

# Report of the Expert Meeting in Preparation of SBSTTA-14

March 15 - 19, 2010

Convened by the  
German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation  
at the International Academy for Nature Conservation,  
Isle of Vilm

Horst Korn, Rainer Schliep & Jutta Stadler (Eds.)

- Mountain Biological Diversity
- Biodiversity of Inland Water Ecosystems
- Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity
- Protected Areas
- Biodiversity and Climate Change
- Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (Article 10)
- Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-3)
- Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)
- Goals and Targets for the Period beyond 2010
- Agricultural Biodiversity
- Biofuels and Biodiversity
- Biodiversity of Dry and Sub-humid Lands
- Forest Biodiversity
- Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI)
- Invasive Alien Species
- Incentive Measures (Article 11)



Vilm 2010



# **Report of the Expert Meeting in Preparation of SBSTTA-14**

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This publication is included in the literature database "***DNL-online***" ([www.dnl-online.de](http://www.dnl-online.de))

Vilm-Reports are not available in book trade but can be downloaded from the internet at:  
[http://www.bfn.de/0502\\_international.html](http://www.bfn.de/0502_international.html)

Publisher:            Bundesamt für Naturschutz (BfN)  
                                 German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation  
                                 Konstantinstrasse 110  
                                 53179 Bonn, Germany  
                                 URL: <http://www.bfn.de>

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Printed by the printing office of the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety.

Printed on 100% recycled paper.

Bonn, Germany 2010

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## Glossary of Acronyms

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CGRFA	Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (FAO)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CONDESAN	<i>Consortio para el Desarrollo de la Ecoregion Andina</i> (Consortium for the Development of the Andean Ecoregion)
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPF	Collaborative Partnership on Forests
CST	Committee on Science and Technology (UNCCD)
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Area
EEA	European Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Executive Secretary
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMBA	Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GOBI	Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative
GOODs	Global Open Oceans and Deep Seabed
GSPC	Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
GTI	Global Taxonomy Initiative
GTZ	Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit (German Society for Technical Cooperation)
HLSS	High Level Segment Session (UNGA)
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ICCA	Indigenous and Community Conserved Area
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IPBES	Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPOA	International Plan of Action (FAO)
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
IUU	illegal, unreported and unregulated (fishing)
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LULUCF	Land use, land-use change and forestry
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MPA	Marine Protected Area

## Glossary of Acronyms

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NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PoW	Programme of Work
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN)
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice (UNFCCC)
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD)
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEBI	Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators
STRP	Scientific and Technical Review Panel (Ramsar Convention)
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
VME	Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem
WCMC	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN)
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WGRI	Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation (CBD)
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organisation

## 1 Introduction

The expert meeting in preparation of the upcoming fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-14) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was held as an informal scientific workshop, **aiming to exchange information and opinions on the topics to be discussed at the upcoming meeting of SBSTTA. The 48 participants from 17 European and other countries** (EU member states, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ghana, Mexico, Norway, Switzerland and Turkmenistan) **attended in their personal capacity as biodiversity experts**. Ms. Jaime Webbe, Programme Officer of the CBD Secretariat took part in the meeting as an observer and guest speaker. The experts introducing their respective topics to the meeting were Ms. Dinah Benick (Institute of Forest and Environmental Policy, Germany), Mr. Mart Külvik (Estonian University of Life Sciences, Estonia), Mr. Axel Paulsch (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, Germany), Ms. Jaime Webbe (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Canada), Ms. Annette von Lossau and Ms. Barbara Lassen (both GTZ, Germany), Mr. Kari Lahti (Natural Heritage Services, Finland), Ms. Cordula Epple, Mr. Henning von Nordheim and Ms. Jutta Stadler (all German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation), Ms. Catherine Debruyne (Environmental Policy Department, Belgium), Mr. Jörg Roos (European Commission, Belgium), Mr. Finn Kateraas (Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management, Norway), Ms. Johanna Niemivuo-Lahti (Finnish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Finland), Mr. Peter Herkenrath (UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, UK), Mr. Ben ten Brink (Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, The Netherlands), Mr. Jean-Patrick LeDuc (Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, France), and Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Ghana).

The participants of the preparatory meeting to SBSTTA-14 were welcomed by Mr. Horst Korn from the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, who chaired the meeting. The topics were introduced briefly by the above named specialists in their field and discussed extensively in plenary. **In this report, the main points of discussion are summarised and general comments on the Secretariat's documents are given. In addition, amendments to the recommendations given in the Secretariat's documents are suggested.** Topics of the Secretariat's documents not mentioned specifically in this report were widely agreed on by the workshop. The major points raised during the discussion are represented in this report. **The aim of the expert meeting was not to reach a consensus on the individual points but rather to have an exchange of opinions and ideas.** A high degree of similar points of view was apparent. **This report is intended to help individuals and delegations in their preparation of the topics on the agenda of SBSTTA-14.**

### How to read the report

Amendments and additions to the original SBSTTA-14 documents are marked as follows throughout the report:

~~Text~~ = text is suggested to be deleted

**Text** = suggestion for new text

**[(Text)]** = comment

Only those passages of the Secretariat's documents to which amendments are proposed are reproduced in the report.



## 2 General Observations

When examining the SBSTTA documents, the participants of the Vilm expert meeting identified several cross-cutting issues that will need to be kept in mind to avoid conflicting messages to the Conference of the Parties.

These are in particular:

- The need to cross check requests for funds or specific funding in individual decisions, with the draft decision on the resource mobilization strategy (WGRI/3/7) to avoid overlaps and to stress priorities.
- The need to screen references to land-use, terrestrial, etc. and extend where relevant with sea-use, marine and coastal etc.
- The need to reflect on messages for the panel discussions during the UNGA HLSS which will touch in particular the issue of climate change and biodiversity, the Millennium Development Goals, the post-2010 targets, and the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB).
- Similar paragraphs on the link with climate change return under different decisions, in particular on forest, marine and coastal ecosystems, protected areas, and inland water ecosystems. It is important that these are reflected in those decisions rather than concentrated in the decision on climate change, in order to be more directly useful for the relevant thematic experts. However, it is important to where possible use similar wording and in any case ensure coherence.
- SBSTTA-14 will be discussing the targets and milestones of the proposed Strategic Plan. The document SBSTTA14/10 contains many elements that are directly related to the thematic decisions. It is therefore useful to delay fixing targets within the individual thematic decisions but to foresee the inclusion of those targets at a later stage

It might therefore be useful for the experts to 1) put a placeholder in the decision where target(s) need to be added, 2) ensure the inclusion of the correct targets and milestones etc. in the discussions on SBSTTA/14/10, 3) be aware of the negotiations on those same targets during WGRI, and 4) include, where relevant, whatever is adopted on the different topics within the framework of the Strategic Plan, into the relevant other thematic decisions at the Conference of the Parties.

- Given that several processes will probably only come to conclusion after SBSTTA-14, it will be important to take into consideration issues such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 (GBO-3) and the TEEB study when finalizing the decisions at COP-10.

### 3 Mountain Biological Diversity

#### Item 3.1.1. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/2: In-depth Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Work on Mountain Biological Diversity**

#### **Introductory Remark**

Mr. Axel Paulsch introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/2 on the in-depth review of the implementation of the Programme of Work on Mountain Biological Diversity with comments on the draft text and some suggestions for further work highlighting the strong interlinkage to other programmes of work under the Convention and to the ongoing ABS negotiations.

#### **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/2:**

#### **Suggestions on the text:**

#### **IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MOUNTAIN BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

abridged; continued

#### **SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties,*

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

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

*Status and trends of mountain biological diversity*

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

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

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

(b) Related traditional knowledge and cultural dimensions ~~of the state~~ of biodiversity;

(c) Direct and indirect drivers of change in mountain biodiversity, including, in particular, climate change and, land-use change, ~~and tourism and sports activities~~; [(**Rationale: Although tourism and sports activities are drivers of change they are not at the same level of urgency as climate change and land use change.**)]

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

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

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

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

(c) **establish conservation corridors, ecological networks and transboundary mountain protected area systems to provide connectivity, taking into account the need to integrate protected areas into wider landscapes; [(moved up from former 5b, amended)]**

4. Invites Parties and other Governments to develop, taking into account and in line with the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 and within their respective national biodiversity strategies and action plans, targets that address the direct drivers of mountain biodiversity loss, for the reduction of pressures on biodiversity from habitat change, overexploitation, pollution, invasive species and climate change, and for the safeguard and restoration of mountain biodiversity and related ecosystem services, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as the related indicators for assessing progress towards these targets;

5. Invites Parties, other Government, indigenous and local communities, and relevant organizations to address climate-change adaptation and mitigation issues, in line with the decisions on the in-depth review of work on biodiversity and climate change (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6) by:

(a) Developing and implementing measures for the *in situ* and, as needed, *ex situ* conservation of genetic resources and species currently and potentially under threat from climate change;

~~(b) Establishing, in particular, conservation corridors, connectivity, and transboundary mountain protected area systems taking into account the need to integrate protected areas into wider landscapes; [(moved to 3, new c)]~~

(~~b~~e) Undertaking measures to reduce deforestation and restore degraded mountain forest ecosystems **and conserve mountain soils carbon content and sequestration, especially in peatlands**, in order to enhance the role of mountains as natural carbon and water regulators **and other important ecosystem services**;

(~~c~~d) Developing, strengthening and implementing policies favorable to the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources and related traditional knowledge for enhanced resilience and food security in the face of climate change impacts;



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

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

7. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to adopt a long-term vision and holistic approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity by developing specific actions, time tables and capacity-building needs for the implementation of the mountain biological diversity programme of work and integrating them with revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans in line with the revised strategic plan, as well as with overall sustainable development strategies in mountain regions;

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

9. *Encourages* Parties, wherever possible, to develop and implement regional collaboration strategies and action plans with assistance of relevant international and regional organizations as needed, considering that regional collaboration is key for successful implementation;

10. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to develop and showcase up-land-lowland ~~interactions linkages~~, particularly in the easily demonstrated case of water, and the need for strengthening these linkages for the well-being of people especially in lowland areas through the uninterrupted provision of ecosystem services; **[(Comment: maybe insert examples for these interactions like soil erosion or valley flooding; maybe make a cross-reference to inland water recommendations?)]**

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

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

13. *Invites* Parties to revive and enhance ~~native indigenous~~ mountain plant and animal genetic resources by providing incentives and marketing opportunities for the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity;

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

14. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to develop and implement national, regional and global communication programmes highlighting the economic, ecological and social benefits of the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity for human well-being and for the provision of ecosystem services to mountain dwellers and also to lowland communities;

15. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to develop educational programmes for raising awareness on mountain biological diversity;

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

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

18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

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

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

abridged

## 4 Biodiversity of Inland Water Ecosystems

### Item 3.1.2. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3: In-depth Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Work on the Biological Diversity of Inland Water Ecosystems**

### Introductory Remark

The document presenting the outcomes of the In-depth-review of the Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on the Biological Diversity of Inland Water Ecosystems (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3) was introduced by Ms. Catherine Debruyne, who also provided a short overview on the status, trends and causes of biodiversity loss in inland water ecosystems and barriers to the implementation of the Programme of Work. Ms. Debruyne provided a comprehensive list of suggested improvements to the recommendations included in the document.

### Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3:

### Suggestions on the text:

## IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON THE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF INLAND WATER ECOSYSTEMS

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

### SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

1. *Notes with concern* the overall continuing and accelerating rate of loss of the biodiversity of inland water ecosystems and the rapidly increasing drivers of change in these ecosystems; that the loss of critical services associated with this biodiversity loss, and in particular water-related services, including water supply for both ecosystems and people and the mitigation of hydrological extremes, are already resulting in significant economic, ~~and~~-social **and environmental** costs, which are projected to rapidly escalate;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the continuing value of national reports of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands in providing key information on the status and trends of inland waters

biodiversity and drivers of change, and *expresses its appreciation* for the inputs of the Secretariat and Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention into the in-depth review;

**3. Stresses that human societies rely on numerous services from inland water ecosystems and that biodiversity underpins the ecosystems services water provides to human;**

**4. Notes that water is our most valuable natural resource: water security for ecosystems and people is widely agreed to be the primary natural resource challenge; water forges strong links between biodiversity and development; and water is the key natural resource link between the various Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and their targets;**

#### *Implementation of the programme of work*

**53.** Concludes that the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems remains a good framework for implementation of relevant activities and that the priority needs are for significantly enhanced implementation, and, in particular, improved coherence with land- and water-use policies and activities;

**64.** Notes the need to improve the scope of the programme of work by better recognizing the relevance of inland water ecosystem services to poverty reduction, sustainable development and climate change and the need for better policy coherence between the programme of work and other programmes of work and land- and water-use policies and practices;

**75.** Urges Parties **to develop and implement national and regional action plans and legal and policy frameworks and to ensure enforcement of existing and future legal measures in order to halt unsustainable utilization of inland water ecosystems; [(Rationale: to address destructive fishing practices, unsustainable fishing and removing elements of inland water biodiversity.)]**

**8.** Urges Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations: to strengthen implementation of the programme of work; increase capacity for its implementation, including institutional coordination, with particular emphasis on the contribution of the programme of work to the achievement of sustainable development, **poverty alleviation and achieving the Millennium Development Goals by: [(Rationale: these where identified weaknesses in the implementation of the PoW.)]**

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

**(b) further incorporating biodiversity considerations into Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and related approaches;**

**(c) reinforcing their conservation efforts for inland water ecosystems;**

**(d) enhancing efforts to address the drivers of inland water biodiversity degradation and loss by fully integrating biodiversity considerations into decision making of other sectors e.g. energy production, transport, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, regional development; [(Rationale: to improve biodiversity considerations into decision making for sector activities)]**

**(e) addressing the alteration of water flows that will be detrimental to biodiversity;**

**(f) preventing unsustainable use of groundwater;**

**(g) exploring ways and means to further develop the “payment for ecosystem services” approach;**

**(h) valuating inland water biodiversity and ecosystem services and integrating it into national accounting systems in order to improve sectoral integration; [(Rationale: to include findings of the TEEB study.)]**

**(i) mobilizing significant and additional financial resources for capacity-building for implementation as a means, *inter alia*, to achieve the substantial economic benefits of improved inland water ecosystem management, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention on Biological Diversity;**

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

**107.** *Urges* Parties and other Governments, where necessary, to re-align their water allocation policies based upon sustainable supply and not demand **and explore alternative practices allowing better use of resources; [(Rationale: to propose solutions to end-users to allow this shift.)]**

**11.** **Urges Parties and other governments to take measures to reduce cities' water footprints; [(Comment: this should be reflected in the possible future PoW on Cities Biodiversity, taken from the in-depth review of inland waters.)]**

**12.** **Notes that agriculture accounts for 70% of all water taken from inland water ecosystems, and this pressure will continue to increase with climate change, requests the Executive Secretary in partnership with the FAO and in consultation with other relevant international organizations to investigate ways and means to reduce water consumption for irrigation in agriculture; [(Comment: taken from the in-depth review of inland waters.)]**

### *Climate change*

**138.** *Notes* the findings of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change Technical Report *Climate Change and Water*, which concludes, *inter alia*, that the relationship between climate change and freshwater resources is of primary concern and interest and that expert opinion is that water and its availability and quality will be the main pressures, and issues, on societies and the environment under climate change; *also noting* that the carbon cycle and the water cycle are perhaps the two most important large-scale bio-geological processes for life on Earth and that they are inter-linked with significant feedback mechanisms between the two;

**14.** **Notes that inland water ecosystems are the most significant stores of terrestrial carbon, by some estimates storing twice as much carbon as forests as this has already been recognised by the Conference of the Parties in decision IX/16 D, particularly in relation to peatlands; [(Rationale: introduction to paragraph 16, 19 and 20.)]**

**159.** *Urges* Parties and other Governments to:

(a) recognize the prominence of changes occurring in the water cycle when considering the impacts of climate change on people and terrestrial, inland and coastal ecosystems and therefore the importance of the role of the water-related services provided by ecosystems, in particular inland water ecosystems, in ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change;

(b) ensure that their climate change mitigation and adaptation activities are designed and implemented in harmony with the needs and opportunities to sustain and/or enhance the services provided by inland water ecosystems;

(c) recognize the relationships between the carbon and water cycles in their mitigation activities and, in particular, the need to sustain the water cycle in order to sustain the carbon storage services provided by ecosystems;

**16.** **Encourages Parties and other governments, in collaboration with UNFCCC, to take into consideration the adaptation and mitigation capacities of wetlands when developing their climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies; [(Rationale: include the capacities of wetlands with regards to climate change mitigation and adaptation.)]**

**170.** *Notes* that water provides strong linkages between the interests of the multi-lateral environment agreements and in particular CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC and the Ramsar Convention, and *invites* Parties and other Governments to build upon these linkages to further strengthen coherence between these agreements at national level **including through further exploring streamlined reporting;**

**18.** ~~and~~ *Requests* the Executive Secretary to use these linkages to strengthen collaboration within the Joint Liaison Group and the Biodiversity Liaison Group; **[(Rationale: these paragraphs are**

**about the functioning of the convention in relation to other MEAs, maybe move to another recommendation.)**

**19. Stresses that reducing wetlands degradation and destruction can provide multiple benefits for biodiversity and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and encourages relevant bodies of the UNFCCC to consider the issue of reducing emission from wetlands destruction and degradation in the framework of the UNFCCC, notably by introducing the accounting of degradation and restoration of peatlands mandatory under LULUCF regulations and by developing and applying a mechanism for the accounting and promotion of carbon storage and sequestration in wetlands and in particular in peatlands; [(Rationale: so that carbon stored in wetlands is not released into the atmosphere.)]**

**20. Invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant international and other organizations to address both, direct and indirect, positive and negative impacts that the production and use of biomass for energy, in particular large-scale and/or industrial production and use, might have on inland water biodiversity and on indigenous and local communities, also taking into account the components of the decision IX/2 on biofuels and biodiversity relevant to inland water biodiversity, reflecting varying conditions of countries and regions; [(Rationale: to address the impact of biomass production on inland water ecosystems.)]**

#### *Scientific, technical and technological matters*

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

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

**23**4. Invites Parties and other Governments to recognize the increasing relevance of existing guidance available under the Ramsar Convention and to continue, and strengthen where necessary, consideration of this guidance; ~~and~~

**24.** ~~#~~Urges Parties to both conventions to take more comprehensive measures for joint implementation of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level **among others using the TEMATEA tool;**

**25**4. Requests SBSTTA and the Executive Secretary to include consideration of the implications of changes in the water cycle, and freshwater resources, where relevant and feasible, in all relevant future deliberations in all thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, and with special attention to the links between hydrology, biodiversity, ecosystem functioning and sustainable development;

**26**4. Recognizing the need for improved guidance in the context of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, calls for further scientific assessments of the relationship between biodiversity, hydrology, ecosystem services and sustainable development, in particular regarding, *inter alia*,

(i) \_\_\_relationships between the carbon (i) and water cycles, and policies and management interventions in each, and the ability of biodiversity to underpin both cycles;

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

~~27.~~ ~~Requests~~ the Executive Secretary and *invites* the STRP of the Ramsar Convention, building upon existing ~~other~~ assessments and in collaboration with partners, to translate those scientific findings into possible interventions ~~undertake more comprehensive assessments of these linkages~~, including by convening expert group meetings, subject to resources, and requests the Executive Secretary to report the findings for the consideration by SBSTTA prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties; *invites* Parties and other Governments to provide technical and financial support for this; and ~~requests the Executive Secretary to report the findings for the consideration of SBSTTA at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;~~ [(**Rationale: change was made to clarify text, the actual text was already there.**)]

~~28~~16. *Recognizes* the need for improved incorporation of biodiversity and ecosystem service considerations in water-resources scenario planning and *requests* the Executive Secretary and *invites* the STRP of the Ramsar Convention to strengthen and contribute to ongoing processes in this regard, including, *inter alia*, the scenario analysis being undertaken for the Fourth World Water Development Report; and *invites* Parties and other Governments to provide technical and financial support to this end;

#### *Biodiversity and natural disasters*

~~29~~17. [(**Comment: the two following paragraphs could apply more widely than inland waters; Rationale: shorten paragraph.**)] *Noting* the already significant economic and social impacts of natural disasters on people, poverty reduction and sustainable development and the role of ecosystems in providing services that reduce vulnerability to and the impact of disasters, in particular water-related impacts such as flooding and drought, and that climate change is anticipated to increase disaster vulnerability and risk, *requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with partners, including the Ramsar Convention and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and building upon ongoing assessments, to

(i) ~~undertake~~ a gap analysis in relation to biodiversity, ecosystem services and disaster risk reduction;

(ii) ~~address~~ these gaps through strengthened tools and information, including policy and management guidance; and

(iii) ~~develop~~ a capacity-support programme to these ends, as a means to assist Parties to improve the contribution of the Convention to disaster risk reduction; ~~and~~

~~30.~~ ~~Invites~~ Parties and other Governments to provide technical and financial support to this end;

31. Encourages Parties and other Governments to recognize healthy wetlands' capacities to protect human communities from natural disasters and to integrate these considerations into relevant policies; [(**Rationale: addresses the need to integrate wetlands into relevant policies with regards to natural disaster protection.**)]

#### *Biodiversity, water and the hydrological cycle*

~~32~~18. *Concerned* that major anthropogenic changes are ongoing in the Earth's water cycle at the global, regional and local scales through direct water use; that the limits of sustainability of both surface water and groundwater resources have already been reached or surpassed in many regions; that demands for water continue to increase; that these trends will be heightened through climate change; and that water stress on both people and ecosystems is rapidly escalating;

~~33~~19. *Recognizes* ~~water as a service provided by ecosystems and~~ the role of biodiversity in sustaining the water cycle, including both the availability of water and its quality for both ecosystem and human needs and **therefore:** that water security is essential to, *inter alia*, the achievement of the MDGs collectively, socio-economic well-being, poverty reduction, sustainable cities and sustainable economic growth;

(i) ~~establishes~~ water as an over-arching subject across the thematic and cross-cutting issues of the Convention; and *urges* Parties and other Governments, and

(ii) ~~requests~~ SBSTTA and the Executive Secretary ~~to make full use of the opportunities that the role of biodiversity in the achievement of water security presents to mainstream biodiversity across a broader political, public and business constituency as a contribution to the achievement of the Strategic Plan of the Convention~~ **making full use of the opportunities provided by the fact that biodiversity is inevitably a key component in the water cycle, including by ensuring water security.**<sup>1</sup> [(Rationale: **more emphasis is made to what Parties etc. are asked to do.**)]

**34. Urges Parties and other governments to collaborate in national implementation on elements of the Programme of Work on Inland Waters and of the Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity taking into account the role of biodiversity in the global water cycle.**

abridged

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<sup>1</sup> This recommendation in particular has implications for, and may need adjustment in the light of, the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention and might also be brought to the attention of the Working Group on Review of Implementation.



## 5 Marine and Coastal Biodiversity

### Item 3.1.3. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/4: In-depth Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity**

#### Introductory Remark

Mr. Henning von Nordheim introduced the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/4. He presented a thorough overview of the topic explaining the history of the CBD's Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity and the efforts in the scope of the implementation progress. Mr. von Nordheim introduced the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI). The draft CBD document was discussed in the working group as well as in plenary.

#### General Comment

The participants' proposed amendments to the suggested recommendations intent, *inter alia*, to:

- bring the importance of marine and coastal biodiversity to the attention the UNGA special session;
- further elaborate on the linkages between climate change and marine biodiversity;
- address the review of the Programme of Work and the facilitation of its future implementation;
- facilitate the identification of ecological and biological significant areas in the marine environment;
- strengthen the proposed language on fisheries through the enhanced implementation of relevant instruments; and
- stress the need for full and consistent implementation of CBD COP Decision IX/16 C on ocean fertilization.

#### Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/4:

#### Suggestions on the text:

### IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MARINE AND COASTAL BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

## SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

### *The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice*

**Invites the Executive Secretary to highlight the importance at the United Nations General Assembly High Level Special Session on biodiversity of the marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services for the mitigation and adaptation of climate change and for reaching the Millennium Development Goals; [(Rationale: The UNGA event takes place in September 2010. In order for CBD to bring the importance of marine and coastal biodiversity to the attention to the UNGA Special Session, the recommendation must be made by SBSTTA.)]**

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

#### *The Conference of the Parties*

*In-depth review of the progress made in the implementation of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity, as contained in annex I to decision V/7*

1. ~~Expresses its appreciation to the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for providing financial and technical support to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for preparing the background document (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/2) and to Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations for submitting relevant information such as third and fourth national reports, voluntary reports and other relevant reports; [(Justification: there is no real need to single out the contributing organisation to this particular INF document.)]~~

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

3. *Recognizes and supports* the ongoing work under the United Nations to establish a legitimate and credible regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, while building on existing regional assessments and avoiding duplication of effort;

4. *Notes with concern* the slow progress towards achieving the 2012 target of establishing ecologically representative and effectively managed networks of marine protected areas and that despite efforts in the last few years, still less than 1 per cent of the ocean surface is protected, compared to nearly 15 per cent of protected-area coverage on land;

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

**6. Stressing the importance of marine and coastal biodiversity to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and invites Parties, other Governments, indigenous and local communities, and relevant organizations to address climate-change adaptation and mitigation issues, in line with the decisions on the in-depth review of work on biodiversity and climate change (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6) by:**

**(a) highlighting the role and potential of coastal ecosystems such as tidal salt marshes, mangroves, kelp forest and seagrasses**

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

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

**(d) enhancing their efforts to increase the resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems, through *inter alia* improved implementation of the WSSD target on the establishment of ecologically representative and effectively managed marine protected areas networks by 2012;**

**[(Rationale: while climate change is touched upon in other paragraphs, the importance of marine and coastal biodiversity to climate change adaptation and mitigation should be more explicitly addressed.)]**

**76. In accordance with the Climate Change decision, Requests the Executive Secretary to include the interaction between oceans and climate change in future collaboration between the CBD and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in particular with regards to the development of a Joint PW—convene in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) an expert workshop on oceans and climate change with a view of promoting joint responses of the two Rio conventions; [(Rationale: it is proposed that collaboration between CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD will be further elaborated through the development of a Joint Work Programme. Coastal and marine biodiversity should be brought forward amongst others within the context of that exercise.)]**

**87. Emphasizing Noting that the world's oceans host 32 of the 34 known phyla on Earth and contain between 500,000 and 10 million species, and that new oceanic species are continuously being discovered, particularly in the deep sea, requests Parties, other Governments and organizations to further enhance globally networked scientific efforts, such as the Census of Marine Life (CoML) and the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS), to continue to update a comprehensive and accessible global database list of all forms of life in the sea, and further assess and map the distribution and abundance of species in the sea;**

**98. Decides the programme elements of the Programme of Work still correspond to the global priorities but are not fully implemented, and therefore request Parties to continue to implement these programme elements, Taking note that the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity has been strengthened through subsequent decisions VIII/21, VIII/22, VIII/24, and IX/20, requests all actors decides to further strengthen implementation of update the programme of work and endorses the following guidance for enhanced implementation, taking into account, *inter alia*: [(Rationale: amendment made to enable implementation of sub bullets more quickly. Given that actions are not directly actionable in nature, a reference to them as guidance to implementation is more appropriate.)]**

(a) Further emphasis on improving the representativity and other network properties, as identified in annex II to decision IX/20, of the global system of marine and coastal protected areas, in particular identifying ways to support Parties with the aim of accelerating progress in achieving the commonly agreed 2012 target of establishing ecologically representative and effectively managed MPA networks, in particular within national jurisdiction;

(b) Progress on marine biodiversity conservation in areas beyond national jurisdiction and identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats, considering the **indicative list of activities** suggested update under the programme element 2 on marine and coastal living resources contained in annex I to this note;

(c) Climate change-related aspects of marine biodiversity, and the adverse impacts on marine biodiversity of ocean acidification as a direct consequence of increased carbon dioxide emissions;

(d) Adverse impacts of ocean fertilization and other human responses to climate change;

(e) Further emphasis on the role of the ecosystem approach in supporting ecological and social resilience and adaptation in the face of climate change, and the contribution of marine spatial planning to further strengthening the application of the ecosystem approach and integrated marine and coastal area management; and

(f) Further emphasis on the impacts of destructive fishing practices, unsustainable fishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing on marine biodiversity, in collaboration with FAO and the regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs);-

**(g) The valuation of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services and its integration into national accounting systems in order to increase sectoral integration. [(Rationale: integration of TEEB-report in the marine decision to facilitate the cooperation with sectors.)]**

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

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

**117.** Welcomes the report on Global Open Oceans and Deep Seabed (GOODs) Biogeographic Classification published by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (UNESCO), ~~as contained in the report on Global Open Oceans and Deep Seabed (GOODs) Biogeographic Classification (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/10),~~ which was submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of decision IX/20, **as a basis when developing the representativity aspect of a network of ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs); [(Rationale: need to clarify the added value of the GOODS report with respect to the identification of EBSA.)]**

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

**139. Recalling Decision IX/20 and the outcome from the Ottawa Workshop,** Urges Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to use the scientific guidance on the identification of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, which meet the scientific criteria in annex I to decision IX/20, as contained in annex II to this note, based on annex VI to the above-mentioned workshop report (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/4);

**140.** Urges Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to cooperate, as appropriate, collectively or on a regional or subregional basis, to identify and protect ecologically or biologically significant areas in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats in need of protection, including by establishing representative networks of marine protected areas in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and to inform the relevant processes within the United Nations General Assembly;

**154.** Requests the Executive Secretary to work with relevant organizations and initiatives, such as the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC), the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI), **the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** and others **with the aim to have a global register**, ~~to keep track of progress made in identification~~ of ecologically or biologically significant areas in marine areas **(EBSAs) within and beyond national jurisdiction and FAO’s vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) by COP-11 in 2012,** and facilitate the sharing of scientific data, methods, experiences and lessons learned in this regard;

~~12.~~ — *Decides to review progress made in the identification of ecologically or biologically significant areas in marine areas within and beyond national jurisdiction as part of its consideration of the 2012 target related to marine protected areas; [(Rationale: to be taken up under the strategic plan.)]*

~~1613.~~ *Invites Requests* Parties, in particular developed country Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, to cooperate in facilitating capacity development activities, including through conducting a series of regional training workshops for developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, as well as countries with economies in transition, as well as relevant regional initiatives, such as regional seas organizations, in order to facilitate their efforts in identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas using the scientific criteria adopted in decision IX/20 as well as the scientific guidance on the identification of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, which meet the scientific criteria in annex I to decision IX/20, as contained in annex II below;

~~14.~~ — *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare, in collaboration with the relevant international organizations, a training manual and modules, subject to the availability of financial resources, which can be used to meet the capacity building needs for identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas using the scientific criteria adopted in decision IX/20 (annex I to decision IX/20) as well as the “scientific guidance on the identification of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, which meet the scientific criteria in annex I to decision IX/20”, as contained in annex II to this note; **[(Rationale: regional workshops will achieve the same objectives.)]**

~~1715.~~ *Requests* the Executive Secretary to bring the two sets of scientific guidance on scientific criteria and biogeographic classification systems, as referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 **and ongoing initiatives on the identification of EBSAs and VMEs**, to the attention of relevant United Nations General Assembly processes, including the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction and the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea; **[(Rationale: has already been noted at this year’s UN Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction.)]**

~~1816.~~ *Further Requests* the Executive Secretary to bring the scientific criteria (annex I to decision IX/20) and these sets of scientific guidance on scientific criteria and biogeographic classification systems **as well as ongoing initiatives on the identification of EBSAs and VMEs** to the attention of relevant organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Maritime Organization, International Seabed Authority, regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs), and regional seas organizations, with a view to fostering compatible initiatives to identify and protect ecologically or biologically significant areas; **[(Rationale: the location of EBSAs and VMEs is directly relevant to the work of UNGA as well as of the various sectoral organisations.)]**

~~1917.~~ *Recalling* decision IX/20, paragraph 27, *requests* the Executive Secretary to undertake a study in consultation with the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to identify specific elements for integrating the traditional, scientific, technical and technological knowledge of indigenous and local communities, consistent with Article 8(j) of the Convention, and social and cultural criteria and other aspects for the identification of marine areas in need of protection as well as the establishment and management of marine protected areas;

~~2018.~~ *Urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to adopt complementary measures to prevent significant adverse effects to areas identified as ecologically or biologically significant;

~~2119.~~ *Expresses* its gratitude to the Government of the Philippines and the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) for co-hosting, and the European Commission for providing financial support for, the Expert Workshop on Scientific and Technical Aspects relevant to Environmental Impact Assessment in Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, held in Manila, from 18 to 20 November 2009, and to other Governments and organizations for sponsoring the participation of their representatives, and *welcomes* the report of this Expert Workshop (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/5);

~~22~~20. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to take into account the guidance provided in annexes II, III and IV to the Manila workshop report (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/5) in the conduct of environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs), as invited in paragraph 8 of decision IX/20;

~~23~~24. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, including the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization and International Seabed Authority, and building upon the work of the Manila workshop, to develop scientific and technical guidance on environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental impact assessment in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction by making appropriate revisions to CBD Voluntary Guidelines on Biodiversity-inclusive Environmental Impact Assessment (~~decision VIII/28~~) and the CBD Draft Guidance on Biodiversity-inclusive Strategic Environmental Assessment (decision VIII/28);

~~24.~~ **Further requests the Executive Secretary to, in order to make existing CBD guidelines on EIA and draft guidance on SEA applicable to marine systems in planning human uses of the ocean and coastal waters, and submit these guidelines for consideration of a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention. [(Rationale: amendment aiming to make the paragraph more understandable.)]**

*Impacts of destructive fishing practices, unsustainable fishing, and ~~IUU~~ fishing on marine and coastal biodiversity*

~~25~~22. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and to UNEP for the financial and technical support, and the Fisheries Expert Group (FEG) of the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for technical support, provided for the FAO/UNEP Expert Meeting on Impacts of Destructive Fishing Practices, Unsustainable Fishing and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing on Marine Biodiversity and Habitats, which was organized in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in pursuance of paragraph 2 of decision IX/20, at FAO, Rome, Italy, from 23 to 25 September 2009, and *welcomes* the report of this Expert Meeting, contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/6;

~~26~~23. In view of identified information gaps and constraints in undertaking the scientific review due to limited resources available for the initial collaboration efforts with FAO and UNEP, and *noting* an urgent need to further review the impacts of destructive fishing practices, unsustainable fishing, and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing on marine biodiversity and habitats, building upon the initial efforts, *requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate ~~develop, in collaboration with FAO, RFMOs, UNEP, IUCN and other relevant organizations, processes~~ and scientific groups, subject to the availability of financial resources, on timely and regular joint assessments ~~a regular mechanism of joint expert processes~~ to effectively address biodiversity concerns in sustainable fishery management, and report the progress of such collaboration at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties; **[(Rationale: it is unclear what is meant by a “regular mechanism of joint expert processes”).]**

**27. Requests Parties and other Governments, as relevant, to ratify the FAO agreement on Port States measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and to implement relevant FAO’s IPOAs and develop national plans of actions in order to mitigate the impacts of overcapacity of fishing fleets, destructive fishing practices, unsustainable fishing and IUU fishing, including through their participation in RFMOs; [(Rationale: previous paragraphs address information gaps, but do not call for mitigation measures; COP should stress the need to engage in international cooperative efforts to address the impact of fisheries.)]**

*Impacts of ocean fertilization on marine and coastal biodiversity*

~~28~~24. *Welcomes* the report on compilation and synthesis of available scientific information on potential impacts of direct human-induced ocean fertilization on marine biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/7),

which was prepared in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC and the International Maritime Organization in pursuance of paragraph 3 of decision IX/20;

**2925.** *Recalling* decision IX/16 C, on ocean fertilization, *recognizes* that given the scientific uncertainty that exists, significant concern surrounds the potential intended and unintended impacts of large-scale ocean fertilization on marine ecosystem structure and function, including the sensitivity of species and habitats and the physiological changes induced by micro nutrient and macro nutrient additions to surface waters as well as the possibility of persistent alteration of an ecosystem **and urge Parties to implement decision IX/16 C;**

**3026.** *Notes* that in order to provide reliable predictions on the adverse impacts on marine biodiversity of activities involving ocean fertilization, further work to enhance our knowledge and modelling of ocean biogeochemical processes is required;

**31.** **Recognising the work underway within the context of the London Convention and London Protocol to develop an assessment framework for legitimate marine scientific research relating to ocean fertilisation, urges Parties, other governments and relevant organisations to ensure such activities, including research, do not proceed until a “global, transparent and effective control and regulatory mechanism is in place for these activities: with the exception of small-scale scientific research studies within coastal waters” as called for in CBD COP Decision IX/16 C; [(Rationale: while the LC-LP is developing a framework for legitimate scientific research, Parties are under the obligation that ocean fertilisation activities are regulated in accordance with the provisions of CBD COP Decision IX/16 C.)]**

**3227.** *Notes* also that there is a pressing need for research to advance our understanding of marine ecosystem dynamics and the role of the ocean in the global carbon cycle;

#### *Impacts of ocean acidification on marine and coastal biodiversity*

**3328.** *Welcomes* the compilation and synthesis of available scientific information on ocean acidification and its impacts on marine biodiversity and habitats (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/8), which was prepared in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC in pursuance of paragraph 4 of decision IX/20;

**3429.** *Expresses its very serious concern* that increasing ocean acidification, as a direct consequence of increased carbon dioxide emissions, reduces the availability of carbonate minerals in seawater, important building blocks for marine plants and animals, **e.g. and thus** by 2100 it has been predicted that 70 per cent of cold-water corals, key refuges and feeding grounds for commercial fish species, will be exposed to corrosive waters, *noting* that given current emission rates, it is predicted that the surface waters of the highly productive Arctic Ocean will become under-saturated with respect to essential carbonate minerals by the year 2032, and the Southern Ocean by 2050, with disruptions to large components of the marine food web;

**3530.** *Takes note* that many questions remain regarding the biological and biogeochemical consequences of ocean acidification for marine biodiversity and ecosystems, and the impacts of these changes on oceanic ecosystems and the services they provide, for example, in fisheries, coastal protection, tourism, carbon sequestration and climate regulation, and that the ecological effects of ocean acidification must be considered in conjunction with the impacts of global climate change;

**3631.** *Requests* ~~the Executive Secretary to develop, in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme, International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) and other relevant organizations and scientific groups, subject to the availability of financial resources, a series of joint expert review processes to monitor and assess the impacts of ocean acidification on marine and coastal biodiversity and widely disseminate the results of this assessment in order to raise awareness of Parties, other Governments and organizations~~ **to take account of emerging knowledge on ocean acidification to** ~~and promote corresponding national assessment efforts so that relevant information collected at the national level can be incorporated into NBSAPs, national and local plans on integrated marine and coastal area management, and the design and management plans for marine and coastal protected areas, and also re-~~

~~requests the Executive Secretary, given the relationship between CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and ocean acidification, to transmit the results of assessment to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for further transmission to its Parties. **[(Rationale: the Government of Japan has proposed to hold a Workshop on Impacts of Ocean Acidification on Marine Biology and Ecosystems.)]**~~

abridged



## 6 Protected Areas

### Item 3.1.4. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/5/Add.1: In-depth Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas**

### Introductory Remark

Mr. Kari Lahti introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/5/Add.1. He reported on the in-depth review of implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas and presented an overview on the history, purpose, structure, and the review process of the Programme of Work. Mr. Lahti further made suggestions concerning the draft recommendations. The results of the respective break-out group were presented to the plenary for discussion.

### Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/5/Add.1:

### Suggestions on the text:

#### **IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS<sup>1</sup>**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

Addendum

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

abridged; continued

#### **SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

#### **A. *Strategies for strengthening implementation***

#### **1. *National level***

<sup>1</sup> Summary of progress on the implementation at global level is described in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/5.

**The Conference of the Parties**

1. *Requests* Parties to:

(a) Develop a long-term action plan or reorient, **as appropriate**, relevant existing plans, involving all **relevant** stakeholders, for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, including appropriate implementation mechanisms, detailing list of activities, timelines, budget and responsibilities, **incorporating** ~~based on~~ the results of key assessments of the programme of work on protected areas, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the strategic plan of the convention and *requests* the Executive Secretary to submit a report on the preparation of such plans to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting;

(b) Integrate the action plans of the programme of work on protected areas into ~~revised~~ national biodiversity strategies and action plans, **and into relevant sectoral plans and budgets**, as soon as possible and no later than **six months before** the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and *requests* the Executive Secretary to submit a report on the integration of protected area action plans into **national biodiversity strategies and action plans** ~~other national environmental instruments~~, and into **relevant sectoral** ~~national economic~~ plans and budgets, to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting; **[(Comment: relevant sector plans is clearer and more inclusive of other sectors of society than previous text.)]**

(c) Expedite establishment of multisectoral advisory committees for strengthening intersectoral coordination and communication;

(d) Increase awareness of the programme of work on protected areas especially to decision-makers, in the context of communication, education and public awareness and **other programmes such as** the Green Wave<sup>2</sup>;

(e) **Develop communication plans, including translation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas and other relevant documents into national languages, to promote understanding among decision makers in key sectors of government of the benefits of protected areas to national economies, sustainable development and climate change adaptation and mitigation; [(Comment: communication is not adequately covered.)]**

~~Foster national level “Friends of the programme of work on protected areas” partnerships under the guidance of national focal points for the programme of work on protected areas; [(Comment: this paragraph was too prescriptive for Parties, and Friends of programme of work on protected areas is not a recognised entity.)]~~

(f) **Consider** Use standard criteria for the identification of sites of global biodiversity conservation significance, **when developing protected areas systems drawing on** ~~derived from~~ the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, **threatened ecosystems assessments, gap analyses and other relevant information; [(Comment: this paragraph was too prescriptive for Parties as well as other relevant information needs to be taken into account.)]**

(g) **Recognize the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (General Assembly resolution 61/295) in the further implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas; [(Comment: moved from MPA section (para. 17), as it is relevant to all types of PAs.)]**

2. *Regional level*

*The Conference of the Parties*

2. *Notes* progress in regional initiatives, **such as** the Micronesian Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge, the Dinaric Arc Initiative, the Amazonian Initiative, the Coral Triangle Initiative, **the Natura 2000 and Emerald Networks, the Alpine Convention**, and the Carpathian Network of Protected Areas, and *invites* Parties to foster the formation of such initiatives and formulate regional action plans through national focal points for the programme of work on protected areas in collaboration with the IUCN-World

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<sup>2</sup> <http://greenwave.cbd.int/en/home>

Commission on Protected Areas and other conservation organizations, based on country action plans for implementation of the programme of work on protected areas **and other relevant programmes of work, and** through regional technical support networks, to coordinate funding, technical support, exchange of experiences and capacity building for implementing the programme of work on protected areas; [(**Comment: desire to include European regional initiatives.**)]

3. *Requests* donor countries, non-governmental organizations and other funding organizations to support regional initiatives;

### 3. *Global level*

#### *The Conference of the Parties*

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, **subject to available funds** to:

(a) Continue to hold regional and subregional capacity-building workshops, **with special attention to Element 2,** with specific time tables for planning and funding, **developing cooperation with regional and sub-regional convention agreements and other partners;** [(**Comment: need to ensure that regional initiatives are also included and to include governance.**)]

(b) Provide additional technical support through the development of toolkits, best practices, and guides on themes of the programme of work on protected areas in collaboration with partners **and international organisations,** in particular **new concepts such as techniques and instruments to assess values of ecosystems services and cost-benefits as well as** on Element 2 (governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing); [(**Comment: makes the paragraph more specific.**)]

(c) Increase awareness of the benefits of the programme of work on protected areas to health, water and other sectors, climate change adaptation and mitigation, poverty alleviation and the Millennium Development Goals by holding workshops to bring key actors from these sectors to discuss ways of collaborating to develop mutually beneficial responses to the programme of work on protected areas;

(d) ~~Strengthen and expand the global “Friends of the programme of work on protected areas” network and develop an action plan for undertaking the above mentioned activities to facilitate implementation;~~ [(**Comment: Not a recognized entity.**)]

(e) —Strengthen synergies with regional conventions in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;

5. *Invites* the IUCN-World Commission on Protected Areas, and other relevant organizations to develop technical guidance on ecological restoration, ~~conservation~~ connectivity and corridors, and adaptation to and mitigation of climate change;

### ***B. Issues that need greater attention***

#### *1. Sustainable finance*

#### **The Conference of the Parties**

6. *Requests* Parties to:

(a) Develop and implement sustainable finance plans ~~by 2012,~~ **for their protected areas systems by 2012 and support individual protected areas,** based on realistic needs assessments and a diversified portfolio of traditional and innovative financial mechanisms, **such as payments for ecosystem services;** [(**Comment: adds clarity and specifics to the recommendation.**)]

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

7. *Encourages* Parties to

**(a) Develop and implement additional new means and methods of generating and allocating finance , e.g. by redirecting perverse incentives, the introduction of PES mechanisms or the**

**redistribution of tax revenues on the basis of a stronger valuation of ecosystem services, taking into account the findings of the TEEB study; [(Comment: reflecting the in depth review on finance.)]**

(b) ~~e~~Express their protected area system-wide and project funding needs via the LifeWeb Initiative, based on the action plan of their programme of work on protected areas and *invites* donors to support expressions of interest through this mechanism, taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness;

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

9. *Invites* the Global Environmental Facility and its implementing agencies to streamline their delivery for expeditious disbursement and to align the projects to national action plans for the programme of work on protected areas for appropriate and focused interventions and continuity of projects;

## 2. *Climate change*

### **The Conference of the Parties**

10. *Invites* Parties to:

(a) Achieve target 1.2 of the programme of work on protected areas by 2015, through concerted efforts to integrate protected areas into wider landscapes and seascapes and sectors, including through the use of connectivity measures such as the development of corridors, **including free flowing rivers, in order** to address climate change impacts and increase resilience to climate change; **[(Comment: hydrological connectivity is often forgotten.)]**

(b) **Recognize and communicate the value and the benefits of healthy protected area systems in climate change adaptation and mitigation; [(Comment: moved up from below)]**

(c) **Identify protected areas which are important for climate change mitigation or adaptation, and improve the** carbon sequestration potential of protected areas, where possible, and while recognizing that biodiversity conservation remains the primary objective, by improving management effectiveness and addressing the shortcomings identified in management effectiveness evaluations; **[(Comment: to increase knowledge on the importance of protected areas for climate change mitigation or adaptation.)]**

~~(e) Communicate and value the benefits of healthy protected area systems in climate change adaptation and mitigation; [(Comment: moved up)]~~

(d) Support and finance the use of naturally **functioning** ecosystems and in particular, protected area systems in carbon storage and capture and in ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change, **while recognizing that biodiversity conservation remains the primary objective**, and to embed improved design and management approaches for protected area systems into national strategies and action plans for addressing climate change, including through existing national adaptation **strategies and plans** programmes of action (NAPAs); **[(Comment: it is important to stress that biodiversity conservation is the primary objective of protected areas. Note that one participant expressed strong reservations about explicit emphasis on protected areas within more general national climate change actions, plans and strategies.)]**

11. **Invites Parties to explore funding opportunities for implementation of the programme of work on protected areas under Reducing Emissions for Deforestation and Forest Degradation – (REDD) plus; Takes note** of paragraph 6 of the Copenhagen Accord which recognizes the need to enhance removals of greenhouse gas emissions by forests and the need to provide positive incentives to such actions, and *invites* Parties to explore funding opportunities for implementation of the programme of work on protected areas under Reducing Emissions for Deforestation and Forest Degradation –(REDD) plus; **[(Comment: the paragraph has been simplified. Note that one participant expressed strong reservations about explicit emphasis on protected areas within more general national climate change actions, plans and strategies.)]**

12. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to recognize the **impact on and the** role of protected areas in adaptation and mitigation strategies; [(**Comment: because protected areas could be impacted by adaptation and mitigation strategies.**)]

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

### 3. *Management effectiveness*

14. *Invites* Parties to:

(a) Continue to expand and institutionalize management effectiveness assessments to work towards assessing 75 per cent of **the total extent of** protected areas by 2015 using various national and regional tools and report the results into the global database on management effectiveness maintained by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC); [(**Comment: amendment makes the message clearer.**)]

(b) **Include information on** ~~incorporate~~ governance **and the social impacts and benefits of protected areas** assessments into the management effectiveness evaluation process; [(**Comment: amendment makes the message clearer.**)]

(c) Incorporate climate change adaptation into management effectiveness assessments ~~and report on both the results of management effectiveness assessments, and the results of implementation;~~ [(**Comment: make sure reporting framework covers this.**)]

(d) Ensure that the results of assessments are implemented and integrated into other assessments of the programme of work on protected areas (e.g., sustainable finance, capacity) ~~and report on both the results of management effectiveness, and the results of implementation;~~ [(**Comment: make sure reporting framework covers this.**)]

### 4. *Marine protected areas (MPAs)*

#### **The Conference of the Parties**

15. *Urges* the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) to **establish a mechanism** ~~explore options for~~ **the designation of** establishing marine protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction including taking into account the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), **ongoing initiatives on the identification of ecologically or biologically significant areas and vulnerable marine ecosystems**, the outcome of the in-depth review of the marine and coastal biological diversity programme of work and the new biodiversity target of the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention; [(**Comment: UNGA is the mandated body to take forward the designation of MPAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction.**)]

16. **Notes with concern slow progress towards achieving the 2012 target of establishing ecologically representative and effectively managed networks of marine protected areas and therefore invites Parties, where necessary through relevant regional and international organizations,** to increase their efforts to improve the design and extent of marine protected area networks ~~in territorial waters to achieve the 2012 target;~~ [(**Comment: underrepresentation of marine protected areas both within and beyond areas under national jurisdiction.**)]

17. *Encourages* Parties to **recognize and support** ~~implement~~ a range of governance types for management of marine protected areas ~~noting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (General Assembly resolution 61/295);~~ [(**Comment: moved up to the national level: noting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (General Assembly resolution 61/295.)**)]

5. Inland water protected areas

**18. Encourages Parties to increase the representativeness and connectivity of inland water ecosystems and their key hydrological features in their protected area systems through the designation or extension of protected areas and to maintain their resilience and sustain ecosystem services; [(Comment: Inland waters are underrepresented ecosystems.)]**

6. Restoration of ecosystems and habitats of protected areas

**19. Urges Parties to increase the effectiveness of protected area systems in biodiversity conservation and their resilience through increased efforts in restoration of ecosystems and habitats; [(Comment: Restoration was missing and it is important.)]**

7. Valuing protected area costs and benefits including their ecosystem services

~~20~~**18. Requests the Executive Secretary in collaboration with IUCN-WCPA and other partners supporting the programme of work Friends of the programme of work on protected areas to explore and evaluate existing methodologies for measuring the values, costs and benefits of protected areas, building on existing work including on the findings of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), and disseminate the results of the evaluation for Parties to apply-develop and implement a methodology and framework for measuring the values, costs and benefits of protected areas, building on existing work including on the findings of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB-D1); [(Comment: clarifies the paragraph and requests the Parties to apply this instead to the Executive Secretary and other partners supporting the programme of work.)]**

~~21~~**19. Invites Parties to increase understanding of and communicate the role, importance and costs and benefits of protected areas in sustaining local livelihoods, providing ecosystems services, reducing risks from natural disasters, adapting to and mitigating climate change, health, water and other sectors, at all levels; [(Comment: added a standard term: cost and benefits.)]**

86. Programme element 2 on governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing

~~22~~**20. Encourages Parties to:**

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

(b) Consider **appointing** ~~the creation of~~ a national indigenous and local community focal point under Article 8(j), where appropriate, who could liaise with their respective focal points for the programme of work on protected areas;

~~23~~**21. Invites Parties to:**

(a) Establish clear mechanisms and processes for equitable benefit-sharing related to protected areas noting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

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

(c) **Recalling Paragraph 6 of Decision IX/18, develop appropriate mechanisms for the recognition and support of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs), inter alia through formal acknowledgement, inclusion in listings or databases, legal recognition of community rights to land and/or resources, or incorporation of ICCAs into official protected areas systems, with the prior informed consent of concerned indigenous peoples and local communities. Such mechanisms for recognition should respect the customary governance systems that have maintained ICCAs over time; [(Comment: it is important to find careful ways to recognize ICCAs without imposing top-down institutional mechanisms that threaten the customary institutions which have sustained ICCAs over time.)]**

**(d)** Include indigenous and local communities in multi-stakeholder **advisory** committees, in consultations for national reporting on the programme of work on protected areas, and in national reviews of protected area system effectiveness; [(Comment: clarifies paragraph.)]

**(e)** **Conduct capacity building activities for protected areas institutions and relevant stakeholders, with support from international organizations, NGOs and donor organizations, on the implementation of Element 2, and especially on governance aspects of protected areas. [(Comment: national capacity building may be needed in addition to the regional workshops mentioned in 4 (a).)]**

### *27. Reporting*

**2422.** *Invites Parties to:*

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

**(b)** Adopt the draft reporting framework contained in annex I that fosters periodic updates using standardized, user-friendly, web-based frameworks;

**(c)** Consider voluntary in-depth reporting using standardized indexes and taxonomies including the proposed global **registry** database of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas; **[(Comment: the term registry is used in the current pilot project.)]**

**(d)** **Establish transparent and effective** ~~Allow for~~ mechanisms for stakeholder input and review; **[(Comment: proposed paragraph was too weak.)]**

**(e)** Ensure that reporting on the programme of work on protected areas is clearly integrated with **reporting on progress towards** post-2010 biodiversity targets **and indicators**; **[(Comment: proposed paragraph was unclear.)]**

**(f)** ~~Involve the multi-stakeholder coordination committees in the reporting process;~~ **[(Comment: proposed paragraph is already covered by (d).)]**

**2523.** *Encourages Parties to **share and update relevant information on their protected areas system** report progress in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas through **with** the World Database on Protected Areas **which includes** and the United Nations list of Protected Areas; **[(Comment: clarification on meaning and consistency with WDPA mandate.)]***

### *C. Target and time table issues*

*The Conference of the Parties,*

**2624.** *Invites Parties to:*

**(a)** Align the targets of the programme of work on protected areas with specific indicators and timelines that are based on agreed post-2010 targets and the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

**(b)** Link these indicators and timelines to national targets and indicators, **and use this framework to focus monitoring**; **[(Comment: it is important to harmonize monitoring using the targets and indicators.)]**

### *Annex*

#### **REPORTING FRAMEWORK**

**[(Comment: due to time constraints this framework was not reviewed and discussed. It was therefore decided to not include this Annex in the report from the Vilm expert meeting.)]**





## 7 Biodiversity and Climate Change

### Item 3.1.5. of the provisional agenda

- Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6: In-depth Review of the Work on Biodiversity and Climate Change
- Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6/Add.2: Proposed Elements for a Joint Work Programme between the Three Rio Conventions on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Land Degradation

### Introductory Remark

Ms. Cordula Epple introduced the documents UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6/Add.2 starting with a short historic overview about the work on biodiversity and climate change. Ms. Epple presented a summary of the prepared documents and raised some questions concerning the content of the documents focusing on the Joint Work Programme between the three Rio Conventions. The suggestions on the text were developed in the respective working group and discussed in plenary.

### Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6:

### Suggestions on the text:

## IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF THE WORK ON BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

### SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. Welcomes the report of the Second Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change, and invites Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations **and processes** and the Executive Secretary to take its findings into consideration when carrying out work on biodiversity and climate change

~~2. Notes the opportunities to bring the biodiversity and climate change agendas together; and requests the Executive Secretary to convey a proposal for the development of a draft joint work programme between the three Rio conventions (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6/Add.2) to the executive secretar~~

~~ies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and to present the proposed joint work programme at the thirty-second meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) with a view to (i) convening in 2010 a preparatory meeting of representatives of the Parties of each of the three Rio conventions to consider the elements of the draft joint work programme and (ii) call for a joint meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the three Rio conventions in 2012 as part of the celebration of the Rio+20; [(Comment: para. 2 moved down.)]~~

~~23. Invites Parties to enhance harmonized reporting and data collection at the national level; [(Rationale: reporting dealt with under 5.)]~~

~~34. Further invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations **and processes** to:~~

*Impacts of climate change on biodiversity*

~~(a) Assess the risks to biodiversity from climate change using available vulnerability and impact assessment guidelines;~~

~~(b) Identify areas of high biodiversity value and high carbon sequestration and storage potential to assist with strategic environmental assessment;~~

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

**[(Rationale for deletion: overlap with Dec. IX/16.)]**

*Reducing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity*

~~(d) Reduce some of the negative impacts from climate change through conservation and management strategies that maintain and restore biodiversity, bearing in mind that there are rates and magnitude of climate change for which natural adaptation will become increasingly difficult; [(Rationale for deletion: overlap with Dec. IX/16.)]~~

~~(ae) Implement activities to increase the adaptive capacity of species and ecosystems in the face of accelerating climate change, including, *inter alia*: (i) reducing ~~non-climatic~~ stresses, such as pollution, over-exploitation, habitat loss and fragmentation and invasive alien species; [(Rationale: climatic and non-climatic stresses are often closely interlinked; both should be reduced.)] (ii) wider adoption of conservation and sustainable use practices including through the strengthening of protected area networks **and enhancing connectivity in the land- and seascape by creating corridors and ecological networks**; [(Rationale: connectivity aspect important, should be mentioned explicitly.)] (iii) **restoring degraded ecosystems and ecosystem functions**; [(Comment: moved up from former para. 4(h); added idea of functionality.)] and ~~(iv)~~ facilitating adaptive management through strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems;~~

~~(bf) **Bearing in mind that there are rates and magnitudes of climate change for which natural adaptation will become increasingly difficult**, Consider relocation, assisted migration, captive breeding, and *ex situ* storage of germplasm, which could contribute to maintaining the adaptive capacity of species, while recognizing that such measures are often expensive, less effective than *in situ* actions, not applicable to all species, usually feasible only on small scales, and rarely maintain ecosystem functions and services. In the case of relocation and assisted migration, consider unintended ecological consequences; [(Comment: rationale added in line with former para. 4(d).)]~~

*Ecosystem-based adaptation*

~~(cg) Implement, where appropriate, ecosystem-based adaptation measures which use biodiversity and ecosystem services in an overall adaptation strategy including through the sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems to provide services that help people adapt to the adverse~~

effects of climate change, **with a view to achieving co-benefits for biodiversity and climate change mitigation as well as multiple social, economic and cultural co-benefits for local communities; [(Rationale: split up former para. 4(g) to make it easier to understand; removed repetition from list of co-benefits.)]**

**(d~~f~~) Integrate ecosystem-based adaptation activities into all relevant strategies, including adaptation strategies and plans, national action plans to combat desertification, disaster risk reduction strategies and sustainable land management strategies, with a view to achieving co-benefits for biodiversity and climate change adaptation, including by generating multiple social, economic and cultural co-benefits for local communities, contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and contributing to climate change mitigation by conserving carbon stocks, reducing emissions caused by ecosystem degradation, or enhancing carbon stocks; [(Rationale: point taken from former para. 4(g), added other strategies which need to be considered in this context.)]**

**(e) Take into account - bearing in mind that ecosystem-based adaptation may involve managing ecosystems to provide particular services at the expense of others - that decisions to implement ecosystem-based adaptation should be subject to risk assessment, scenario planning and adaptive management approaches that recognize and incorporate these potential trade-offs; [(Comment: moved up from former para. 5(b) as this point should really be addressed to Parties.)]**

**(f) Undertake awareness-raising and capacity-building on ecosystem-based adaptation; [(Rationale: awareness of and capacities for ecosystem-based adaptation approaches need to be strengthened.)]**

**(h) — Implement activities to enhance the natural adaptive capacity of biodiversity including, *inter alia*, through enhancing networks of protected areas, restoring degraded ecosystems and reducing other threats to biodiversity; [(Rationale: points were merged with what is now para.3(a) above.)]**

*Implications of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) and other **ecosystem land-use-management activities on biodiversity and climate change mitigation [(Rationale: include marine and coastal ecosystems.)]***

**(g~~i~~) Implement a portfolio of ecosystem land-use-management activities, including the protection of natural forests and peatland-carbon stocks, [(Rationale: put wording in line with the ones on the following activities and avoid exclusive limitation to carbon aspects.)] the sustainable management of forests, the use of native communities of assemblages [(Rationale: possible disagreement on what is meant by ‘assemblages’.)] of forest species in reforestation activities, sustainable wetland management, restoration of degraded wetlands, **conservation of mangroves, saltmarshes and seagrass beds, [(Rationale: draw attention to relevance of marine and coastal ecosystems in this context.)]** sustainable agricultural practices and soil management as a contribution to the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);**

**(h~~i~~) In forest landscapes currently subject to harvesting, clearing and/or degradation, address the underlying drivers of deforestation and degradation, and improve the sustainable management of forests;**

**(i~~k~~) In natural [(Rationale: possible disagreement on what is meant by ‘natural’ forest landscape.)] forest landscapes that have already been largely cleared and degraded, implement, as appropriate, reforestation, forest restoration and improved land management which, through the use of native assemblages **communities [(Rationale: possible disagreement on what is meant by ‘assemblages’.)]** of species, can improve biodiversity and its associated services while sequestering carbon;**

**(j~~l~~) When implementing afforestation activities for climate-change mitigation consider biodiversity through, for example: (i) converting only degraded land **of low biodiversity value [(Rationale: possibility of differing notions of ‘degraded land’, need to explicitly consider biodiversity.)]** or ecosystems largely composed of ~~exotic~~ **non-native [(Rationale: more common term, especially with regard to species other than trees.)]** species; (ii) ~~including~~ **choosing [(Rationale: ‘including’ is too vague.)]** native tree species when selecting species for planting; (iii) taking into account the **potential [(Rationale: potential effects need to be included in the consideration.)]** invasiveness of non-native**

species; and (iv) strategically locating afforestation activities within the landscape to enhance connectivity **of forest areas [(Rationale: additional clarification.)]**;

~~(km)~~ Enhance the benefits from REDD and other sustainable land management activities for mitigation for forest-dwelling indigenous and local communities, through considering land ownership; respecting, preserving and maintaining the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; and ensuring space for the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in relevant policy-making processes;

~~(ln)~~ Implement a range of activities in the agricultural sector including ~~conservation~~ **ecologically beneficial tillage regimes [(Rationale: possibility of differing notions of ‘conservation tillage’, some practices carried out under the name of conservation tillage can have negative impacts on the environment.)]** and other means of sustainable cropland management, sustainable livestock management, and agroforestry systems that ~~can~~ **[(Rationale: ‘can’ is too vague.)]** result in the maintenance and potential increase of current carbon stocks and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

~~(mθ)~~ Adopt policies that integrate and promote ~~the~~ **biodiversity [(Rationale: there seems to be an omission here, the word biodiversity should be added to clarify which aspects are to be brought together/integrated.)]** conservation and enhanced sequestration **and conservation** of soil-carbon **in soils and biomass [(Rationale: need to consider all carbon stores of an ecosystem.)]**, including in peatlands and other wetlands as well as in grasslands, savannahs and ~~degraded~~ drylands **[(Rationale: all kinds of drylands should be included.)]**;

*Impacts of adaptation **and mitigation** activities on biodiversity [(Rationale: mitigation aspects added in this section to be in line with COP language and requests from Dec. IX/16.)]*

~~(np)~~ Increase positive and reduce negative impacts of adaptation **and mitigation, including renewable energies and nuclear power,** on biodiversity through strategic environmental assessments (SEA), environmental impact assessments (EIA), and technology impact assessments that facilitate the consideration of all **available** ~~adaptation~~ options;

~~(oq)~~ In planning and implementing effective adaptation **and mitigation** activities that take into account impacts on biodiversity: (i) consider traditional knowledge, including the full involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities; (ii) define measurable outcomes that are monitored and evaluated; (iii) build on a scientifically credible knowledge base; and (iv) apply the ecosystem approach.

~~(pr)~~ **To** ~~optimize~~ their effectiveness and generate biodiversity co-benefits, ~~and~~ implement adaptation **and mitigation** activities **in a way** that maintains intact and interconnected ecosystems to increase resilience and allow biodiversity and people to adjust to changing environmental conditions; restore or rehabilitate fragmented or degraded ecosystems, and re-establish critical processes such as water flow to maintain ecosystem functions; ensure the sustainable use of renewable natural resources; ~~select, conserve and disseminate traditional and local knowledge, innovations and practices related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use with prior and informed consent from traditional knowledge holders;~~ **[(Rationale for deletion: traditional knowledge already covered in preceding paragraph.)]**

*Impacts of alternative energy and geo-engineering on biodiversity [(Rationale for deletion of sub-heading: merged with preceding section.)]*

**(q) Ensure that ocean fertilization activities are addressed in accordance with CBD COP Dec. IX/16 C. [(Rationale: cross-reference added for clarity.)]**

~~(rs)~~ Assess the impacts of other geo-engineering techniques, such as the intentional and large-scale manipulation of the radiative balance of the atmosphere through injecting sulphate aerosols into the troposphere or stratosphere, on biodiversity;

*Valuation and incentive measures*

(~~st~~) Ensure that the economic (market and non-market) and non-economic values of biodiversity and ecosystem services are taken into account when planning and undertaking climate-change-related activities by using a range of valuation techniques;

(~~tu~~) Implement both economic and non-economic incentives to facilitate climate-change-related activities that take into consideration biodiversity, while ensuring conformity with provisions of the World Trade Organization and other international agreements;

(~~uv~~) Ensure that incentives for climate-change-related activities are carefully designed to simultaneously consider cultural, social, economic and biophysical factors while avoiding market distortions, such as through tariff and non-tariff barriers; **[(Rationale: specification too narrow.)]**

**45.** Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(~~a~~)—Compile case studies on tools to assess the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on biodiversity including proposals on indicators to monitor and assess change at the genetic level and in species and ecosystems (including vulnerability and resilience indicators) and means to address uncertainties, which limit the ability to project climate change impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services and land systems, noting that the extent of the additional increase in global mean temperature is currently unknown; **[(Rationale for deletion: covered by AHTEG report.)]**

(~~ab~~) Develop proposals on guidance **to Parties and relevant organisations and processes** for the design and implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation **for consideration by SBSTTA at a meeting prior to COP-11** **[(Rationale: specify request.)]**, taking into account that decisions to implement ecosystem-based adaptation are subject to risk assessment, scenario planning and adaptive management approaches that recognize and incorporate these potential trade-offs; **[(Rationale: second part of sentence moved up to what is now para. 3(e).)]**

(~~be~~) Convene, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) an expert workshop on REDD plus with a view to enhancing the coordination of **coordinated** capacity-building efforts on **issues related to biodiversity and ecosystem-based carbon sequestration and conservation of carbon stocks** REDD under the two Rio conventions; **[(Note: link with other decisions on capacity-building to be taken by COP-10.)]**

(~~ce~~) **Identify, in** collaboration with the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD), the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and other relevant programmes, to identify possible indicators to assess the contribution of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, **inform the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and other relevant bodies about the progress of this activity and report on the outcomes to SBSTTA at a meeting prior to COP-11; [(Note: should go into the same SBSTTA meeting as the recommendation on indicators; rationale: specify request and make sure that results feed into work within the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (cf. proposed SBSTTA Recommendation on forest biodiversity, Doc. SBSTTA/14/14).]**

(~~de~~) Bring to the attention of relevant organizations, including the Global Environment Facility, the Consortium of Scientific Organizations and the Consortium of Universities, the knowledge and information gaps identified by Parties as preventing the implementation of activities **integration of biodiversity considerations into climate change-related activities** **[(Rationale: clarify meaning.)]** and to report on activities undertaken by such organizations to address such gaps;

(~~ef~~) Recognizing the distinct mandates of each of the Rio conventions, identify common indicators **or other elements** **[(Rationale: potential for synergies in reporting exists not only on the level of indicators.)]** between national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> UNCCD adopted such indicators at the ninth meeting of their Conference of the Parties.

(fg) Develop a toolkit of possible management responses to the observed and projected impacts of climate change on biodiversity as identified by Parties;

(gh) Compile additional views from Parties on the integration of biodiversity into climate-change related activities with a view to submitting such views, along with views received so far, to the relevant case-study databases of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and to submit a report on this to the Conferences of the Parties of the CBD, Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its sixteenth meeting and to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification at its tenth meeting; **[(Rationale: there should also be a report back to CBD, timeline for reporting to UNFCCC COP might turn out to be tight.)]**

(hi) Develop proposals on actions to address the obstacles listed in section IV of the information note "Compilation of Views Submitted by Parties on Ways to Integrate Biodiversity Considerations into Climate Change-related Activities" for the consideration of SBSTTA at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

**(i) Compile and synthesize available scientific information on the possible impacts of geo-engineering techniques on biodiversity and make it available for consideration at a future meeting of the SBSTTA prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties. [(Rationale: more information on this issue is needed.)]**

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

**5. Encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to make use of the information contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6/Add. 1 in their future work on implementation of the Programme of Work on the Biodiversity of Dry and Sub-Humid Lands; [(Rationale: document contains valuable information which should be brought to the attention of actors involved in implementation.)]**

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

7. ~~Requests the Executive Secretary to include in the agenda of the next meeting of the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio conventions, elements of a joint work programme on climate change, biodiversity and land degradation for the consideration by the Parties of the respective conventions; [(Rationale: combined with following paragraph.)]~~

#### *Joint work programme of the three Rio Conventions*

**7. Notes the opportunities to bring the biodiversity and climate change agendas together; and requests the Executive Secretary to convey a proposal for the development of a draft joint work programme between the three Rio conventions (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6/Add.2) [(Note: including changes proposed by participants of the Vilm expert meeting as shown in this report.)] to the Secretariats executive secretaries of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification for appropriate consideration and to present the proposed elements for a joint work programme at the thirty-second meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice the next upcoming meetings of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) with a view to (i) including the joint work programme in the agenda of the next meeting of the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio conventions, (ii) convening in 20112010 a joint preparatory meeting of representatives of the Parties of each of the three Rio conventions to consider the elements of the draft joint work programme, and (iii) proposing a joint meeting of the scientific bodies of the three Rio Conventions to consider the joint work programme aiming at its adoption in advance of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sus-**

tainable Development and (ii) call for a joint meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the three Rio conventions in 2012 as part of the celebration of the Rio+20; [(Moved from para. 2; rationale for the proposed changes in this paragraph: align with description of next steps in doc. SBSTTA/14/6/Add.2, avoid being too prescriptive on elements of the process which may need to be adjusted in consultation among the Conventions as it evolves while providing a clear idea of how the aim of a joint work programme would be achieved in time for the Rio+20 Conference.)]

**The Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice:**

**8. Requests SBSTTA Focal Points to inform their national counterparts for UNFCCC and UNCCD about the proposal for a draft joint work programme with a view to initiating discussions within their relevant processes. [(Rationale: if development of the joint work programme is to be achieved by 2012, first consultations at all levels will need to start as early as possible; an exchange of views between national focal points is seen as a crucial element to inform the further work.)]**

abridged

**Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6/Add.2:**

**General Remark and Rationale for Suggested Changes to the Document**

During the discussions on Vilm, the participants welcomed the proposal of developing a joint work programme of the Rio Conventions as this was seen as a potentially valuable tool to promote synergy. However, in order to reflect the fact that the work programme is to be developed in a joint effort and that the purpose of the current document is only to provide an indication of possible elements, it is suggested to shorten the document. In particular, the explanatory texts can be removed as it is too early to discuss details. Instead, a short introductory paragraph explaining the basis for the work should be included.

**Suggestions on the text:**

**PROPOSED ELEMENTS FOR A JOINT WORK PROGRAMME BETWEEN THE THREE RIO CONVENTIONS ON BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND LAND DEGRADATION**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

**I. INTRODUCTION**

abridged; continued

## II. PROPOSED ELEMENTS FOR A JOINT WORK PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

**The following list of proposed elements is of a purely indicative nature and subject to further discussion and development by the three Rio Conventions. The elements have been compiled on the basis of fields of activity that were identified as offering potential for synergies in various documents and processes under all three Rio Conventions, such as COP decisions, recommendations by the scientific bodies, national reports and strategies, National Capacity Self-Assessments etc. [(Rationale: work programme will be developed jointly with the other Rio Conventions, so there is no need for detailed elaboration in advance of this discussion.)]**

**Programme element 1: Integrated/coordinated national planning linking ~~biodiversity~~, climate change, ~~and land degradation and biodiversity~~**

***Activity 1.1: Promote coherence and synergy in national planning for climate change, land degradation, biodiversity, biodiversity, climate change, land degradation and sustainable development and poverty reduction [(Rationale: include poverty reduction as this is an element of sustainable development where significant potential for synergy exists and whose importance is acknowledged by all three Conventions.)]***

~~Planning for biodiversity must be consistent with the CBD, for climate change with UNFCCC National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), for land degradation with the UNCCD, for sustainable development with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP). This can be achieved through *inter alia*:~~

- ~~(a) — Joint development and application of guidance/guidelines based on good practices;~~
- ~~(b) — Development of joint capacities for planning;~~
- ~~(c) — National level coordination between convention Focal Points, including representatives of local and indigenous communities, and among relevant national agencies (through, for example, the establishment of national committees for the implementation of the Rio conventions) in all phases of planning. This national coordination can be extended to the regional level;~~
- ~~(d) — Application of the ecosystem approach and other relevant tools<sup>2</sup> taking into account traditional knowledge and economic and non-economic value of biodiversity, and making use of the UNEP Issue Based Modules, when planning mutually supportive activities among the Rio conventions.~~

~~A number of countries are developing or reviewing their NBSAPs to take into account the current and post 2010 CBD strategic plan and targets, or their national mitigation and adaptation plans to decide on how best to reduce vulnerabilities to climate change impacts, and on how climate change options can be implemented in the most effective manner.~~

**Programme element 2: Addressing the common drivers of biodiversity loss, climate change and land degradation/desertification**

***Activity 2.1: Maintain or enhance carbon storage and sequestration by halting or reducing the loss and degradation of natural habitats, in particular forests***

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<sup>2</sup> Such as *inter alia* the voluntary, biodiversity inclusive, strategic environmental assessments (SEA), the expanded or updated “Synergy among multilateral environmental agreements in the context of national adaptation programmes of action” (FCCC/TP/2005/3; UNEFCCC Technical Paper; <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2005/tp/eng/03.pdf>) “Annotated guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action” (Least Developed Country Expert Group, UNFCCC; [http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation\\_and\\_support/ldc/application/pdf/annguide.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/ldc/application/pdf/annguide.pdf)), the 2009 OECD Policy Guidance on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation ([http://www.oecd.org/document/40/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34421\\_42580264\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/40/0,3343,en_2649_34421_42580264_1_1_1_1,00.html)); and the CBD programme of work Gap Analysis — a tool for identifying sites for action under REDD plus (CBD Secretariat 2009; <http://www.cbd.int/forest/doc/pa-redd-2009-11-27-en.pdf>).



This activity is expected to contribute to the reduction of biodiversity loss, greenhouse gases emission and thus to climate change mitigation and, to some extent, adaptation and combating desertification

Under this activity, a portfolio of land use management activities, including the protection of natural forest and peatland carbon stocks, the sustainable management of forests, the use of native assemblages of forest species in reforestation activities, sustainable wetland management, restoration of degraded wetlands, sustainable agricultural practices and soil management, is to be implemented as a contribution to the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

A recent review conducted in the Convention on Biological Diversity (fourth national report) indicates that almost all activities linking biodiversity and climate change mitigation occur in forests and are linked to sustainable forest management, reforestation and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

Governments could undertake pilot REDD Plus projects and report on their experiences and benefits for biodiversity and climate change mitigation

### ***Activity 2.2: Maintain or enhance ecosystem resilience through conservation and restoration of degraded landscapes.***

This activity contributes to the maintenance of ecosystem services, climate change adaptation and combating desertification.

The range of adaptation activities integrating biodiversity are broad and include *inter alia* : (i) the establishment of corridors to improve connectivity and facilitate species migration, including between and on vulnerable mountain ecosystems; (ii) the expansion of protected areas networks; (iii) the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems; (iv) improved water management; (v) the establishment of gene banks and seed banks for vulnerable species; (vi) control of invasive alien species, pollution and other threats to species and ecosystems vulnerable to the impacts of climate change; and (vii) linking climate change and biodiversity to disaster risk management.

Ecosystem based adaptation is a tool that links biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, combating desertification/land degradation and climate change measures for adaptation. This approach uses biodiversity and ecosystem services in an overall adaptation strategy including through the sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems to provide services that help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. This approach achieves co-benefits for biodiversity and climate change adaptation, including by generating multiple social, economic and cultural co-benefits for local communities, contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and contributing to climate change mitigation by conserving carbon stocks, reducing emissions caused by ecosystem degradation, or enhancing carbon stocks.

Protecting and enhancing ecosystem resilience through biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, sustainable management and restoration, are amongst the most cost effective ways of tackling both the causes and consequences of climate change.

## **Programme element 3: Understanding, monitoring, assessing and reporting on the interlinkages between biodiversity, climate change, land degradation/desertification and sustainable development**

### ***Activity 3.1: Build knowledge on the interlinkages between biodiversity, climate change, land degradation/desertification and sustainable development***

The relationship between ecosystem resilience and key ecosystem services (including carbon storage, water cycling, climate regulation, etc.) is of common interest to the Rio conventions.<sup>3</sup> The relevant ecological, economic and policy linkages are broader than the technical challenges of ac-

<sup>3</sup> Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005; IPCC Fourth Assessment Report 2007; IPCC Technical Report on Water and Climate Change; the CBD Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change Report 2009 (CBD Technical Series No 41); TEEB Summary for policy makers 2009

counting for UNFCCC compliant carbon in forests as well as other land-based mitigation activities. Addressing related scientific and technical challenges, such as monitoring and risk mitigation, will be important for the long-term success of ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation measures, such as REDD plus.

This activity will include consideration of the vulnerability of biodiversity to climate change and the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and the services it underpins; the links between biodiversity and climate change mitigation and adaptation

Under this activity, joint (regional) technical support programmes can be established to enhance our understanding of the relationships between biodiversity, ecosystem services and carbon stock changes (and human activity), with the aim of identifying win-win actions for the Rio conventions as well as help with trade-off analyses regarding mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity policy options.

***Activity 3.2: Identifying monitoring, and assessing status and trends of parameters relevant to the interlinkages between biodiversity, climate change, land degradation/desertification and sustainable development (including developing databases) [(Rationale: identifying interlinkages is seen as part of Activity 3.1; in order to carry out monitoring, parameters need to be defined.)]***

Under this activity, identify areas of high biodiversity value and high carbon sequestration and storage potential, in particular areas which are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and which are exposed to land degradation and desertification. These areas would then be considered under programme element 2 above

Establish multi-purpose (beneficial in maximizing the use of limited resources) monitoring programmes that integrates biodiversity status, land degradation and threat status and the recording of the effectiveness of adaptation and mitigation measures

Carry out national and regional level integrative risk and vulnerability assessments, bringing together expertise on ecosystem management, climate change modelling, natural disaster risk reduction, and development planning, to help evaluate trade-offs between policy priorities, including adaptation options at regional and national level.

Develop common, interoperable databases for biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation/desertification.

***Activity 3.3: Harmonize/Streamline reporting***

Under this activity, enhance harmonized data collection and reporting at the national level, including through the use of common indicators, common databases and convening joint teams for the production of national reports. Governments could submit the same report on common issues to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

**Programme element 4: Promoting a favourable enabling environment**

***Activity 4.1: Enhance communication, education and public awareness;***

Increase public awareness through information sharing, exchange of experience, analysis of case studies on interlinkages between biodiversity loss, climate change and land degradation/desertification, which can lead to the recognition that addressing these challenges collectively is more economic and effective. Specific examples can be identified e.g., in protected areas and under sustainable forest management.

***Activity 4.2: Strengthen (human and financial) capacities-building and participation***

Support financially and with human capacities the meetings of focal points and national coordinating committees for implementing the Rio conventions; build institutional linkages between the ministries responsible for implementation of each convention; and encourage participation, including of indigenous and local communities.

Support and finance the use of natural ecosystems and, in particular, protected area systems in carbon storage and capture and in ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change, and to embed improved design and management approaches of ecosystems into national strategies and action plans for addressing climate change, including through existing national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs).

Explore funding opportunities for implementation of relevant programmes under NBSAPs and NAP through Reducing Emissions for Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) plus funds, bearing in mind in particular paragraph 6 of the Copenhagen Accord which recognizes the need to enhance removals of greenhouse gas emissions by forests and the need to provide positive incentives to such actions.

**Activity 4.3: *Develop and Apply positive incentives***

Ensure that incentives for climate change biodiversity related activities are carefully designed to simultaneously consider cultural, social, economic and biophysical factors while avoiding market distortions.

abridged; continued

*Annex III*

**PROPOSED SEQUENCE OF MEETINGS TOWARDS CONSIDERATION OF THE JOINT WORK PROGRAMME ON BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND LAND DEGRADATION BY THE THREE RIO CONVENTIONS BY OCTOBER 2012**

Meeting	Purpose
CBD SBSTTA 14 (May 2010)	For consideration at CBD COP 10, develop a proposal to UNFCCC regarding the process to jointly develop a draft joint work programme to enhance Rio conventions' synergies at national level; develop a similar proposal to UNCCD under the CST 2010-2013 work programme  <b><u>[(Request SBSTTA Focal Points to inform their national counterparts for UNFCCC and UNCCD about the proposal for a draft joint work programme with a view to initiating discussions within their relevant processes.)]</u></b>
CBD COP 10 (October 2010)	Consideration of proposal with a view to transmittal to UNFCCC and to UNCCD
UNFCCC COP 16 (December 2010)	Consideration of CBD COP 10 proposal to jointly develop a draft joint work programme to enhance Rio Conventions' synergies at national level
Joint Liaison Group workshop ( <del>January/February</del> <b>early</b> 2011)	To discuss scope of joint work programme and plans for joint expert meeting <del>to be held in March 2011</del>
Convening and meeting of joint expert group ( <del>March</del> <b>early</b> 2011)	Development of draft joint work programme for consideration by joint meeting of CBD SBSTTA, UNFCCC SBSTA and UNCCD CST <del>in June 2011</del>

Joint meeting of CBD SBSTTA, UNFCCC SBSTA and UNCCD CST ( <del>June</del> <u>mid</u> 2011)	Consideration of draft joint work programme to finalise for consideration by each convention's COP
UNCCD COP 10 (autumn 2011)	Consideration of final joint work programme
UNFCCC COP 17 (December 2011)	Consideration of final joint work programme
CBD COP 11 <sup>4</sup> ( <del>October 2012</del> )	Consideration of final joint work programme

**[(Rationale for changes to the table: align with proposed changes in doc. SBSTTA/14/6 and allow for certain adaptations in timing should they become necessary.)]**

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<sup>4</sup> At its eleventh meeting, the Conference of the Parties would consider the joint work programme if it has not already done so as part of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in June 2012.

## **8 Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (Article 10)**

### **Item 3.1.6. of the provisional agenda**

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/7: Review of Implementation of Article 10 of the Convention (Sustainable Use of Biodiversity) and Application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines**

### **Introductory Remark**

Ms. Jutta Stadler introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/7 presenting some selected key findings of the in-depth review. She further elaborated on the suggested recommendations and the topic of bushmeat with the related suggestions for recommendations at the national and international level. Questions to the presentation were discussed by the participants in plenary.

### **General Comments**

- 1) The recommendations in the annex could be useful to Parties when dealing with bushmeat issues. In order to avoid lengthy discussions on the annex, the recommendations should only be welcomed as useful elements to be used by Parties.
- 2) It is important to integrate the findings and approach of the TEEB study throughout the recommendations to highlight the importance of biodiversity for the different sectors and to promote a more constructive dialogue. Therefore, further work both by Parties and the Executive Secretary is needed to achieve this (see paragraphs 2 (b), 2 new (f) and 4 (b)).
- 3) Given the strong interlinkage between biodiversity, ecosystem services and climate change issues, Parties should take into account the importance of wildlife for maintaining healthy ecosystems and ecological services, and for the permanence of forest carbon stocks and forest adaptation capacity, when negotiating mechanisms such as REDD+ under relevant fora.

### **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/7:**

### **Suggestions on the text:**

## **REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 10 OF THE CONVENTION (SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY) AND APPLICATION OF THE ADDIS ABABA PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

### SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. ~~Welcomes~~~~Adopts~~ the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat, as annexed to the present document, as a specific complement to the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (AAPG) in relation to the hunting of wildlife in moist tropical forests, which was identified as a matter of priority in decision IX/5, while taking into consideration Article 10(c) as related to customary sustainable hunting practices for the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities;<sup>1</sup> [**(Rationale: replace adopt by welcome in order to avoid lengthy discussions on the annex, the recommendations should only be welcomed as useful elements to be used by Parties. Parts of the recommendation are deleted to condense the text.)**]

2. Urges Parties and invites other Governments to:

(a) **Implement the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat for the conservation and sustainable use of bushmeat, where appropriate, as annexed to this decision; [(Moved from para. 2(h).)]**

(b) Further integrate **the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services** sustainable use concerns into national policies, plans, and strategies for relevant economic sectors, **in order to promote sustainable use of components of biodiversity;**

(c) and to develop or further improve criteria, and indicators **and related monitoring schemes** for the sustainable use of biodiversity; and to identify targets and indicators at the national level that contribute to the relevant targets and indicators of the post-2010 Strategic Plan of the Convention;

(d) Increase human and financial capacity for the application of the **Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity** (AAPG) and other provisions of the Convention related to sustainable use of biodiversity, *inter alia* by establishing and enforcing management plans; enhancing cross-sectoral integration and coordination; improving the operationalization of the definition of sustainable use<sup>2</sup>; improving the understanding and implementation of concepts of adaptive management; and combating unsustainable, unauthorized and unregulated activities;

(e) Address obstacles and devise solutions to protect and encourage customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous and local communities, such as securing access to land and natural resources and involving indigenous and local communities in decision-making and management of biological resources;

(f) Revise and update national biodiversity strategies and action plans to further engage different sectors of government and the private sector (including *inter alia*, **energy**, forestry, fisheries, water supply, agriculture, disaster prevention, health, and climate change), with a view to fully account for the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services in decision-making **at all scales in an integrated manner;** [**(Rationale: an integrated approach at a local scale ensures that there is a coherent response to the**

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<sup>1</sup> The CBD Liaison Group on Bushmeat defines bushmeat (or wild meat) hunting as the harvesting of wild animals in tropical and sub-tropical forests for food and for non-food purposes, including for medicinal use (UNEP/CBD/LG Bushmeat/1/2).

<sup>2</sup> **CBD Art. 2: “sustainable use” means the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.**

**impacts and competing demands on biodiversity from all relevant sectors to ensure sustainable use of biodiversity.)]**

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

(hf) With reference to the programme of work on incentive measures (decisions V/15 and IX/6 as well as the decision on incentive measures<sup>3</sup> to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting) and national biodiversity strategies and action plans, review and revise national incentive measures and frameworks with a view to identify and remove or mitigate incentives that are harmful to biodiversity, to strengthen existing incentives, and to create new incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

(ig) Support or facilitate effective market-based instruments that have the potential to support the sustainable use of biodiversity and improve the sustainability of supply chains, such as certification schemes;

~~(h) Implement the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat for the conservation and sustainable use of bushmeat, where appropriate, as annexed to this decision; [(Moved to new para. 2(a).)]~~

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

(a) ~~Welcome, support and participate in the Satoyama Initiative,~~<sup>4</sup> as a **potentially** useful tool to further disseminate knowledge, build capacity and promote projects and programmes for the sustainable use of natural resources in rural areas for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being;

(b) Invite the private sector to adopt and apply the AAPG and compatible provisions of the Convention into sectoral and corporate strategies, standards and practices, and facilitate such efforts of the private sector;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Compile information on the operationalization of the definition of sustainable use, and information on the understanding and implementation of the concept of adaptive management, and make this information available to Parties;

~~(b) Convene, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant international organizations, an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Sustainable Use with the mandate to analyse~~ **1) provide an analysis on how** the coherence of global and regional policy frameworks for key economic sectors (notably forestry, fisheries, and agriculture, including biofuels) with provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to sustainable use of biodiversity **can provide win-win situations for both biodiversity and the key sectors, and to** ~~2) provide recommendations for the improvement of such sectoral policies and guidelines, in the context of the achievement of the objectives and targets of the post-2010 Strategic Plan of the Convention, and the revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and 3) to submit a its report for the consideration of SBSTTA at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties. [(Rationale: to bring a more positively focused perspective to the recommendation and facilitate the communication with the sectors.)]~~

abridged

<sup>3</sup> The Conference of the Parties is expected to take a decision on good practice cases from different regions on the identification and removal or mitigation of perverse incentives, (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/17).

<sup>4</sup> See: <http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/>





## 9 Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-3)

### Item 3.2. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/8: Third Edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook: Implications for the Future Implementation of the Convention**

#### Introductory Remark

The agenda item “GBO-3” was introduced by Mr. Peter Herkenrath, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre. He explained the history and purpose of and mandates for the Global Biodiversity Outlook, the specific aims of GBO-3 and its role within the current CBD agenda, the process of drafting and production of GBO-3 as well as its timetable. He also introduced the main findings of GBO-3 and SBSTTA document 14/8. The discussion focused on the various GBO-3-related products (main volume, extended version, satellite products) and a number of issues related to the draft recommendations for SBSTTA.

#### Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/8:

#### Suggestions on the text:

### THIRD EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

abridged; continued

#### SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Welcomes* the third edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook;
2. *Acknowledges* the contributions and support from the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC), the partners of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, DIVERSITAS-International, members of the GBO-3 Advisory Group and scientific review panel, interested organizations, other stakeholders and reviewers;
3. *Also acknowledges* the financial contributions from Canada, the European Commission, Germany, Japan, Spain, and the United Kingdom **and the United Nations Environment Programme; [(Rationale: UNEP has also provided funding for the production of GBO-3.)]**

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Mechanisms for addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including a recognition of the real benefits of biodiversity and their reflection within economic systems and markets;

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

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

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

(e) Enabling mechanisms in support of the above;

6. *Further notes* the need to place greater emphasis on the restoration of degraded terrestrial, inland water and marine ecosystems with a view to re-establish ecosystem functioning and the provision of valuable services, taking note of relevant guidance prepared by the Society for Ecological Restoration;

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

8. **Urges Parties and other governments, and the UN major groups<sup>1</sup> to substantially and with urgency strengthen their efforts to implement COP decisions and the actions identified in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook to curb the continuing loss of biodiversity; [(Rationale: the meeting felt that the findings of GBO-3, in particular the failure to reach the 2010 target, require a very strong call for action from Parties and all other relevant entities.)]**

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<sup>1</sup> The major groups of civil society, as defined by Agenda 21, are: women, children and youth, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, scientific and technological community, and farmers.

**9. Requests the Executive Secretary**

**(a) to explore quantitative policy options, drawing on the conclusions of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, to support the achievement of the post-2010 targets; [(Rationale: The meeting expressed the need to strengthen the relation between scientific findings and the formulation of options that enable policy-makers to make informed decisions on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.)]**

**(b) to review the process of drafting and production of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook in order to further improve the process and comparability for future editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook; [(Rationale: the meeting found that a review of the process of drafting and production of GBO-3 would be useful in order to see what lessons can be learned for further improving the drafting and production of future editions of GBO and also to enable comparison of the findings of the editions of GBO.)]**

**10. Invites the United Nations Environment Programme to use relevant parts of the Global Biodiversity Outlook in the further editions of the Global Environment Outlook, and requests the Executive Secretary to make available the information and analyses used in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook as an input to the Global Environment Outlook; [(Rationale: this wording, reflecting wording from decision VIII/7 on the GBO, was seen as a useful mechanism to ensure that GEO continues to build on GBO for the chapters on biodiversity.)]**

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

**11. Recommends that the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its third meeting and the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting make use of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook to guide the scientific and technical discussions on the updating of the Strategic Plan of the Convention. [(Rationale: this paragraph is included in the draft recommendations to the COP but the point was made that adopting this recommendation by COP-10 would be too late as the discussions on the updating of the Strategic Plan will take place at WGRI-3 and COP-10.)]**

~~Agrees to use the third edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook to guide the scientific and technical discussions on the updating of the Strategic Plan of the Convention.~~

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## 10 Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

### Item 3.3. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/9: Proposals for a Consolidated Update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation**

### Introductory Remark

Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah introduced the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/9 on proposals for a consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. His presentation and comments were discussed in plenary which also welcomed the proposed amendments to the text.

### Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/9:

### Suggestions on the text:

## PROPOSALS FOR A CONSOLIDATED UPDATE OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

### SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, the financial mechanism, and funding organizations to provide adequate and timely support to the implementation of the Strategy, especially by developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition;

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

6. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to:

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

(b) Appoint national focal points for the Strategy to enhance national implementation **where this has not yet been done; [(Comment: the countries that already have designed focal points need of course not do it any more.)]**

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

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

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

8. *Decides* to undertake a mid-term review of the **implementation of the** consolidated update of the Strategy **and its targets** in 2015, in tandem with the mid-term review of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and the review of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; **[(Comment: clarification that this about a review of implementation of the GSPC, not of the Strategy itself.)]**

abridged

## 11 Goals and Targets for the Period beyond 2010

### Item 3.4. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10: Examination of the Outcome-oriented Goals and Targets (and Associated Indicators) and Consideration of Their Possible Adjustment for the Period beyond 2010**

### Introductory Remark

Mr. Finn Katerås introduced the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10 on the examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets (and associated indicators) and consideration of their possible adjustment for the period beyond 2010.

### General Comment

The text was intensively discussed among the participants of the expert meeting. During the discussions a range of issues were raised, some of them concerning technical questions e.g. measurability of targets or missing reference dates, some of them concerning more the contents of the targets. All points of discussion (sometimes expressing different or even contrasting views on the specific issues) are listed below as a reflection of the ideas and proposals generated during the workshop.

**It is underlined that text on proposed changes should be seen as proposals for consideration, and that their inclusion should not be seen as support or advice from the participants of the expert meeting.**

### Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10:

### Suggestions on the text:

#### **EXAMINATION OF THE OUTCOME-ORIENTED GOALS AND TARGETS (AND ASSOCIATED INDICATORS) AND CONSIDERATION OF THEIR POSSIBLE ADJUSTMENT FOR THE PERIOD BEYOND 2010**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

abridged; continued

**II. VIEWS ON THE GOALS AND TARGETS SET UNDER THE CONVENTION**

**[(It was agreed that these views adequately explain why targets are important and that they reflect that the recommendations are well built on available scientific and technical advice.)]**

abridged; continued

**III. VIEWS ON THE INDICATORS ADOPTED THROUGH DECISIONS VII/30 AND VIII/15**

**[(It was appreciated that these views acknowledge the inherent tension between science and communication and that they recommend building on our experiences and on what we have already developed, cf. *inter alia* recommendations from the Reading 2009 meeting and work under EEA/SEBI in a European setting.)]**

abridged; continued

**IV. CONSIDERATIONS UNDERPINNING THE PROPOSED GOALS AND TARGETS OF THE NEW STRATEGIC PLAN**

**[(It was welcomed that the recommendations seek to develop a SMART target framework, that they build on a DPSRI approach, that they acknowledge the need for trade-offs between ambition and realism, that they focus on alignment with other targets (including MDGs and climate change), that they focus on critical and important issues, and they seek to create aspirations at global level while also providing room for national targets.)]**

abridged; continued



## SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

**[(It was agreed that in general the suggested recommendations (1) establish a sound framework for targets, (2) respond to experiences based on the '2010 target' experiences and on findings in GBO3, (3) that they link well to the ongoing revision of CBD's Strategic Plan, and (4) that they recognize important monitoring needs, builds on what we have on indicators and measurement, and that they demand necessary development for indicators/measurement.]**

**The general questions were raised if the proposed goals and targets (1) will communicate well with policy makers, the public and other stakeholders and if they (2) respond to the needs and aspirations of economic sectors.**

**It was asked if each target should include a short statement/rationale, showing how biodiversity/the CBD comes into the issue and why it is important for human well-being and the achievement of MDGs.**

**It was also noted that there will be a need to measure and illustrate progress, and observations are also included on proposed milestones and indicator framework.**

**It was recommended that it should be sought to keep the goals and revise the targets after 2020.**

**It was agreed that a revised version of the document 14/10 should be produced and published, with full consistency in the target texts in Annexes I and II (and in WGRI/3/3).**

**It was pointed out that it is important to focus strongly on implementation, monitoring, review and evaluation of the Strategic Plan and related targets, and that scientific and technical advice is critical in these efforts. Appropriate mechanisms should be considered, including the role of SBSTTA and other mechanisms for scientific and technical input to complement the role of WGRI.]**

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to make a recommendation along the following lines:

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

*Having examined* the scientific and technical aspects of the proposed set of targets for the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 of the Convention, including their technical rationale and proposed indicators;

*Noting* that, in line with Decision IX/9, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation, at its third meeting, will be drawing upon this examination of the scientific and technical aspects of the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators, in preparing its recommendations on the revised and updated Strategic Plan, including a revised biodiversity target,

1. *Concludes* that, from a scientific and technical viewpoint, the framework of targets in Annexes 1 and 2 of this decision, combined with mechanisms for their implementation, provide a logical evolution of the framework of goals and targets adopted through decisions VII/30 and VIII/15, and respond to the key issues identified in the third edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/8);

2. *Recommends* that the targets listed in Annex 1 to this note be considered in the process of finalizing the revision and updating of the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the post 2010 period, *noting* that the technical rationale provided for each target is provided in Annex 2. **[(Comment: Annex 2 should stay with the targets when adopted by the COP.)]**

3. *Notes* the outcomes of the Expert Workshop on the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators and Post-2010 Indicator Development (Reading, United Kingdom, 6 - 8 July 2009);

*Recommends* that *the Conference of the Parties:*

4. *Welcomes* the progress made in biodiversity monitoring since the adoption of the framework to enhance the evaluation of achievements and progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan (decision VII/30);

5. *Recognizes* the need to continue strengthening **the** ~~our~~ ability to monitor biodiversity at all levels including through *inter alia*:

(a) Building on and pursuing the work of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership in delivering global indicators for the post-2010 period;

(b) Inviting scientific networks to contribute to the development and refinement of indicators suitable for monitoring biodiversity at the global, regional, national and local levels and encouraging science funding bodies to support such endeavours;

(c) Supporting national and regional efforts to establish or strengthen biodiversity monitoring systems to enable Parties to assess progress towards biodiversity targets established at national and/or regional level;

(d) Strengthening our capacity to mobilize and use biodiversity data, information and forecasts so that they are readily accessible to policymakers, managers, experts and other users, including through participation in, and support to, the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO-BON), **the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)** and the Conservation Commons. **[(Rationale: the WDPA provides the UN list of protected areas.)]**

6. **Welcomes the results of the TEEB project and recognizes that the increased knowledge on the economics of biodiversity and ecosystem services is an important tool for communicating and mainstreaming biodiversity and that TEEB findings should be considered in designing and implementing the Strategic Plan and associated goals and targets;**

7. Agrees to:

(a) Pursue the use of the global headline indicators contained in decision VIII/15 and the further development of measures (or specific indicators) in monitoring progress towards selected targets as indicated in annex II to this note and summarized in the table in document UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/3;

(b) Complement these global headline indicators with additional indicators which are suitable for monitoring progress towards the remaining targets; and

(c) Invite the scientific community to develop measures (or specific indicators) that could complement or substitute the existing indicators and to bring these to the attention of the Executive Secretary.

**87.** *Requests* the Executive Secretary, pending the availability of the necessary financial resources, to convene a meeting of an Ad hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan 2011-2020, which shall be established in accordance with the procedures outlined in the consolidated *modus operandi* of SBSTTA (decision VIII/10, annex III), taking into account **the outcome of the Expert Workshop on the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators and Post-2010 Indicator Development (Reading, United Kingdom, 6 - 8 July 2009)**, the need to draw upon the experience of the members of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other relevant international organizations, and to report to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to its fifteenth meeting. The Ad hoc Technical Expert Group has the following terms of reference:

(a) Provide advice on the further development of indicators agreed through decisions VII/30 and VIII/15;

(b) Suggest additional indicators that have been, or could be, developed to assess progress towards targets for which the current suite of indicators is not suited;

(c) Propose options for the establishment of mechanisms to support Parties in their efforts to develop national biodiversity monitoring systems.

Annex I

**PROPOSED MISSION, STRATEGIC GOALS AND TARGETS FOR THE POST 2010 FRAMEWORK**

The Mission of this Strategic Plan is to ensure a coherent implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and achievement of its three objectives by promoting “*Urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity*” and, “*By 2020, to: reduce the pressures on biodiversity; prevent extinctions; restore ecosystems; and enhance ecosystem services, while equitably sharing the benefits, thus contributing to human well-being and poverty eradication, and to have provided the means for all Parties to do so.*”

**[(The general observation was that the proposed mission and ‘2020 target’ contains the important relevant and provides direction for working towards the proposed ‘2050 vision’. One alternative approach was considered, as well as several proposed changes based on the draft text.)]**

**[(Alternative approach: shorter and more focused:)]**

“By 2020 biodiversity loss is halted and restored and the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services are fully integrated into all aspects of development.” **[(May also refer to humanity’s ecological footprint?)]**

**[(Proposed changes to current text:)]**

“Urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity” and, “By ~~by~~ 2020, ~~to:~~ by ~~reduc~~ing the pressures on biodiversity; prevent extinctions; restore ecosystems; and enhance ecosystem services, while equitably sharing the benefits, thus contributing to human well-being and poverty eradication, and to have provided the means for all Parties to do so.” **[(Rationale: may read better and links the two elements in the proposed mission.)]**

“Urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity” and, “By 2020, to: reduce underlying causes and the pressures on biodiversity; prevent extinctions; restore ecosystems; and enhance ecosystem services, while equitably sharing the benefits, thus contributing to human well-being and poverty eradication, and to have provided the means for all Parties to do so.” **[(Rationale: Must also address underlying causes.)]**

“Urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity” and, “By 2020, to: reduce the pressures on biodiversity; prevent extinctions; restore ecosystems **[(Proposal: insert text on ‘restoration to ecologically sound levels’, cf Council conclusions of 15 March.)]**; and enhance ecosystem services, while equitably sharing the benefits, thus contributing to human well-being and poverty eradication, and to have provided the means for all Parties to do so.” **[(Rationale: should enhance restoration aspect, cf. EU targets.)]**

“~~To have taken~~ Urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity” and, “By 2020, to: reduce the pressures on biodiversity; prevent extinctions and irreversible environmental change **[(Rationale: include also ‘tipping points’ and other types of serious change.)]**; restore ecosystems; and enhance ecosystem services, ~~while equitably sharing the benefits~~ for the benefit of humankind and other life on Earth **[(Rationale: avoid uncertainty on what is in ‘equitable sharing eg for ecosystem services.)]**, thus contributing to human well-being and poverty eradication, and to have provided the means for all Parties to do so.”

**[(Other aspects that came up:**

- **“Sharing of benefits”: to what does it relate, and to what should it relate? All biodiversity aspects (as proposed in text) or primarily to genetic resources aspects?**
- **Is the missions sufficiently ambitious?**

*Strategic Goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society:*

abridged; continued

*Annex II*

**TECHNICAL RATIONALE FOR THE STRATEGIC GOALS AND TARGETS, INCLUDING  
POTENTIAL INDICATORS AND MILESTONES**

*Strategic Goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by increasing public awareness and by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society and by returning to ecologically safe levels of resource use:*

[(The general view was that the proposed strategic goal A provides important and relevant direction for working towards the proposed '2020 mission'. Two alternative additions were considered, and are inserted above; rationale: to include element of 'public awareness' and to include point of 'ecologically safe levels'.)]

*abridged; continued*

**Target 1. By 2020, everyone is aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to protect it.**

[(The general view was that the proposed Target 1 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal A. Questions were raised on ambitions and on definitions, including target groups ('everyone' and 'decision makers') and realism in target. Two alternative proposals were considered based on the proposed draft to address these issues:

- By 2020, awareness of the value of biodiversity and of the steps that can be taken to protect it has been significantly increased.
- By 2020, most people (and all decision makers) are aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to protect it.)]

*abridged; continued*

**Target 2. By 2020, the values of biodiversity are integrated by all countries in their national accounts, national and local strategies and planning processes, and by business, applying the Ecosystem Approach.**

[(The general view was that the proposed Target 2 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal A. Questions were raised on including and/or better reflecting the following elements:

- Natural capital accounting (include element of 'natural capital'); possible wording could be: "By 2020, natural capital accounting is in use by 50% of governments who publish annual updates on the state of natural resources." (possible milestone / indicator)
- Opportunities derived from its conservation and sustainable use (present opportunities)
- Integration into world trade policy (also an important underlying factor affecting biodiversity)
- Horizontal cooperation (a critical component for mainstreaming, and often a starting point.)
- Question of formal use of the term 'countries' in CBD decisions.)]

*abridged; continued*

**Target 3. By 2020, harmful subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied**

**[(The general view was that the proposed Target 3 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal A. Questions were raised on including also incentives other than subsidies, and a proposal is inserted above.)]**

*abridged; continued*

**Target 4. By 2020, Governments and stakeholders, at all levels, have formulated, and begun to implement, ~~sustainability~~ plans to attain sustainable consumption and production patterns and to keep the use of resources within ecological limits. [(Justification: Focuses on outcomes rather than on plans/process, which are easier to measure through indicators.)]**

**[(The general view was that the proposed Target 4 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal A, but questions were raised on the following:**

- **Focus more strongly on ‘ecological footprint’ for individuals and for societies, cf proposed milestones and including the ‘use of space’.**
- **Is there a need for a new plan type, or rather maintain use of established structures.**
- **Focus more broadly on ‘sustainable consumption and production’, as a wider (and established) concept encompassing many drivers for pressures on biodiversity.)]**

*abridged; continued*

**Strategic Goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote [(or ‘achieve’?)] sustainable use.**

**[(The general view was that the proposed strategic goal B provides important and relevant direction for working towards the proposed ‘2020 mission’. One alternative addition was considered, and is inserted above; rationale: raise ambition level.)]**

*abridged; continued*

**Target 5. By 2020, the rate of loss and degradation of forests and other natural habitats is halved.**

**[(The general view was that the proposed Target 5 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal B, and that it should include both forests and other habitat types.**

**Questions were raised on the following:**

- **Reference date is missing; what kind of loss: rate, area...?**
- **Zero net deforestation target globally**
- **Natural habitats including forests**
- **Natural forests**
- **Halt the loss; ecosystem integrity**
- **Definition of “forest” is missing**

- Introduce qualitative targets for managed forests and non-use forests
- Significant measurement challenges, including measurement of rate vs. state
- Milestones should be made for different ecosystems, including forests.
- Should make linkages to (EU) UNFCCC targets in relation to REDD and forests.)]

*abridged; continued*

**Target 6.** By 2020, overfishing is ended and unsustainable and destructive fishing practices are eliminated.

[(The general view was that the proposed Target 6 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal B, and that it should focus on fisheries.

Questions were raised on the following:

- Proposal to add “unsustainable” fishing, to include aspects such as bycatch?
- Inland waters fisheries are to be included and this must be reflected in the technical rationale and in the milestones.
- May consider including harvesting also of terrestrial living resources, i.e. also include e.g. bushmeat and medicinal plants?
- Definition needed for “sustainable fishing”.)]

*abridged; continued*

**Milestones:** Possible milestones for this target include:

*abridged; continued*

- By 2015, pressure on marine ecosystems from fishing is halved, globally. [(There is a need for a reference date for this milestone.)]

**Target 7.** By 2020, all areas, including those under agriculture, aquaculture, forestry, are managed sustainably.

[(The general view was that the proposed Target 7 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal B, and that a focus on land use in these sectors as a pressure is important. The text may be modified as above in order to make it broader and more flexible.

Questions were raised on whether the target should also include other sectors affecting biodiversity and land use, and include sectors such as mining, petroleum and other energy production. This may be incorporated in this target, or could warrant a separate target. (Such an addition would not make reference to sustainable use, as this would be limited to renewable (biological) resources.). Sub-issues could include spatial planning, maintenance of traditional land use forms and destructive (petroleum) exploration,

- There were issues raised on definitions (e.g. ‘sustainably’) and measurability, including on the terminology and on the proposed milestones.
- The importance of biodiversity for food security could be highlighted in the target.
- Harvesting of bushmeat, medicinal plants etc. may be considered for the milestones.)]

*abridged; continued*

**Target 8. By 2020, pollution from excess nutrients and other sources has been brought below critical ecosystem loads.**

**[(The general view was that the proposed Target 8 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal B, and that a focus on pollution as a major pressure is important. The questions was raised on whether or not we have an adequate definition of “critical ecosystem loads”).]**

*abridged; continued*

**Target 9. By 2020, (known and potential) pathways for the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species have been controlled, and established invasive alien species are identified, prioritised and controlled or eradicated.**

**[(The general view was that the proposed Target 9 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal B, and that a focus on invasive alien species as a major pressure is important. The question was raised whether or not one should also include the control of potential pathways, and possible text is inserted above.)]**

*abridged; continued*

**Target 10. By 2020, manage the multiple pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable species and ecosystems impacted by climate change and ocean acidification so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.**

**[(Alternative 1:**

**By 2020, manage the multiple pressures on vulnerable species and ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification, with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable ecosystems, in particular coral reefs.**

**Alternative 2:**

**By 2020, maintain the integrity and functioning of vulnerable ecosystems, in particular coral reefs, impacted by climate change or ocean acidification by significantly reducing the multiple pressures acting on these ecosystems.**

**Justification/Comment: Ensuring that all vulnerable ecosystems impacted by both climate change and/or acidification are covered by this target.**

**The general view was that the proposed Target 10 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal B.**

**However, there was major discussion on which of the following should be the ‘starting point’:**

- **Management of (controllable) multiple pressures in light of climate change**
- **climate change as a major (and growing) pressure**
- **the marine environment as particularly vulnerable to climate change, including coral reefs**
- **all ecosystems/biodiversity vulnerable to climate change.**

**There is a need to make wording consistent with that of Annex I and WGRI/3/3.)]**

*abridged; continued*

*Strategic Goal C. To improve the status of biodiversity by Ssafeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity*

**[(The general view was that the proposed strategic goal C provides important and relevant direction for working towards the proposed '2020 mission'. One alternative addition was considered, and is inserted above: rationale: raise ambition level and make target more clear.)]**

*abridged; continued*

**Target 11. By 2020, at least 15% of land, freshwater and sea areas, including the areas of particular importance for biodiversity, have been protected through representative networks of effectively managed protected areas and other means, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape.**

**[(The general view was that the proposed Target 11 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal B, focusing on protection of areas important for biodiversity.)]**

**The following aspects were raised:**

- **Increase to 20% of land?**
- **Ensure 'areas beyond national jurisdiction' are included, believed to be so given rationale.**
- **Include aspect of representativeness (insert 'representative areas...' or "comprehensive and representative"), connectivity, addressing sufficient management and financing, identification and filling of gaps in the network, ensuring effective management of protected areas, and looking at "recognised protected areas".**
- **At least 5% of every bio-geographical region have been set aside as wilderness areas.**

**There is a need to make wording consistent with that of Annex I and WGRI/3/3, and it was proposed that freshwater should be included in the first part of the target.)]**

*abridged; continued*

**Target 12. ~~The~~ By 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented.**

**[(The general view was that the proposed Target 12 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal B, focusing on halting the extinction of species.)]**

**The following aspects were raised:**

- **We need to focus on what is possible by 2020, i.e. avoid setting a target that cannot be reached due to unavoidable effects in the next ten years of climate change and other pressures. This may be done by focusing the target on what can be realistically done and controlled (i.e. by focusing on species threatened by human impact and by-passing inevitable extinction against the background of ongoing climate change). Text such as "...status has been improved..."**
- **In-situ / ex-situ?**
- **Keep it understandable and powerful.)]**

*abridged; continued*



**Target 13.** By 2020, the status of crop and livestock genetic diversity in agricultural ecosystems and of wild relatives has improved.

[(The general view was that the proposed Target 13 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal C, and that a focus on genetic diversity of particular relevance to agriculture is important.)]

Questions were raised on the following:

- Elements may be included on issues such as ‘effective conservation’, links to sustainable use / MDG 1 / climate change adaptation, and the extinction of races and breeds
- There were issues raised on measurability, including on the terminology and on the proposed milestones.
- The importance of biodiversity for food security could be highlighted in the target.)]

*abridged; continued*

**Strategic Goal D.** Safeguard ecosystems to Enhance the benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services.

[(The general view was that the proposed strategic goal D provides important and relevant direction for working towards the proposed ‘2020 mission’. It was commented that the text does not read too well, and that alternative wording should be considered, in particular on ‘enhance the benefits’ and on talking about ‘ecosystem services’, and two proposals are inserted above; rationale: make target more clear.)]

*abridged; continued*

**Target 14.** By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, and contribute to local livelihoods, [(as well as to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity)] are identified and safeguarded or are being restored, and adequate and equitable access to essential ecosystem services is guaranteed for all, especially indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.

[(The general view was that the proposed Target 14 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal D, and that a focus on ecosystem services of particular importance to people is important, not least for livelihoods and poverty alleviation.)]

It was agreed that the target should be streamlined, and some possible options were presented, including the following alternative text:

“By 2020, safeguard and restore ecosystems to ensure the provision of ecosystem services, particularly those that contribute to local livelihoods, especially for indigenous peoples and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.”

There may be a need to make the link between biodiversity and ecosystem services, and also to consider ‘provision of critical ecosystem services’. There is a need to make wording consistent with that of Annex I and WGRI/3/3 (“...identified...”).]

*abridged; continued*

**Target 15. By 2020, the contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem resilience and to carbon storage and sequestration are enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded lands, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.**

**[(The general view was that the proposed Target 15 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal D, and that a focus on biodiversity and ecosystem services for meeting climate change and for combating desertification is important.**

**It was agreed that the target should be streamlined; some possible options were presented, including the following two alternatives:**

- **By 2020, terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity that provides critical services for building ecological resilience for climate change mitigation and adaptation is safeguarded and restored.**
- **By 2020, safeguard and restore terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity to ensure resilient ecosystems that contribute effectively to climate change mitigation and adaptation**

**There was a proposal to merge 14 and 15, but also views that the issues of ecosystem services and for climate change warrant separate targets.**

**The following considerations were also presented:**

- **Degraded ecosystems instead of degraded lands?**
- **Take out 15% restoration target and put somewhere else, possibly as a milestone?**
- **“...contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem resilience...”?**
- **Make link between biodiversity and ecosystem services**
- **Reflect importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for securing water supply and quality?]**

*abridged; continued*

*Strategic Goal E. Enhance implementation of the CBD through planning, knowledge management and capacity development, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.*

**[(The general view was that the proposed strategic goal D provides important and relevant direction for working towards the proposed ‘2020 mission’. One alternative addition was considered, and is inserted above; rationale: make it clear that the target relates to implementation of the CBD.**

**It was raised if the target should also relate to other biodiversity-related conventions.)]**

*abridged; continued*

**Target 16: By 2020, each Party has implemented an effective national biodiversity strategy and action plan, contributing to the achievement of the mission, goals and targets of the Strategic Plan.**

**[(The general view was that the proposed Target 16 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal E, and that a focus on implementation at the national level is important.**

**The target should also include “action plans”, i.e. draw on full system of NBSAPs, and proposed text is inserted above. Other considerations that were presented include:**

- **Stronger wording for “...contributing...”**
- **Add “...legislation...”**
- **Delete last sentence after NBSAP**
- **Include also integration of biodiversity in broader national plans and strategies (to some extent reflected in Target 2?).]**

*abridged; continued*

**Target 17. By 2020, access to genetic resources is enhanced, and substantial benefits are shared, consistent with the international regime on access and benefit sharing.**

**[(The general view was that the proposed Target 17 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal E, and that a focus on ABS is crucial. A question was raised on what is meant by “substantial benefits”).]**

*abridged; continued*

**Target 18. By 2020, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over these are protected and their contribution to the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity is recognized and enhanced.**

**[(The general view was that the proposed Target 18 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal E, and that a focus on traditional knowledge is important. One addition was proposed, and is inserted above.)]**

*abridged; continued*

**Target 19. By 2020, knowledge and technologies relating to biodiversity, its value and functioning, its status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved and widely shared.**

**[(The general view was that the proposed Target 19 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal E, and that a focus on improving and sharing knowledge and technologies is important.)]**

*abridged; continued*

**Target 20. By 2020, capacity (human resources and financing) for implementing the Convention has increased tenfold.**

**[(The general view was that the proposed Target 20 provides important and relevant elements to work towards Strategic Goal E, and that a focus on significantly strengthened capacity is important. A reference date for the target must be included.)]**

**Considerations were presented related to milestones and indicators, including for:**

- **Possible milestone on innovative financing**
- **Possible indicators such as percentage of GDP contributing to national biodiversity conservation measures.**
- **Specifying the possible indicator on “the number of officials and experts qualified on biodiversity-related matters”.)]**

*Technical rationale:* Most countries indicate in their fourth national reports that limited capacity, both financial and human, is a major obstacle to the implementation of one or more of the three goals of the Convention. The capacity for implementing the Convention in terms of trained staff and financial resources is limited in most countries, especially in developing countries, and in particular the least developed countries and small island developing states, **as well as the countries with economies in transition.**

abridged

**[(The following possible additional targets were presented, but not considered in more detail:**

- **“All international programmes, policies and instruments so far decided are implemented, and a multilateral governance architecture has been implemented.”**
- **“By 2020, over-extraction of water from freshwater systems and fragmentation of rivers is halted.”; possibly add concept of restoration.)]**

## 12 Agricultural Biodiversity

### Item 4.1.1. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/11: Agricultural Biodiversity: Follow-up to Requests of the Conference of the Parties in Decision IX/1**

### Introductory Remark

Ms. Annette von Lossau introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/11 on the follow-up to requests of the Conference of the Parties in decision IX/1. Her presentation and suggestions on the text were intensively discussed in plenary and the suggested amendments to the draft recommendations were presented to the plenary.

### Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/11:

### Suggestions on the text:

#### AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY: FOLLOW-UP TO REQUESTS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES IN DECISION IX/1

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

#### SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopts a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing work of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture on targets and indicators for biodiversity for food and agriculture, including at the ecosystem and genetic resources levels;

2. **Recognizing that FAO is the lead partner in the implementation of the Programme of Work on Agricultural Biodiversity of the CBD and that genetic resources for food and agriculture is an important area for achieving MDGs 1 and 7, request the Executive Secretary to enhance synergy and harmony between the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) and the Conference of the Parties to the CBD on relevant aspects of the revised CBD Strategic Plan, in particular by participating in the efforts of the FAO in the further development and/or refinement of biodiversity targets of relevance to both the CBD and the CGRFA in the post-2010 period for agricultural biodiversity, including at the ecosystem and genetic resources level, and in the monitoring of progress towards them using indicators and report on the progress made**

~~at COP 11; [(Rationale: further cooperation on development goals.)]Invites the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, for areas within its mandate, to further contribute to the implementation of the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention for the period beyond 2010 by elaborating targets for agricultural biodiversity, including at the ecosystem and genetic resources levels, and monitoring progress towards them using indicators;~~

~~**3. Urges Parties to enhance action to contribute to the restoration and maintenance of biodiversity-rich agricultural landscapes;**~~

~~**4. Urges Parties to take action to support in-situ conservation of traditional varieties, races and breeds as means to ensure food security and support traditional lifestyles; [(Comment: crosscheck with PoW on Agricultural Biodiversity.)]**~~

~~**5. Urges Parties, in accordance with dec IX/1, para. 40, to further enhance action on reducing nutrient loading caused by agricultural practices and report on the progress made at COP-11;**~~

~~**6. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit the information issued in response to notification 2008-130 to CGRFA-13 (2011);**~~

~~**7. Requests the Executive Secretary to strengthen collaboration with the secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) and invites the national focal points of the CBD and the ITPGRFA to improve collaboration;**~~

~~3. Urges Parties and other Governments to strengthen, and establish where necessary, targets at national level for the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity and to incorporate these into revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans with specific timelines, responsibilities and budgets, as a contribution to the revised Strategic Plan of the Convention;~~

~~**84.** Welcomes the joint work plan on biodiversity for food and agriculture with the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture contained in the annex to the present document.~~

abridged

## 13 Biofuels and Biodiversity

### Item 4.1.2. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/12: Agricultural Biodiversity - Biofuels and Biodiversity: Consideration of Ways and Means to Promote the Positive and Minimize the Negative Impacts of the Production and Use of Biofuels on Biodiversity**

### Introductory Remark

Mr. Jörg Roos introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/12 on biofuels and biodiversity considering ways and means to promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity. His suggestions on the text were intensively discussed in a small break-out group and its results were presented to the plenary.

### Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/12:

### Suggestions on the text:

#### **AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY - BIOFUELS AND BIODIVERSITY: CONSIDERATION OF WAYS AND MEANS TO PROMOTE THE POSITIVE AND MINIMIZE THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF BIOFUELS ON BIODIVERSITY**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

abridged; continued

#### **SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

##### *The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the European Community for its financial contribution towards the regional workshops for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific, and to the Government of Germany for the regional workshop for Africa, on ways and means to promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of biofuel production and use on biodiversity, to the Governments of Brazil, Thailand and Ghana for hosting these workshops and to the Government of Brazil for providing Spanish interpretation to facilitate active participation of the entire region;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations and stakeholders to examine, and as appropriate, further develop and apply the conceptual frameworks for ways and means to

minimize the negative and maximize the positive impact of biofuel production and use developed by the three regional workshops;

**3. Recognizes the need to include biofuels concerns in national plans, such as national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and national development plans; [(Suggestion from the African Regional Workshop.)]**

**4. Encourages Parties to develop and implement land-use planning policies that minimize negative impacts on biological diversity, in particular by addressing direct and indirect land use change affecting areas of high value for biodiversity, as part of their policy frameworks for the sustainable production and use of biofuels; [(Need to avoid leakage, indirect land-use change, taking into account that impacts are site specific and depending on landscape context.)]**

**5. Invites relevant organizations and donor agencies to provide technical and financial support to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition to develop policy frameworks for the sustainable production and use of biofuels including land-use planning policies that minimize negative impacts on biological diversity; [(Funding need.)]**

**6. Encourages Parties and other Governments to apply the biodiversity-inclusive SEA guidelines ( in accordance with decision VIII/28), in connection with the sustainable production and use of biofuels; [(Suggestion from the Latin American Workshop.)]**

**7. Requests Parties, governments and other relevant organizations to ensure that supportive measures promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity; [(Recognised in decision IX/2 and to be implemented by Parties.)]**

**8. Encourage Parties to develop and use technologies which promote the positive and minimise the negative impacts of biofuel production and use on biodiversity, inter alia by reducing the natural resources footprint;**

**93. Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to financial resources, to develop, in collaboration with competent partner organizations and relevant processes, such as the Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels a toolkit - including guidance on available standards and methodologies to identify indirect land-use impacts of biofuels - to further assist Parties, the business sector and other relevant stakeholders in applying appropriate ways and means to promote biofuel production that is sustainable in relation to biodiversity building on and using existing mechanisms and best practice.**

abridged



## 14 Biodiversity of Dry and Sub-Humid Lands

### Item 4.2. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/13: Biodiversity of Dry and Sub-Humid Lands: Follow-up to Requests of the Conference of the Parties in Decision IX/17**

### Introductory Remark

Ms. Barbara Lassen presented the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/13 on the the implementation of the Programme of Work on the Biodiversity of Dry and Sub-Humid Lands and the follow-up to requests of the Conference of the Parties. Discussions on the text focused on joint Work Programme between the CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC. The meeting proposed amendments to the draft recommendations which are shown below.

### General remark and rationale for suggested changes to the document

During the discussions on Vilm, the participants welcomed the proposal for a joint Work Programme between the CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC. They also welcomed the information contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6/Add. 1 on integrating climate change into the implementation of the Programme of Work on the Biodiversity of Dry and Sub-Humid Lands, the information on biodiversity and drought management contained in the present document, and the guidance on pastoralism contained in the good practice guide on pastoralism, nature conservation and development. Explicit reference was therefore made to these documents in the suggested recommendations on dry and sub-humid lands, in order to encourage Parties to use this information when implementing the Programme of Work. Other minor changes were made to the suggested recommendations, such as a specific reference to nomadic pastoralists and mobile indigenous peoples in the call to the Executive Secretary to compile good practice examples of the engagement of marginalized groups in the implementation of the programme of work.

### Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/13:

### Suggestions on the text:

#### **BIODIVERSITY OF DRY AND SUB-HUMID LANDS: FOLLOW-UP TO REQUESTS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES IN DECISION IX/17**

(a) *Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

abridged; continued

### SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

*The Conference of the Parties:*

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, to:

(a) Develop and implement, **preferably through the means and procedures already established within each of the relevant Conventions (e.g. Programmes of Work of the CBD),** joint actions to increase cooperation between the natural and social science communities working in disaster reduction; and **[(Rationale: this is to encourage the use of existing procedures to avoid duplication of efforts.)]**

(b) Publish a special CBD Technical Series report on the value of dry and sub-humid lands similar to the Technical Series reports on valuing wetlands and forests;

2. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to expand:

(a) The online database of good practices and lessons learned with regards to linking biodiversity conservation and sustainable use to livelihoods in dry and sub-humid lands; and

(b) The incentive-measures database to better include programmes in dry and sub-humid lands.

3. **Welcoming the guidance on pastoralism contained in the good practice guide on pastoralism, nature conservation and development<sup>1</sup>** *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to identify: **[(Rationale: the guide is referred to in the background section of the paper but should be mentioned in the recommendations to make sure the information is used.)]**

(a) In collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), best practices to address conflict between biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and pastoralism and agriculture in dry and sub-humid lands in order to fill identified gaps in information.

(b) Good practice examples of the engagement of marginalized groups in the implementation of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, **especially nomadic pastoralists and mobile indigenous peoples. [(Rationale: these groups are among the most marginalized and vulnerable and can contribute to the sustainable management of resources through their wealth of traditional knowledge - however their traditional nomadic lifestyles and resource management practices based on mobility are endangered in many places.)]**

4. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to convene a meeting of the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio conventions on elements on a joint work programme on climate change, biodiversity and land degradation for the consideration by the Parties of the respective conventions; **[(Note: if changes are made to the corresponding paragraph in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6, make sure the changes are reflected here.)]**

5. *Further invites* Parties and other Governments to:

(a) Develop and implement drought management plans at all levels to reduce the impacts of drought on biodiversity **and to direct biodiversity management to the prevention of drought, taking note of the drought management options outlined in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/13,** including through the involvement of all stakeholders including women and, where relevant, in accordance with traditional community-based strategies; **[(Rationale: participants at the Vilm expert meeting expressed that the abovementioned paper is a very good synthesis and should therefore be mentioned in the recommendations to that the conclusions are taken into account by Parties.)]**

(b) Integrate issues related to drylands contained in the strategic plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) into revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national action programmes to combat deserti-

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/development/doc/cbd-good-practice-guide-pastoralism-booklet-web-en.pdf>

fication, **and into other relevant policy and planning tools**, with a view of improving harmonization where needed; **[(Rationale: issues related to biodiversity in dry and sub-humid lands should also be mainstreamed into other relevant sectors.)]**

(c) Continue to implement those activities contained in paragraphs 29 and 30 of the progress report and consideration of proposals for future action prepared by the Executive Secretary for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/19), including through regional programmes, recognizing that implementation has, thus far, been limited.

6. *Further invites* Parties and other Governments to establish specific targets in line with the Strategic Plan for 2011 to 2020 to assess implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in dry and sub-humid lands in order to better reflect the particular challenges faced by such ecosystems and the people living in them including, *inter alia*, vulnerability to climate change and the urgent need for economic development;

7. *Further invites* Parties and other Governments and relevant organizations to support activities identified in national capacity self-assessments that promote synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification at the subnational, national and regional level.

**8. *Further encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to make use of the information contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6/Add. 1 in their future work on integrating climate change into the implementation of the Programme of Work on the Biodiversity of Dry and Sub-Humid Lands. [(Comment: copied from amended version of document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6, new para. 6, to bring the information to the attention of parties working on dry and sub-humid lands.)]**

abridged



## 15 Forest Biodiversity

### Item 4.3. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/14: Forest Biodiversity: Collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, and with the Food and Agriculture Organization (Decision IX/5)**

### Introductory Remark

Mr. Mart Klvik introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/14 on forest biodiversity and in particular on the collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, and with the Food and Agriculture Organization (Decision IX/5). His suggestions on the text were intensively discussed in the break-out group and its results were presented to the plenary.

### Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/14:

### Suggestions on the text:

#### **FOREST BIODIVERSITY: COLLABORATION WITH THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORUM ON FORESTS, AND WITH THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (DECISION IX/5)**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

abridged; continued

#### **SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties*

*Memorandum of Understanding with the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)*

1. *Welcomes* resolution 8/1 of the United Nations Forum on Forests on forests in a changing environment, enhanced cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination, regional and subregional inputs;

2. *Welcomes and supports* the Memorandum of Understanding between the two secretariats as signed on 15 December 2009, which, among others, aims to identify, develop and implement targeted joint activities; and *invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to support joint activi-

ties under the Memorandum of Understanding as outlined in this decision; and *invites* donors to provide funding for a joint staff position and activity funds through the Voluntary Trust Fund of the Convention;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Based on priorities identified in its decision IX/5 and taking into account recent developments, in particular resolution 8/1 of the United Nations Forum on Forests, identify and implement, in consultation with the Director of the United Nations Forum on Forests, targeted joint activities to support Parties, in particular developing countries, in the implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity **and the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests [(Comment: following the Memorandum of Understanding.)]**, including through:

- (i) Further capacity-building on **how** forest biodiversity and climate change **could be better addressed in national biodiversity and forest policies, like national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes, and in sustainable forest management practices**, building on the UNFF/CBD workshop<sup>1</sup> held in Singapore, from 2 to 5 September 2009, taking into account recent developments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD-plus), and ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change; **[(Intention: broaden the scope further than REDD; recognize importance of national biodiversity and forest policies.)]**
- (ii) Further collaboration with the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration and other cooperation mechanisms on restoring forest ecosystems, paying particular attention to genetic diversity;
- (iii) Streamlining forest-related reporting, based on the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting;

and report on progress to ~~[the Conference of the Parties]~~ **SBSTTA [(Comment: ii and iii are of technical nature.)]** at its ~~[...]~~ **a meeting prior to the 11<sup>th</sup> COP;**

~~(b) — Following the outcome of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2009, with regard to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD plus), collaborate with the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, the World Bank, the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the other members of CPF to support the development of appropriate biodiversity safeguards, and safeguards for the rights of indigenous and local communities, including options for monitoring, verifying, and reporting on biodiversity benefits and benefits to indigenous and local communities of REDD plus activities, and submit the results to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;~~

#### *Cooperation with FAO and relevant organizations*

4. *Welcomes* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in compiling the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010, which will provide updated and expanded information on forest biodiversity;

5. *Takes note* of the findings of the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010, and **encourages FAO to** continue ~~to its~~ work towards improved monitoring of forest-related biodiversity;

*Recognizes* the importance of forest genetic diversity for sustainable use, including in the context of addressing climate change and maintaining forest ecosystems resilience; and in this context *welcomes* the preparation by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of the country-driven report *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*;

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<sup>1</sup> The report of the meeting is available as document UNEP/CBD/WS-CB-FBD&CC/1/2 at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/for/wscb-fbdcc-01/official/wscb-fbdcc-01-02-en.doc>.

6. *Invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations **to support the preparation of the country-driven first report *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*, including by preparing country reports and reports from international organizations;***

~~(a) — Further improve coordination and collaboration at national and regional levels between national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Forum on Forests, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change with regard to all relevant decisions, including implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity (decisions VI/22 and IX/5) and issues related to the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of forest genetic resources; [(Moved down to para. 9.)]~~

~~(b) — Support the preparation of the country-driven first report *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*, including by preparing country reports and reports from international organizations; [(Moved up.)]~~

7. *Requests the Executive Secretary to **collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*, including by participating in relevant sessions of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources;***

~~(a) — Organize a meeting of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting, with the aim to clarify the definitions of forest and forest types that reflect forest biodiversity at the level appropriate for reporting and monitoring, in view of further improving the biodiversity monitoring component of the Global Forest Resources Assessment and other relevant processes and initiatives; [(Moved to para. 8.)]~~

~~(b) — Collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*, including by participating in relevant sessions of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources. [(Moved up.)]~~

***Cooperation with Collaborative Partnership on Forests [(Compiling CPF-related issues.)]***

**8. Requests the Executive Secretary to:**

**(a) Following the outcome of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2009, with regard to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD-plus), collaborate with the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, the World Bank, the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the other members of CPF to support the development of appropriate biodiversity safeguards, and safeguards for the rights of indigenous and local communities, including options for monitoring, verifying, and reporting on biodiversity benefits [(needs to be linked to climate change decision 5 (d).)] and benefits to indigenous and local communities of REDD-plus activities, and submit the results [(ALTERNATIVE 1: ...in a timely manner to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for appropriate consideration; ALTERNATIVE 2: ...to the Conference of Parties of the CBD; comment: making sure that information is transmitted UNFCCC in time for REDD negotiations versus allowing for review process by CBD.)]**

**(b) Organize a meeting of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting prior to COP-11, with the aim to clarify the definitions of forest and forest types that reflect forest biodiversity at the level appropriate for reporting and monitoring, in view of further improving the biodiversity monitoring component of the Global Forest Resources Assessment and other relevant processes and initiatives; [(Moved down from 7 (a).)]**

**(c) Work with members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to develop further relevant definitions in order to operationalize criteria and indicators for sustainable management of forests in the context of biodiversity safeguards for REDD-plus and other forest-related climate**

**change response activities; [(Comment: solving definition issues is vital to the success of biodiversity safeguards.)]**

**9. Invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to further improve coordination and collaboration at national and regional levels between national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Forum on Forests, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change with regard to all relevant decisions, including implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity (decisions VI/22 and IX/5) and issues related to the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of forest genetic resources; [(Moved down from para. 6 (a).)]**

**10. Invites Parties, other Governments, the members of the CPF, and other relevant organizations and processes to closely collaborate in implementing the targets concerning forest biodiversity agreed upon in the revised strategic plan of the CBD. [(Comment: linking this document with the revised strategic plan and without prejudging its negotiation.)]**

abridged



## 16 Invasive Alien Species

### Item 4.4. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/16/ Rev.1: Further Work on Gaps and Inconsistencies in the International Regulatory Framework on Invasive Alien Species, Particularly Species Introduced as Pets, Aquarium and Terrarium Species, as Live Bait and Live Food, and Best Practices for Addressing the Risks Associated with Their Introduction**

### Introductory Remark

Ms. Johanna Niemivuo-Lahti introduced the revised document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/16 on the further work on gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework on invasive alien species, particularly species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food, and best practices for addressing the risks associated with their introduction. Her suggestions on the text were intensively discussed in plenary and the results of the small break-out group led by Ms. Niemivuo-Lahti were welcomed by the plenary.

### Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/16/ Rev.1:

### Suggestions on the text:

**FURTHER WORK ON GAPS AND INCONSISTENCIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK ON INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES, PARTICULARLY SPECIES INTRODUCED AS PETS, AQUARIUM AND TERRARIUM SPECIES, AS LIVE BAIT AND LIVE FOOD, AND BEST PRACTICES FOR ADDRESSING THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THEIR INTRODUCTION**

*(b) Revised note by the Executive Secretary*

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

### SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Pursuant to paragraph 10 of its decision IX/4,*

1. *Takes note* of the information compiled by the Executive Secretary for addressing invasive alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food, as summarized in the note prepared for the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/16);

2. *Establishes* an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) to suggest ways and means, including practical guidance **drawing on the sources of information mentioned in Annex 1 and on the practices of CITES and World Customs Organisations in particular, including**

- **tools to control the export, import and transit;**
- **tools to control internet trade and associated transport;**
- **guidance for developing and utilising a risk assessment;**
- **guidance for an early-warning system;**
- **means for prohibiting the export, import and transit of potentially invasive species unsuitable as pets, and therefore more likely to be released;**
- **guidance for putting a public awareness raising and information dissemination into practise;**
- **guidance for transboundary cooperation and regional approaches;**

for addressing invasive alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food with the terms of reference annexed hereto\*; **[(Comment: the outcome of the AHTEG should be as concrete as possible; terms of reference need to be more focused, specified and detailed.)]**

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To seek further submissions from Parties and organizations on examples of best practices for addressing invasive alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food;

(b) Subject to the availability of financial resources, to convene meetings of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group as necessary for it to complete its work for consideration at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) To explore further ways and means to improve the capacity of Parties to address invasive alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food.

abridged

## 17 Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI)

### Item 4.5. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/15: Global Taxonomy Initiative: Results and Lessons Learned from Regional Taxonomic Needs Assessments and Identification of Priorities**

### **Introductory Remark**

Ms. Jutta Stadler introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/15 on the Global Taxonomy Initiative, the results and lessons learned from regional taxonomic needs assessments and the identification of priorities. Her suggestions on the text were discussed in a break-out group; the results were presented to the plenary.

### **General Comment**

The GTI is an important programme of work since it provides basic research on important issues like ecosystem functions and for all other matters dealt with under the Convention.

The suggested recommendations very well reflect the results and lessons learned from national, regional and global taxonomic needs assessments conducted so far. Therefore, only minor changes to the text are proposed. A general request in relation to taxonomic needs assessments would be to pay close attention to the identification of all possible end-users (e.g. water sector, protected areas managers...) when conducting a taxonomic needs assessment.

In order to make reference to the section on taxonomy as part of the statement and recommendation from the UNESCO International Year of Biodiversity Science Policy Conference (UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, 25-29 January 2010) a new paragraph is proposed.

Two additional points were raised and thus two additional paragraphs are suggested:

- a) More attention should be paid to research on a bioregional scale complementing national inventories.
- b) In order to better meet user-needs in respect of bioindication, species' ecological range need to be better understood and should be included in projects which focus on the collection of species data.

**Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/15:**

**Suggestions on the text:**

**GLOBAL TAXONOMY INITIATIVE: RESULTS AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM REGIONAL TAXONOMIC NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITIES**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

abridged; continued

**SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Recognizing* limited progress on taxonomic needs assessments at the national level, *urges* the Parties and other Governments to conduct taxonomic needs assessments with particular regard to **the full range of end-users<sup>2</sup> and their** needs coupled with capacity assessments that are necessary at national, regional and global levels, if assessments have not already been conducted; [**Rationale: it is important to identify the full range of potential end-users.**]

2. *Acknowledging* the progress made at the global level with determining priority taxonomic needs for invasive alien species management, *encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to determine priority **taxonomic needs** in the thematic areas and cross-cutting issues of the Convention, taking into account the regionally specific needs ~~in taxa and regionally determined capacity-building needs, following the best practice examples of BioNET INTERNATIONAL;~~ [**Rationale: straighten the text.**]

3. *Encourages* Parties and other relevant organizations to make relevant data **from taxonomic institutions and their collections** available in response to the information needs identified as national and regional priorities in assessments and elsewhere such as, *inter alia*, information and expertise to manage invasive alien species and the known endangered species; [**Rationale: more explicit reference to taxonomic data.**]

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, with the assistance of the Global Taxonomy Initiative Coordination Mechanism and in collaboration with relevant international organizations, to hold project development seminars in all subregions, building on the seminar held in Nairobi in November 2009, and develop tools to supplement the Guide for the Global Taxonomy Initiative in order to further facilitate development of fundable projects;

5. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to endorse GTI-related project proposals relevant to their national biodiversity strategies and action plans prepared in collaboration with national, regional and global partner organizations and networks, to facilitate the process of project funding by the Global Environment Facility and other relevant donors;

6. *Noting* that existing capacity to meet the identified needs is not **always** adequate at the national level, *encourages* Parties and other Governments to facilitate the development of the needed capacity, in collaboration with global, regional and subregional networks to benefit **from (a)** ~~by~~ the use of sharable taxonomic knowledge and heritage, by enhancing the activities of in-country collections of ref-

erenced specimens, **(b)** DNA barcoding and **(c)** training courses both for the users of taxonomic information and for young professional taxonomists; **[(Rationale: structuring of the text.)]**

7. **Encourages Parties and other governments to find ways of facilitating and benefiting from regional and sub-regional technical collaborations, including means of transferring biological material across national borders to maximise their benefits from shared taxonomic expertise while protecting their rights under Access and Benefit-Sharing regulations**~~Considering that national conditions for the movement of biological material across national borders are not consistent even for non-commercial research, *urges* Parties and *invites* the other Governments and organizations to consider appropriate conditions under an international regime on access and benefit sharing to maximize scientific collaboration and to facilitate technology transfer, *inter alia*, DNA sequence-based taxonomic research;~~ **[(Rationale: We replaced para. 7 with the former para. 4 contained in the SBSTTA document version sent out for peer-review, since the old version refers to national ABS legislation in contrast to the one presented in this document which deals with international ABS negotiations which are envisaged to be finished at the same time the COP decides on the matter of GTI.)]**

8. *Recognizing* that the number of professional taxonomists is predicted to decrease and that the rapid accumulation of information in DNA sequences will require an expansion of taxonomic expertise in order to maximize the potential of new technologies for a wide range of biodiversity assessments, *encourages* Parties and other Governments to enhance the activities of taxonomic institutions to provide job opportunities for young taxonomists and to strengthen the taxonomic capacity to conduct appropriate training for parataxonomists and relevant end-users of taxonomy at national, regional and global levels;

**[(Other option: *Recognizing* that use of new technologies such as DNA barcoding in implementing the GTI will require an increase in taxonomic capacity to maximise their benefits, *encourages* Parties and other Governments to ensure this capacity is in place and the benefits delivered; rationale: two options were discussed at the expert meeting: either to leave paragraph 8 as it is or to replace it by a condensed version presented above.)]**

9. *Further recognizing* that the capacity to inventory and monitor biodiversity by using new technologies, such as DNA barcoding and other relevant information technology is not adequate in many parts of the world, *invites* the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other donors to review the priority areas and funding schemes to meet the needs of taxonomic capacity-building in order to address science-based biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

10. *Welcomes* the progress on the establishment of a Special Fund for the Global Taxonomy Initiative and *acknowledges* with gratitude the work of BioNET-INTERNATIONAL and relevant networks and organizations and Parties contributing to the development and promotion of the sponsorship strategy and global campaign, and *encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments and organizations to respond to the campaign to make the trust fund operational.

**[(Remark: For information purposes concerning the Special Fund for the Global Taxonomy Initiative former decisions are cited below:**

**Dec. VIII/3 para 5 “...invites BioNET-INTERNATIONAL and other relevant organizations, in consultation with the Coordination Mechanism for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, to establish a special fund for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, ...**

**Dec. IX/22 para 2: “Also welcomes progress toward the establishment of a possible special fund for the GTI, and encourages BioNET-INTERNATIONAL and the Interim Steering Committee of the GTI Special Fund to continue seeking suitable funding sources so as to operationalize the Fund prior to 2010...”]**

11. *Welcomes* the section on taxonomy as part of the statement and recommendation from the UNESCO International Year of Biodiversity Science Policy Conference (UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, 25-29 January 2010) and *urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and organizations to support and implement the following recommendations resulting from this Conference: **[(New paragraph)]**

**(a) Supporting indigenous and local communities in capturing and preserving their taxonomic knowledge;**

**(b) Applying cybertaxonomy<sup>1</sup> [(Comment: for explanation of the term see below)], molecular and other innovative approaches to accelerate the taxonomic work flow of discovery and description;**

**(c) Using digital and molecular infrastructure tools to integrate taxonomic data with other types of life science information, thus also broadening the products available to support identification and other services;**

**(d) Prioritization of taxonomic efforts according to scientific knowledge gaps and user needs;**

**(e) Making communication and outreach standard practice, and using Internet media platforms to reach the public and others;**

**(f) Training a new generation of taxonomists, able to work flexibly and collaboratively, and taking stock of new and emerging technologies and tools; appreciating the valuable contributions of taxonomy and recognizing it as a branch of cutting-edge science; [(Rationale: see chapeau text.)]**

**12. Recognizing the need to get a better picture of species composition on a bioregional scale urges Parties and invites other Governments and organizations to better co-ordinate their taxonomic research in biogeographic regions; [(New paragraph; rationale see chapeau text.)]**

**13. Further urges Parties and invites other Governments and organizations to increase the knowledge base on species' ecological range in order to better meet user-needs in respect of bioindication. [(New paragraph; rationale see chapeau text.)]**

abridged

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<sup>1</sup> Explanation of the term: in the context of EDIT the word “cybertaxonomy” is described as “an integrated way to do taxonomy using standardized electronic tools and resources”.

## 18 Incentive Measures (Article 11)

### Item 4.6. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/17: Incentive Measures (Article 11): Information and Good-Practice Cases from Different Regions on the Identification and Removal or Mitigation of Perverse, and the Promotion of Positive, Incentive Measures**

### **Introductory Remark**

Ms. Jutta Stadler introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/17 on incentive measures and the information and good-practice cases from different regions on the identification and removal or mitigation of perverse, and the promotion of positive, incentive measures. The document reflects the outcome of an Expert meeting held in Paris in October 2009. The suggestions from Ms. Stadler concerning amendments to the text were presented to the plenary and the results from a working group led by Ms. Stadler are presented in the text below.

### **General Comment**

Although the expert meeting was supposed to discuss the full range of positive as well as harmful incentives only perverse subsidies were addressed when dealing with perverse incentives.

### **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/17:**

### **Suggestions on the text:**

### **INCENTIVE MEASURES (ARTICLE 11): INFORMATION AND GOOD-PRACTICE CASES FROM DIFFERENT REGIONS ON THE IDENTIFICATION AND REMOVAL OR MITIGATION OF PERVERSE, AND THE PROMOTION OF POSITIVE, INCENTIVE MEASURES**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

abridged; continued

### SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

*The Conference of the Parties*

1. *Welcomes* the work of the international workshop on the removal and mitigation of perverse, and the promotion of positive incentives, held in Paris, from 6 to 8 October 2009; and *expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Spain for providing financial support in convening the workshop, to the United National Environment Programme (UNEP) for hosting the workshop, and to IUCN – the World Conservation Union and UNEP for providing support to the write-up of the good-practice cases;

2. *Takes note* of the information, including lessons learned, and the compilation of good-practice cases from different regions on the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives, and the promotion of positive incentive measures, identified by the international expert workshop, as contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on the subject submitted to SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/17) **and provided in the background document (UNEP/CBD/WS-Incentives/3/2), while acknowledging that the full scope of perverse and positive incentives was not addressed during this workshop; [(Rationale: valuable information was provided in the information document and not addressed by the workshop)]**

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to disseminate the lessons learned and good-practice cases through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and other means;

4. **Further requests the Executive Secretary in collaboration with relevant partners to provide information on the full scope of perverse and positive incentives, including lessons learned and good practice cases on harmful incentives other than subsidies and positive incentives other than the creation of markets, that were addressed in the Paris workshop, and report back to SBSTTA prior to COP-11; [(Rationale: asking the Executive Secretariat to fill the gaps.)]**

5. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, as well as relevant international organizations and initiatives, to take the lessons learned and the compilation of good-practice cases into consideration as voluntary guidance in their work on the identification and removal or mitigation of perverse incentives, and the promotion of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, while *emphasizing* that any collection of good-practice cases is, by necessity, not comprehensive, and that the absence of a particular case from such a collection does not imply that such a case could not also be considered good practice;

65. *Recognizing* that perverse incentives ~~are~~ harmful for biodiversity ~~while are~~ frequently being not cost-efficient and/or not effective ~~against~~ **in meeting** social objectives **while in some cases using scarce public funds**, *urges* Parties and other Governments to prioritize and significantly increase their efforts in actively identifying and removing or mitigating existing perverse incentives **(including for agriculture, fisheries, mining, energy), while acknowledging that this removal and mitigation necessitates careful analysis and available data**, and to take into account, in the design of new incentive measures, the risk of generating perverse effects for biodiversity; **[(Rationale: additional argument to remove perverse incentive, taken from the TEEB report; identification of perverse incentives necessitates access to the appropriate data.)]**

76. **Noting the essential role of regulation and the complementary role of market-based instruments**, *Invites* Parties and other Governments to promote the design and implementation of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, **including the application of the ‘polluter pays principle’ and the associated ‘full cost recovery principle’, the rewarding of the provision of ecosystem services and supporting natural capital investments and other legal or institutional measure; [(Rationale: include some operational examples from the TEEB report; comment: one proposal was rejected because too specific: “promote direct marketing between producers and consumers”.)]**



**87.** *Recognizing* the importance of assessing the ~~economic~~ values of biodiversity **and ecosystem services** for the enhanced calibration of positive incentive measures, *invites* Parties and other Governments to take measures and establish, or enhance, mechanisms with a view to fully account for the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services in **public and private sector** decision-making, including by revising and updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans to further engage different sectors of government and the private sector, building on the work of the initiative on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the regional initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems for sustained growth and equity in Latin America and the Caribbean, and other relevant initiatives; **[(Rationale: to be consistent with the target in the Strategic Plan.)]**

**98.** *Welcomes* the work of relevant international organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and its initiative on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), IUCN – The World Conservation Union, as well as other international organizations and initiatives, to support the efforts at global, regional and national levels in identifying and removing or mitigating perverse incentives, in promoting positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and in assessing the value of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, and *invites* them to continue and intensify this work;

**109.** *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue and further deepen his cooperation with relevant organizations and initiatives, with a view to catalysing, supporting, and facilitating the work spelled out in paragraphs 1-8 above and to ensure its effective coordination with the programme of work on incentive measures as well as the other thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work under the Convention;

**110.** *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant international organizations and initiatives to report to the Executive Secretary **on** progress made, difficulties encountered, and lessons learned, in implementing the work spelled out in the paragraphs above;

**124.** *Requests* the Executive Secretary to disseminate, through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, the information submitted pursuant to the invitation expressed in the previous paragraph, as well as to synthesize and analyse the information submitted and to prepare a progress report for consideration of **SBSTTA prior to** the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting;

**13.** **Invites Parties and other governments to foster implementation of sustainable consumption and production patterns, including through the Business and Biodiversity Initiative, standardization schemes, green public procurement, consideration of ecological footprint and other incentive schemes. [(Rationale: strengthens sector integration and the consideration of economic aspects of biodiversity; addresses pressures that are not mentioned elsewhere.)]**

abridged



**Expert meeting in preparation of the fourteenth meeting of SBSTTA (SBSTTA-14)****March 15 - 19, 2010**

at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation  
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## Expert meeting in preparation of SBSTTA-14

### Objectives

The goal of the expert meeting was to exchange information on topics on the agenda of the upcoming fourteenth meeting of SBSTTA (SBSTTA-14) among national experts from European countries. The informal discussion was based on the documents prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

### Programme

#### Sunday, 14.03.2010

##### Arrival of the participants of the expert meeting, part 1

21.00 HORST KORN

##### **Welcome of the participants of the expert meeting, part 1**

Opening of the meeting, very short introduction

#### Monday, 15.03.2010

08.10 *Breakfast*

09.00 DINAH BENICK

##### **Safeguards and co-benefits for biodiversity under REDD+ - state of the art after Copenhagen**

Discussion

09.30 MART KÜLVIK

##### **Forest biological diversity**

Discussion

10.15 AXEL PAULSCH

##### **Mountain biodiversity**

Discussion

10.45 *Coffee / Tea break*

11.15 JUTTA STADLER

##### **The Global Taxonomy Initiative**

Discussion

11.45 HENNING VON NORDHEIM

**Marine and coastal biodiversity**

Discussion

12.30 *Lunch*

14.00 DRAFTING GROUPS: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORKSHOP REPORT (PART 1)

*including Coffee / Tea break*

18.00 *Dinner*

19.30 Guest speaker: JAIME WEBBE

**Ways and Means to Improve the Effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice**

Optionally: Drafting Groups: Contributions to the workshop report (part 1)

### Tuesday, 16.03.2010

08.10 *Breakfast*

09.00 CORDULA EPPLE

**Biodiversity and Climate Change**

Discussion

09.45 KARI LAHTI

**Protected Areas**

Discussion

10.30 *Coffee / Tea break*

11.00 CATHERINE DEBRUYNE

**Inland water biodiversity**

Discussion

11.45 JUTTA STADLER

**Sustainable use of biodiversity / application of the Addis Ababa Principles**

Discussion

12.30 *Lunch*



14.00 *Guided tour in the nature reserve of the Isle of Vilm*

15.30 *Coffee / Tea break*

16.00 Plenary: Short progress report of the Drafting Groups  
Drafting groups: Contributions to the workshop report (part 1)

18.00 *Dinner*

19.30 Plenary: Short progress report of the Drafting Groups  
Drafting groups: Contributions to the workshop report (part 1)

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**Wednesday, 17.03.2010**

08.10 *Breakfast*

09.00 Plenary: Final discussion of all topics and finalization of the workshop report (part 1)

10.30 *Coffee / Tea break*

11.00 Plenary: Final discussion of all topics and finalization of the workshop report (part 1)

12.30 *Lunch*

14.00 Plenary: Final discussion of all topics and finalization of the workshop report (part 1)

16.00 *Coffee / Tea break*

16.30 Plenary: Final discussion of all topics and finalization of the workshop report (part 1)

18.00 *Dinner*

**Arrival of the participants of the expert meeting, part 2**

20.30 HORST KORN

**Welcome of the participants of the expert meeting, part 2**

Plenary: Final discussion of all topics and finalization of the workshop report (part 1) (if necessary...)

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**Thursday, 18.03.2010**

08.10 *Breakfast*

09.00 ANNETTE VON LOSSAU  
**Agricultural Biodiversity**  
Discussion

09.45 JÖRG ROOS  
**Biofuels**  
Discussion

10.30 *Coffee / Tea break*

11.00 FINN KATERÅS  
**Outcome oriented goals/targets and indicators**  
Discussion

11.45 ALFRED OTENG-YEBOAH  
**Global strategy for Plant Conservation**  
Discussion

12.30 *Lunch*

14.00 JOHANNA NIEMIVUO-LAHTI  
**Invasive alien species**  
Discussion

14.30 BARBARA LASSEN  
**Dry- and subhumid lands**  
Discussion

15.00 JUTTA STADLER  
**Incentive measures**  
Discussion

15.30 *Coffee / Tea break*

16.00 Drafting Groups: Contributions to the workshop report (part 2)

18.00 *Dinner*

19.30 Plenary: Short progress report of the Drafting Groups  
Drafting Groups: Contributions to the workshop report (part 2)

**Friday, 19.03.2010**

08.10 *Breakfast*

09.00 PETER HERKENRATH

**GBO-3**

Discussion

09.30 BEN TEN BRINK

**Contribution to the TEEB-Study: Some options and their effects on global and regional biodiversity**

Discussion

10.00 *Coffee / Tea break*

10.30 Drafting Groups: Contributions to the workshop report (part 2)

12.30 *Lunch*

14.00 Plenary: Final discussion of all topics and finalization of the workshop report (part 2)

*Including Coffee / Tea break*

18.00 *Dinner*

19.30 Plenary: Final discussion of all topics and finalization of the workshop report (part 2)

**Saturday, 20.03.2010**

**Departure of the participants**

**PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF WORK FOR THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,  
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Working Group I</i>	<i>Working Group II</i>
<i>Monday, 10 May 2010 10 a.m. –11:30 a.m.</i>	<i>Agenda items:</i> 1. Opening of the meeting; 2. Election of officers, adoption of the agenda and organization of work; Keynote presentation on the GBO-3		
<i>Monday, 10 May 2010 11:30 a.m. –1 p.m.</i>		3.1.1. In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on mountain biodiversity	3.1.5. In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on biodiversity and climate change
<i>Monday, 10 May 2010 3 p.m.–6 p.m.</i>		3.1.1.1. In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on mountain biodiversity ( <i>continued</i> ) 3.1.2. In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on inland waters biodiversity	3.1.5. In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on biodiversity and climate change ( <i>continued</i> ) 3.1.6. In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on Article 10 of the Convention (sustainable use of biodiversity) and application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines
<i>Monday, 10 May 2010 6 p.m.</i>	Poster session begins		

	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Working Group I</i>	<i>Working Group II</i>
<i>Tuesday, 11 May 2010 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.</i>		3.1.2. In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on inland waters biodiversity ( <i>continued</i> )	3.1.6. In-depth reviews of implementation of work on Article 10 of the Convention (sustainable use of biodiversity) and application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines
<i>Tuesday, 11 May 2010 3 p.m. – 6 p.m.</i>		3.1.3. In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity	3.1.4. In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on protected areas
<i>Wednesday, 12 May 2010 10 a.m.–1 p.m.</i>		3.1.3. In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity ( <i>continued</i> )	3.1.4. In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on protected areas ( <i>continued</i> )
<i>Wednesday, 12 May 2010 3 p.m.–6 p.m.</i>		4.3. Forest biodiversity: joint work plan with the UNFF secretariat and report on cooperation on the monitoring of forest biodiversity and on clarifying the definitions of forest and forest types	4.5. Global Taxonomy Initiative: results and lessons learned from regional taxonomic needs assessments and identification of priorities
<i>Thursday, 13 May 2010 10 a.m.–1 p.m.</i>		Pending issues	Pending issues
<i>Thursday, 13 May 2010 3 p.m.–6 p.m.</i>		Pending issues	Pending issues
<i>Friday, 14 May 2010 10 a.m.–1 p.m.</i>		Pending issues	Pending issues
<i>Friday, 14 May 2010 3 p.m.–6 p.m.</i>	Adoption of recommendations on items considered during the first week		

	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Working Group I</i>	<i>Working Group II</i>
<i>Monday, 17 May 2010</i> <i>10 a.m. – 1 p.m.</i>		4.1. Agricultural biodiversity 4.1.1 Follow-up to requests of the Conference of the Parties in decision IX/1	3.2. Consideration of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, its messages and implications
<i>Monday, 17 May 2010</i> <i>3 p.m. – 6 p.m.</i>		4.1. Agricultural biodiversity: 4.1.2. Biofuels and biodiversity: consideration of ways and means to promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity	3.3. Proposals for a consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
<i>Tuesday, 18 May 2010</i> <i>10 a.m. – 1 p.m.</i>		4.2. Consideration of proposals related to the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	3.4. Examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators, and consideration of their possible adjustments for the period beyond 2010
<i>Tuesday, 18 May 2010</i> <i>3 p.m. – 6 p.m.</i>		4.4. Further work on gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework on invasive alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food, and best practices for addressing the risks associated with their introduction	4.6. Incentive measures (Article 11): good practice cases from different regions on the identification and removal or mitigation of perverse, and the promotion of positive, incentive measures
<i>Wednesday, 19 May 2010</i> <i>10 a.m. – 1 p.m.</i>	5. Ways and means to improve the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice 4.7 New and emerging issues		
<i>Wednesday, 19 May 2010</i> <i>3 p.m. – 6 p.m.</i>		Pending issues	Pending issues

	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Working Group I</i>	<i>Working Group II</i>
<i>Thursday, 20 May 2010 10 a.m. –1 p.m.</i>		Pending issues	Pending issues
<i>Thursday, 20 May 2010 3 p.m.–6 p.m.</i>		Pending issues	Pending issues
<i>Friday, 21 May 2010 10 a.m.–1 p.m.</i>		Pending issues	Pending issues
<i>Friday, 21 May 2010 3 p.m.–6 p.m.</i>	Adoption of recommendations on items considered during the second week 6. Adoption of the report and closure of the meeting		