, noting the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem ^{1/} and decision V/6 of the Conference of the Parties;

(b) *Paragraph 31 (a)*: Maintain or restore (fisheries) stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015;

^{1/} See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) document C200/INF/25, appendix I.

(c) *Paragraph 32 (c)*: Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine 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 use; and watershed planning and the integration of marine and coastal areas management into key sectors; ^{2/}

(d) *Paragraph 33 (d)*: Make every effort to achieve substantial progress by the next Global Programme of Action conference in 2006 to protect the marine environment from land-based activities;

(e) *Paragraph 36 (b)*: Establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments; and

(f) *Paragraph 44*: The achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity.

6. The programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity makes a direct contribution to the implementation of the following paragraphs of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development:

(a) *Paragraph 31 (d)*: Urgently develop and implement national and, where appropriate, regional plans of action, to put into effect the international plans of action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in particular the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity ^{3/} by 2005 and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing ^{4/} by 2004. Establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement, and control of fishing vessels, including by flag States, to further the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing; and

(b) *Paragraph 58 (g)*: Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004 and build capacities necessary to diversify tourism products, while protecting culture and traditions and effectively conserving and managing natural resources.

3. *Biodiversity-related conventions, United Nations organizations and other relevant regional and international organizations and processes*

7. The programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity is consistent with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the marine and coastal components of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the regional seas programmes and action plans, the International Coral Reef Initiative, the Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Environment, and activities of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

8. In addition, elements are relevant to provisions of other conventions, including, *inter alia*, the Convention on Migratory Species, the Convention under the International Maritime Organization (Marpol), the World Heritage Convention and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

9. The programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity also takes note of current regional initiatives, such as those undertaken by the regional seas programmes and action plans, and by regional fisheries organizations and conventions, such as, *inter alia*, the South East Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention (WCPFC), the

^{2/} This wording is also consistent with SBSTTA recommendation VIII/3 A.

^{3/} Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1999.

^{4/} Ibid., 2001.

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), and the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Blue Fin Tuna (CCSRT).

B. *Relationships between the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and other relevant processes*

1. Millennium Development Goals

10. The relationships between the programme of work on inland water ecosystem biological diversity and the Millennium Development Goals is explored in more detail in the note by the Executive Secretary on the subject prepared for the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/7/20/Add.1).

11. The implementation of the revised programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems makes a direct contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and more specifically to goal 7, target 9 (To integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and to reverse the loss of environmental resources) and target s10 (To halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water).

12. Furthermore, through the provision of more sustainable goods and services derived from inland water ecosystem biological diversity, such as the promotion of more sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, it contributes indirectly or potentially to goal 1, target 2 (To halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger). It also contributes indirectly or potentially, through the increased control of pathogens and vectors of water-borne or water-based diseases to the achievement of goal 6, target 8 (To have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases).

13. There are linkages to other Millennium Development Goals that are discussed further in the note by the Executive Secretary on the programme of work of the Convention and the Millennium Development Goals prepared for the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/7/20/Add.1).

2. Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

14. The revised programme of work on inland water ecosystem biological diversity makes a direct contribution to the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) including, *inter alia*:

(a) *Paragraphs 8 and 25*: Halve, by the year 2015, 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 without access to basic sanitation;

(b) *Paragraph 26*: Develop integrated water-resources management and water-efficiency plans by 2005, with support being provided to developing countries;

(c) *Paragraph 31 (a)*: Maintain or restore indigenous wild-capture fisheries stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015;

(d) *Paragraph 31 (d)*: Urgently develop and implement national and, where appropriate, regional plans of action, to put into effect the international plans of action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, including: the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity by 2005 and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing by 2004; establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement,

and control of fishing vessels, including by flag States, to further the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing; ^{5/}

(e) *Paragraph 32 (c)*: Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine 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 use and watershed planning and the integration of marine and coastal areas management into key sectors; ^{6/}

(f) *Paragraph 44*: The achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity; and

(g) *Paragraph 58 (g)*, indirectly or potentially: Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004 and build the capacities necessary to diversify tourism products, while protecting culture and traditions and effectively conserving and managing natural resources.

C. *Biodiversity-related conventions and United Nations organizations*

15. The work programme, and the application of the targets proposed here, has been prepared in collaboration with the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) in the continuing effort to further streamline and coordinate activities, where relevant, between the two conventions. The revised programme of work on inland water ecosystem biological diversity is fully compatible with the provisions of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, 1971) and several of its elements and activities are also reflected in the third joint work plan (2002-2006) between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Wetlands (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/INF/14). This has included reference to Ramsar resolution VIII.26, annex I, which refers to the 2003-2005 global implementation targets for the Convention on Wetlands which are arranged under 20 operational objectives. Those targets and objectives are largely process oriented and form a solid framework upon which activities to achieve the global targets set here may be operationalized.

16. The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) of the Convention on Wetlands has undertaken reviews of a number of related subjects (e.g., wetland inventory and assessment; wise use concept and guidelines; water resource management; Ramsar site designation; managing Ramsar sites; communication, education and public awareness; and peatlands). STRP Working Group 6, on assessing the effectiveness of implementation of the Ramsar Convention, is particularly relevant. The report of that group was presented to the Standing Committee of the Ramsar Convention in January 2004. ^{7/} This notes that the Ramsar Convention has not yet established global outcome-oriented targets and as a surrogate the paper takes the pillars of the general objectives in the Strategic Plan as interim global targets (i.e., wise use, wetlands of importance, international cooperation, implementation capacity, membership). The current development of global outcome-oriented targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity, therefore, presents an opportunity for the two conventions to further develop targets together. In particular, the Ramsar Convention may wish to develop more specific targets for inland waters (and marine and coastal wetlands), which complement those proposed in the present document under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

^{5/} These initiatives are focused primarily on coastal, marine and high-seas fisheries but it is assumed for the purposes of this document that they are applicable, where necessary and appropriate, to inland waters. Note, however, is taken of the significant difference between exploitation patterns and methods between inland and marine fisheries. The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries is another appropriate framework promoting improved management of fisheries, including for inland waters.

^{6/} Although this is aimed at marine fisheries, references to watershed planning are directly relevant to inland waters. For the purposes of this document only, other elements are deemed applicable to inland waters where appropriate.

^{7/} Standing Committee document SC30-7.

17. The Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention and the STRP have also undertaken a significant amount of work on indicators which will be utilized fully when indicators are developed for the current targets, including consideration of harmonizing and minimizing reporting requirements.

18. Furthermore, elements of the current document are variously relevant to provisions of other conventions, including in particular the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the World Heritage Convention (WHC), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

19. The outcome-oriented targets presented are consistent with the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries as it relates to the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.

20. The implementation of the revised programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, and progress made towards its related goals, targets and provisions will contribute to the ongoing assessment of the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) and will be reflected in the next phase of the World Water Development Report (WWDR-II).

Annex

PROPOSED GLOBAL OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS FOR THE PROGRAMMES OF WORK ON THE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF INLAND WATER ECOSYSTEMS AND MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY

<i>Goals and targets as per the framework (decision VII/30, annex II)</i>	<i>Application of the targets to the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity</i>	<i>Application of the targets to the programme of work on inland waters biodiversity</i>
Protect the components of biodiversity		
<i>Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes</i>		
Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	At least 10% of each of the world's marine and coastal ecological regions effectively conserved.	This target is not considered applicable to programme of work on inland waters biodiversity at present.
Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected.	Particularly vulnerable marine and coastal habitats and ecosystems, such as tropical and cold water coral reefs, seamounts, mangroves, seagrasses and other vulnerable ecosystems effectively protected.	275 million hectares of wetlands of particular importance to biodiversity protected, including representation and equitable distribution of areas of different wetland types across the range of biogeographic zones.
<i>Goal 2. Promote the conservation of species diversity</i>		
Target 2.1: Reduce the decline of restore, or maintain, populations of species of selected taxonomic groups. ^{8/}	Reduce the decline of, maintain or restore populations of species of selected marine and coastal taxonomic groups	Reduce the decline of, maintain or restore populations of species of selected taxonomic groups dependent upon inland water ecosystems.
Target 2.2: Status of threatened species improved.	Known globally threatened and endangered marine and coastal species, with particular attention to migratory and transboundary species and populations, effectively conserved.	The world's known threatened inland water ecosystem dependent species of plants and animals conserved.
<i>Goal 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</i>		
Target 3.1: Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	Further losses of known genetic diversity of exploited wild fish and other wild and cultured marine and coastal species prevented	Known genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species dependent upon inland water ecosystems is conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge is maintained.

^{8/} Proposed re-ordering of the words of this target to clarify its intended meaning.

Promote sustainable use		
<i>Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption.</i>		
Target 4.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.	Target 4.1.1: A minimum of 70 % of all exploited fisheries products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and unsustainable uses of other marine and coastal species minimized Target 4.1.2: 90% of mariculture facilities operated consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.	Target 4.1.1: Products from inland water ecosystem biological diversity derived from sustainable sources Target 4.1.2: Aquaculture areas in inland water ecosystems managed consistent with the conservation of inland water biological diversity
Target 4.2 Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced	Some aspects of this target are addressed under target 4.1	Some aspects of this target are addressed under target 4.1
Target 4.3: No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade	No species of wild marine and coastal flora and fauna endangered by international trade	No species of wild flora or fauna dependent upon inland water ecosystems endangered by international trade.
Address threats to biodiversity		
<i>Goal 5. Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.</i>		
Target 5.1: Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased	Rate of loss and degradation of natural marine and coastal habitats, in particular mangroves, seagrasses and other important coastal habitats, decreased.	Rate of loss and degradation of inland water ecosystem biological diversity, especially through unsustainable water use, are decreased
<i>Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species</i>		
Target 6.1: Pathways for major potential invasive species controlled.	Pathways for major potential invasive alien species in marine and coastal ecosystems controlled	Pathways for major potential invasive alien species in inland water ecosystems controlled.
Target 6. 2: Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten marine and coastal ecosystems, habitats or species.	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten inland water ecosystems, habitats or species.
<i>Goal 7. Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution</i>		
Target 7.1: Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of marine and coastal biodiversity to adapt to climate change.	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of inland water ecosystem biodiversity to adapt to climate change.
Target 7.2: Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity	Reduce land-based and seabased sources of marine pollution and their impacts of biodiversity	Reduce pollution and its impacts on inland water ecosystem biodiversity

Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being		
<i>Goal 8. Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods</i>		
Target 8.1: Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained.	Capacity of marine and coastal ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained	Capacity of inland water ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained
Target 8.2: biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained	Marine and coastal biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained.	Inland water biological resources, that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained.
Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
<i>Goal 9 Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities</i>		
Target 9.1 Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with marine and coastal biological diversity	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.
<i>Goals and targets as per the framework (decision VII/30, annex II)</i>	<i>Application of the targets to the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity</i>	<i>Application of the targets to the programme of work on inland waters biodiversity</i>
Target 9.2: Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing, regarding marine and coastal biological diversity	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing, regarding the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.
Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources		
<i>Goal 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources</i>		
Target 10.1: All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements.	All transfers of genetic resources derived from marine and coastal biological diversity are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements	All transfers of genetic resources derived from inland water ecosystems are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements
Target 10.2: Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilisation of genetic resources derived from marine and coastal biological diversity shared with the countries providing such resources	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilisation of genetic resources derived from inland water ecosystems shared with the countries providing such resources
Ensure provision of adequate resources		
<i>Goal 11: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention</i>		

<p>Target 11.1: New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20.</p>	<p>New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments for the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20.</p>	<p>New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments for the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20.</p>
<p>Target 11.2: Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4.</p>	<p>Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments for the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4</p>	<p>Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments for the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4.</p>
