Report
on the expert meeting in preparation of SBSTTA-10, January 18 – 21, 2005

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.)

- Island Biodiversity
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1 Introduction

The expert meeting in preparation of the tenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-10) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was an informal scientific workshop, **aiming to exchange information and opinions on the topics to be discussed at the upcoming tenth meeting of SBSTTA**. The 35 participants from 15 European countries (EU member states, Norway and PHARE countries) attended in their personal capacity as biodiversity experts. Mr. Yaroslav Movchan, member of the SBSTTA-Bureau, took part in the meeting. Mr. Christian Prip, Chair of SBSTTA-10 and SBSTTA-11, presented the proposed Opertional Plan for SBSTTA. Further experts introducing their respective topics were Mr. Andrew Stott (British Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs), Mr. Jan Plesnik (Czech Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection), Mr. Horst Freiberg (German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation), Mr. Martin Sharman (European Commission), Ms. Ann-Marie Dock-Gustavsson (Swedish National Board of Agriculture / Swedish Scientific Council on Biological Diversity), Ms. Lovisa Hagberg (Swedish National Board of Forestry / Swedish Scientific Council on Biodiversity), Mr. Fabian Haas (German National Focal Point GTI), Ms. Marianne Schlesser (Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences), and Mr. Horst Korn (German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation).

The participants of the preparatory meeting to SBSTTA-10 were welcomed by Dr. Horst Korn from the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, who also 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 workshop 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-10.

How to read the report

Amendments and additions to the original SBSTTA-10 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 Island Biodiversity

Item 4. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/4: Island biodiversity: proposed elements for a programme of work**

Introductory remark

Mr. Martin Sharman introduced the document regarding island biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/4) to the participants of the workshop. He emphasised that certain Member States of the European Union have thorough political interest in the topic as they are islands (e.g. Cyprus, Ireland, Malta, United Kingdom) or possess islands (e.g. France, Greece, Portugal, Spain).

General Statement of the Vilm Workshop

The participants of the workshop recognise the importance of a programme of work on island biodiversity, in view of the vulnerability and high degree of endemism of the biodiversity on and near islands.

The presentation of the programme of work in tabular form makes it easy to understand at this stage, and the participants thank the Secretariat for proposing it and the AHTEG for adopting it. They also appreciated the use of COP VII/30 Annex II to structure the presentation, and the suggestion for quantitative targets. The decision of the AHTEG to combine the columns on "supporting actions…" and "enabling environment", however, was perhaps regrettable.

Although the programme of work states that it focuses on issues of particular importance to islands, table C includes many issues that are not only covered in other programmes of work but are also of very general and wide importance, not limited to or even particularly accentuated on islands. The inclusion of these issues has led to a very long list of activities. Its length and breadth may be an impediment to its implementation. The programme of work might have a greater potential impact if it were focused and sharpened and reformulated to emphasise the importance to islands of certain key biodiversity-related issues.

Specific Comments

The suggested activities of the Secretariat are not expressed in a way that focuses on islands, and would place a considerable demand on limited resources.

Some special aspects of island biodiversity and its conservation are pointed out in the introductory section. A more explicit reflection of these key points in table C would have included the following actions:

1. [By 2010 – see related comment on page 9] devise and implement specific prevention, control and mitigation measures that take into account the susceptibility of island ecosystems to invasions by alien species.
   In place of:
   12. By 2010, scientific capability, institutional support, legal frameworks, and infrastructure are in place to prevent the introduction, establishment, spread, and negative impacts of high-risk, high-impact alien species to islands.
2. [By 2010] locate and protect all known populations of island species that are concentrated in small areas, and assess and mitigate pressures that endanger their survival.
   In place of:
   1. Develop and implement conservation measures and policies to protect and, where needed, to recover populations of endangered, threatened, endemic, or culturally important species. Recovery plans for island endangered species will take into account those that are most at risk of extinction, those that are endemic, and those whose conservation will provide the greatest benefit.
   which would itself replace the current supporting actions for the Parties.
3. [By 2010,] have established and implemented island-specific conservation measures and national plans that take into account threats from climate change and variability, natural and environmental disasters, land degradation and land based sources of marine pollution.
   In place of:
   13. By 2010, minimize the vulnerability to and reduce the impact of climate change and sea level rise on island biodiversity.
   14. By 2010 ensure that management of the risks of natural disasters to island biodiversity is mainstreamed into national planning processes.
4. Apply the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development, taking fully into account the fragility of island ecosystems and their unique characteristics.
   In place of:
   11. Implement sustainable tourism best practices on island territories
   12. Support pilot experiences in island tourist destinations that favour conservation of local biodiversity
   and all of the suggested supporting actions of the Parties.

Similarly it would have helped to increase the coherence of the programme if the table contained actions such as:

5. Devise special protection methods for ecosystems of global importance that are largely found on islands, including coral reefs and mangroves
6. Review and as necessary revise agriculture, forestry and fishery practices and train farmers, foresters and fishermen to ensure that exploitation is sustainable.
7. Diversify production and exports of biodiversity-friendly goods and services
8. Protect, revitalize and encourage those traditional resource management practices that permit the sustainable use of island ecosystems.

Beyond these remarks, the participants of the workshop have not reviewed sentence by sentence the content of section C.
This programme of work should focus on biodiversity, and not include in its scope topics such as waste management that are more properly dealt with under the appropriate chapter of the UN's 2005 Mauritius Strategy.

The participants of the workshop would recommend the inclusion in the work programme of the elements from COP VII/30 "Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being" and "Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices".

The global targets should be in line with the 2010 target and with targets established in other PoWs. For this purpose some of the targets need some clarification. For example, global target 2 states that "by 2010 10% of island species are maintained, restored, or their population decline reduced." This seems to state implicitly that the 2010 target will not be reached.

Section B states that the "purpose of the programme of work on island biodiversity is the significant reduction of island biodiversity loss by 2010 and beyond". Consequently the participants of the workshop feel that it is redundant to state "by 2010" in each of the targets.

It would also be desirable to clarify whether these targets relate to single islands, to states, to regions, or to all the planet's islands.

Comments to the Recommendations

The participants of the workshop have several comments concerning the recommendations of SBSTTA to the Conference of the Parties.

While recognising the importance of finance and the lack of resources available to many of the Parties to implement the programmes of work, recommendations for financing, Secretariat staffing, and recommendations to GEF be deleted from this document and referred to the Conference of the Parties on the grounds that SBSTTA is not competent to make recommendations of this kind, which are COP's responsibility.

The participants of the workshop would like to replace the current recommendations (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/4) by the following:

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. Recommends that the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting:

(a) Thanks the Secretariat and the participants in the electronic forum for their contributions, expresses its gratitude to the chair, the experts and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for their work regarding the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Island Biological Diversity; and welcomes the resulting report UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/INF/1;

(b) Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Spain for its financial support to the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Island Biological Diversity;

(c) Adopts a programme of work on island biological diversity that identifies targets, suggested partners, timeframes and ways and means for implementation of the activities proposed;

(d) Agrees, Recognizing the critical values of islands for the conservation of biodiversity and the current alarming rate of loss of island biodiversity, to give priority in the programme of work to activities that could significantly contribute to the conservation of island biodiversity;

(e) Urges Parties and other governments to incorporate relevant objectives and related activities of the programme of work into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(f) Invites Parties to incorporate the programme of work on island biodiversity into the current work on national capacity self-assessment;

(g) Encourages the development of community-based approaches in the implementation of the programme of work.

(h) Invites Parties to implement relevant activities under this programme of work in conjunction with corresponding activities under the United Nations Mauritius Strategy;

(i) Invites the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the Earth System Science Partnership to enhance collaboration in research and monitoring activities on Island biological diversity and climate change, and explore possibilities of establishing an international network to monitor and assess the impact of climate change on Island biological diversity;

(j) Invites the UN convention to combat desertification to enhance collaboration in activities relevant to land degradation and island biological diversity;

Comments Concerning Research Issues

The participants pointed out that implementation of this work programme depends on a considerable body of knowledge about island biodiversity, and felt that the programme of work implicitly overestimates the degree of knowledge available to decision makers and managers.

The participants of the workshop recommend that where necessary elements from the following list elaborated by the European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategy (EPBRS) are incorporated into the supporting actions:

1. compile detailed inventories of island species, assess their conservation status including the main threat criteria, and develop the taxonomic expertise necessary to facilitate this;
2. assess genetic diversity and differentiation within and between island populations;

3. understand the dynamics of key island populations and ecological communities, and what constitutes an adequate area of key habitat to ensure viable populations;
4. improve understanding of ecological processes on islands, and how the lessons learned can be adapted to isolated and fragmented habitats elsewhere;
5. understand how underwater islands including seamounts, hydrothermal vents, and cold seeps help to preserve biodiversity;
6. classify island ecosystems at a level of detail that is useful for practical conservation, for example by development of a thorough and widely-accepted typology;
7. develop appropriate techniques for monitoring island biodiversity in order to assess the long-term effects of global change;
8. understand the impact of the delayed response of species to degradation, loss and fragmentation of insular habitats;
9. understand how biodiversity is affected by pressures resulting from economic activities including tourism, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, which are intensified in small, insular, island environments;
10. understand how sea level rise and other aspects of climate change threaten island biodiversity;
11. develop methods to protect endangered species in their island environments and to restore unique habitats which have sustained extensive damage.
12. develop methods to prevent invasion, and to control or where appropriate, eradicate, non-native species on islands;
13. assess the current and potential contribution of biodiversity to island peoples in terms of sustaining livelihoods, economic activity and cultural value;
14. investigate perceptions of biodiversity by island inhabitants, tourists, developers and other stakeholders to improve the legitimacy and effectiveness of island-specific, science-based policy making;
15. assess the effectiveness of policies designed to render economic activities sustainable on islands, and provide scientific knowledge to develop them further;
16. understand how such island-specific policies can be incorporated in the over-arching trade, tourism and environmental governance schemes and whether they comply with the principle of fair access and benefit sharing.

3 Operational Plan for SBSTTA

Item 5.1. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/5: Operational Plan of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice**

Introductory remark

Mr. Christian Prip introduced the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/5, which contains in its Annex 1 a proposal for the Operational Plan of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. Introducing, a short outline of the history of the elaboration process was given.

General Comments

The list of activities is too long to be considered strategic and it is difficult to see how a great many of the suggestions will make a contribution to the outcomes prescribed. In addition, the list includes many things that are Secretariat functions. These could be listed separately as improvements SBSTTA would like to see as activities of the Secretariat.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/5:

Suggestions on the text:

OPERATIONAL PLAN OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Revised draft submitted by the Bureau

Note by the Executive Secretary

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

4. The Subsidiary Body may wish to consider and recommend to the Conference of the Parties the Operational Plan of the SBSTTA contained in the annex to this note, taking into account its mandate in Article 25 of the Convention, its *modus operandi*, the Strategic Plan of the Convention, the multi-year programmes of work and the framework for achieving, assessing progress towards and communicating the 2010 biodiversity target.

5. The Subsidiary Body requests the Conference of the Parties to invite Parties, other Governments and organizations to support the work of SBSTTA with financial resources, expertise, and relevant information in preparation for its meetings.

6. The Subsidiary Body requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Establish effective exchange of information particularly through the clearing-house mechanism with and involvement by other relevant bodies;

(b) Use innovative means (e.g. the use of new information and communication technologies) to increase the breadth and depth of input into preparatory processes taking into account environmental and socioeconomic dimensions of issues pursuant to the holistic approach;

(c) Build relationships with key individuals or organizations within the scientific and technical community, through the use of Bureau members, past chairs, delegates, chairs of ad hoc technical expert groups, and other individuals, including by participating or contributing to the work of the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio Conventions, and the Biodiversity Liaison Group with the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the World Heritage Convention (WHC);

(d) Use other bodies as a bridge between SBSTTA and the scientific and technical community in relation to work programmes (e.g. international thematic focal points and key partners);

(e) Help the clearing-house mechanism to become an effective vehicle for scientific and technical cooperation, and to become a true partner in the work of SBSTTA, including by:

- **(i) Stimulating cooperation between Convention/SBSTTA focal points and focal points for the clearing-house mechanism within Parties, and between focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity and focal points of GEF, Rio Conventions and other biodiversity-related conventions;**
- **(ii) Active involvement of the Chair and Bureau members in informal advisory committee work;**
- **(iii) Facilitating the work of clearing-house mechanism focal points, to allow them to expand their work from information management to supporting active cooperation between experts/organizations.**

(f) Encourage all Parties to appoint SBSTTA focal points, with an emphasis on appointing experts who are actively involved in the preparation, review and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(g) Encourage attendance of SBSTTA focal points at meetings of SBSTTA and the Conference of the Parties, and having a meeting of SBSTTA focal points at each of these meetings, whenever possible;

(h) Use SBSTTA focal points to provide comments on issues that cannot be included in SBSTTA agendas, or on preparatory documents;

(i) Encourage SBSTTA focal points to play an active role in transferring information from SBSTTA to relevant agencies within their country, and supporting cooperation between SBSTTA and clearing-house mechanism focal points at the national level;

(j) Use SBSTTA focal points to connect experts within their country with other experts or with SBSTTA processes;

(k) Encourage SBSTTA focal points to facilitate cooperation between agencies working on biodiversity-related conventions within their countries;

(l) Encourage SBSTTA focal points to take an active role in facilitating national or regional discussions on SBSTTA agenda items, to allow a wider range of contributions to feed into the work of delegations.

OPERATIONAL PLAN OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

A. Purpose of the Operational Plan

1. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) was established by the Convention, with its terms of reference set out in Article 25, paragraph 2. ~~1/~~ The present Operational Plan elaborates that role, reflecting the evolving nature of the work of SBSTTA, as the Convention moves to an implementation phase.

2. The plan is intended to guide the work of SBSTTA. It is designed to support implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention, in particular the 2010 biodiversity target (decision VI/26) and other targets agreed upon in its other decisions; the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2010 (decision VI/31); and other global goals such as the Millennium Development Goals and the goals in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

B. Mission

3. ~~To provide the scientific, technical and technological advice and support for the development and implementation of the Convention, under the authority of the Conference of the Parties and upon its request.~~ **To provide the Conference of the Parties and, as appropriate, its other subsidiary bodies with timely advice relating to the implementation of this Convention [(quote Art. 25)] in particular with regard to achieving the goals of the Strategic Plan, the Convention's 2010 target, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and relevant Millennium Development Goals.**

C. Outcomes

4. ~~Advice to the Conference of the Parties and, as appropriate, its other subsidiary bodies that provides timely, up-to-date, policy-relevant and accessible scientific and technical perspectives on issues that they are considering, in particular outcome-oriented targets, which the Conference of the Parties decided in paragraph 12 (c) of its decision VII/30 to be a key priority for SBSTTA.~~

~~1/ Article 25 of the Convention on Biological Diversity reads as follows:~~

~~"1. A subsidiary body for the provision of scientific, technical and technological advice is hereby established to provide the Conference of the Parties and, as appropriate, its other subsidiary bodies with timely advice relating to the implementation of this Convention. This body shall be open to participation by all Parties and shall be multidisciplinary. It shall comprise government representatives competent in the relevant field of expertise. It shall report regularly to the Conference of the Parties on all aspects of its work.~~

~~2. Under the authority of and in accordance with guidelines laid down by the Conference of the Parties, and upon its request, this body shall:~~

~~(a) Provide scientific and technical assessments of the status of biological diversity;~~

~~(b) Prepare scientific and technical assessments of the effects of types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of this Convention;~~

~~(c) Identify innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and advise on the ways and means of promoting development and/or transferring such technologies;~~

~~(d) Provide advice on scientific programmes and international cooperation in research and development related to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; and~~

~~(e) Respond to scientific, technical, technological and methodological questions that the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies may put to the body.~~

~~3. The functions, terms of reference, organization and operation of this body may be further elaborated by the Conference of the Parties."~~

~~5. State of progress, including obstacles to and effectiveness of the Convention processes, in achieving the goals of the Strategic Plan and progress towards the achievement of the Convention's 2010 target, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and relevant Millennium Development Goals. This information will be provided essentially through the assessments of the status and trends of biodiversity, the analysis of threats and gaps in knowledge, and the assessments of the effects of types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, in particular in the framework of the implementation of the programmes of work and related outcome oriented targets, the items identified as priorities by the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2/ and in line with the timetable for in-depth reviews of ongoing work under the thematic areas and cross-cutting issues (see the annex to the present note). These assessments and analyses could be used for the Global Biodiversity Outlooks and will be designed to support decisions by the Conference of the Parties, inform Parties and other stakeholders, and assist them in the preparation, review and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the work of the Convention.~~

~~6. Improved scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention at the national and regional levels, including identification and sharing of innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.~~

~~7. Increased engagement by the scientific and technical community in SBSTTA work and Convention implementation.~~

8. Enhanced scientific, technical and technological cooperation among Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations.

[(quote Art. 25)]:

4. Provide scientific and technical assessments of the status of biological diversity;

5. Prepare scientific and technical assessments of the effects of types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of this Convention;

6. Identify innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and advise on the ways and means of promoting development and/or transferring such technologies;

7. Provide advice on scientific programmes and international cooperation in research and development related to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

8. Respond to scientific, technical, technological and methodological questions that the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies may put to the body.

D. Strategic ways and means for achieving the outcomes

9. Improving the scientific, technical and technological inputs into SBSTTA papers, by:

(a) More systematically identifying the matters that need to be covered in the papers, with timely commencement of preparatory processes;

(b) Engaging **through a transparent process,** a wider range of partners, including in particular the other Rio conventions and biodiversity-related conventions and ongoing global and regional assessments, and using a wider range of contribution processes for the production of formal information papers and supporting material **to both SBSTTA and AHTEGs**;

~~(c) Establishing effective exchange of information particularly through the clearing-house mechanism with and involvement by other relevant bodies;~~

2/ Items identified as priorities by the World Summit on Sustainable Development include poverty alleviation, human health, sustainable communities and livelihoods, hotspots, ecological networks and corridors.

~~(d)~~**(c)** Making **more systematic** use of peer-review **and consultation with SBSTTA focal points** and other processes **that involve the scientific community as for example represented by scientific institutes and societies,** to improve the quality of documents and their acceptability to the scientific community;

~~(e) Using innovative means (e.g. the use of new information and communication technologies) to increase the breadth and depth of input into preparatory processes taking into account environmental and socioeconomic dimensions of issues pursuant to the holistic approach.~~

10. Improving the scientific, technical and technological debates during SBSTTA meetings, by:

(a) Facilitating participation by delegates, particularly those in one-person delegations and who have no United Nations experience;

(b) Using innovative means to overcome the disadvantages of the standard United Nations meeting format;

~~(c) Ensuring that chairs are carefully selected, well prepared and well supported;~~

~~(d)~~**(c)** Increasing the scientific, technical and technological activities within the meetings, through key note speakers, posters, round table debates, side events, etc.;

~~(e)~~**(d)** Providing good, brief and relevant scientific, technical and technological inputs as a basis for the ~~debates~~ **consideration**, through papers, technical series documents, etc. taking into account the strategic issues identified by the Conference of the Parties for evaluating progress or supporting implementation of the 2010 biodiversity target.

11. Improving the transmission of SBSTTA advice to the Conference of the Parties and Parties, by:

(a) Providing concise, clear, understandable and well justified advice with clear linkages between topics;

~~(b) Using a wider range of tools for transmitting advice, including internet and paper-based tools;~~

~~(c)~~**(b)** Increasing the visibility of SBSTTA (through the Chair and Bureau) at meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

~~(d)~~**(c)** Capturing data and information that is identified or generated during preparatory processes, to make that raw material more accessible to Parties and other stakeholders.

12. Commissioning or encouraging the production of material to support implementation work by Parties, and in particular the preparation, review and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by:

(a) Explicitly identifying priority needs as part of the consideration of issues;

(b) Actively expressing those needs to potential providers;

(c) Adjusting preparatory work (for example, the work of ad hoc technical expert groups) where appropriate so that it will provide additional material of value to Parties.

13. Providing a forum for initiating cooperative/partnership work, including through:

(a) Round-table forums, workshops, electronic conferences etc., to allow experts, from different sectors including the private sector, to identify other experts with similar problems or relevant experience;

~~(b) Allowing countries with similar biodiversity issues to identify the potential for cooperation;~~

~~(c) Allowing countries with needs to identify scientific, technical or technological assistance that is available.~~

14. Improving the capacity for dialogue and cooperation between actors, by:

(a) Developing or promoting useful conceptual frameworks within which dialogue can occur;

~~(b) Identifying and promoting the use of standardised definitions, language, etc.;~~

~~(c)~~**(b)** Identifying and promoting the use of **principles and** ~~standardised~~ methodologies (e.g. for data management);

~~(d)~~**(c)** Identifying, during the development or review of work programmes, methods to increase the participation and contribution of organizations, communities, academia and the private sector to the development and sharing of scientific knowledge and the diffusion of technology needed for the implementation of those work programmes. 3/

15. Actively building relationships with the scientific and technical community, by:

(a) Providing material about the work of SBSTTA **including the preparatory documents for SBSTTA meetings** that is accessible to the scientific and technical community (i.e. expresses it in language that is understandable by the scientific and technical community, and relates the material to the work of the scientific and technical community);

(b) Actively disseminating the results of the work of SBSTTA through the scientific literature, both as reporting items and as scientific papers, as reviewed and approved by the Conference of the Parties;

~~(c) Building relationships with key individuals or organizations within the scientific and technical community, through the use of Bureau members, past chairs, delegates, chairs of ad hoc technical expert groups, and other individuals, including by participating or contributing to the work of the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio conventions, and the Biodiversity Liaison Group with the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the World Heritage Convention (WHC);~~

~~(d) Using other bodies as a bridge between SBSTTA and the scientific and technical community in relation to work programmes (e.g. international thematic focal points and key partners).~~

~~16. Helping the clearing-house mechanism to become an effective vehicle for scientific and technical cooperation, and to become a true partner in the work of SBSTTA, including by:~~

~~(a) Stimulating cooperation between Convention/SBSTTA focal points and focal points for the clearing-house mechanism within Parties, and between focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity and focal points of GEF, Rio conventions and other biodiversity-related conventions;~~

~~(b) Active involvement of the Chair and Bureau members in informal advisory committee work;~~

~~(c) Facilitating the work of clearing-house mechanism focal points, to allow them to expand their work from information management to supporting active cooperation between experts/organizations.~~

17. ~~Creating an active and useful~~ **Actively and effectively use the** network of SBSTTA focal points, ~~and using the network~~ **especially** during the preparatory and follow-up work of SBSTTA~~, by:~~**.**

~~(a) Encouraging all Parties to appoint SBSTTA focal points, with an emphasis on appointing experts who are actively involved in the preparation, review and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;~~

~~(b) Encouraging attendance of SBSTTA focal points at meetings of SBSTTA and the Conference of the Parties, and having a meeting of SBSTTA focal points at each of each these meetings, whenever possible;~~

~~(c) Using SBSTTA focal points to provide comments on issues that cannot be included in SBSTTA agendas, or on preparatory documents;~~

3/ See for example paragraph 11 of decision VII/29 on Transfer of technology and technology cooperation (Articles 16 to 19)

~~(d) Encouraging SBSTTA focal points to play an active role in transferring information from SBSTTA to relevant agencies within their country, and supporting cooperation between SBSTTA and clearing-house mechanism focal points at the national level;~~

~~(e) Using SBSTTA focal points to connect experts within their country with other experts or with SBSTTA processes;~~

~~(f) Encouraging SBSTTA focal points to facilitate cooperation between agencies working on biodiversity-related conventions within their countries;~~

~~(g) Encouraging SBSTTA focal points to take an active role in facilitating national or regional discussions on SBSTTA agenda items, to allow a wider range of contributions to feed into the work of delegations.~~

~~18. Requesting the Conference of the Parties to invite Parties, other Governments and organizations to support the work of SBSTTA with financial resources, expertise, and relevant information in preparation for its meetings.~~

(abridged)

4 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

Item 5.2. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/6: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment: Review of the draft reports, in particular the draft Synthesis Report prepared for the Convention on Biological Diversity**

Introductory remark

Ms. Marianne Schlesser introduced the document regarding the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/6) to the participants of the workshop. She also referred to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/INF/5, which contains the synthesis report and the Summary for Decision Makers prepared for the Convention on Biological Diversity.

General Comments on the Summary for Decision-makers

The participants provide the following suggestions on the text (see also the following document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/6):

- Provide a more detailed table of contents of the synthesis report for the CBD.
- Improve the layout and style of the text so as to increase the impact on decisions-makers (e.g. use maps, simple charts, figures and drawings rather than complex and scientific graphs).
- Include a paragraph on the findings from the sub-global assessments.
- Add a paragraph on biodiversity and indigenous people in the chapter 'Main Findings'. It is written in the chapter 'Background' that the MA was designed to meet the needs of indigenous people.
- §10 and §14: Delete Fig. 2 or make it more understandable
- §25: Change phrase.
- §26, 'Anthropogenic Climate Change': Include considerations for mountain ecosystems, for human health and for diseases affecting agriculture.
- We welcome the paragraph on public awareness (in §29) but would stress the need for awareness raising for policy makers about biodiversity.
- §30, 'Promotion of sustainable intensification of agriculture': The participants question the validity of this paragraph. This question is heavily discussed and should not be stated as a common agreement. History has shown that intensification of agriculture has lead to overproduction and increase of environmental pressure instead of increased conservation of biodiversity.
- §30: What about mobile people, who rely on extensive production?
- §30: Some important issues are missing such as the impacts of the prevailing unsustainable consumption patterns (ecological footprint, Living Planet Index, Genuine Development Indicator) and the problems associated with an economic system, which relies fundamentally on economic growth that disregards its impacts on natural resources.
- §34: Change the phrase about the MDGs. There is a general inconsistency between two general findings of the MA, on the one hand it is stated that biodiversity is essential for eradicating extreme poverty and

for other MDGs, and on the other hand the scenario which best meets the MDGs has heavy impacts on biodiversity. The MA scenarios were designed for a 50 – 100 year time scale and may be problematic when applied to the 2010 target and the MDGs.

- §35: Furthermore, from another perspective the time horizon of the scenarios of the MA is very short in the perspective of long-term human well-being. Biodiversity loss is likely to be highly significant in the longer views.
- The participants suggest that the MA take care that the results of their scenarios cannot be misinterpreted to imply that biodiversity loss is unimportant for human well-being in the mid- to long term.
- §34/37: The logic of "desirable amount of biodiversity" could be easily misunderstood: The precautionary approach should be the basis of all decisions on the use of biodiversity. Since we don't know how much biodiversity is necessary to ensure ecosystem health in the long term, according to this approach we should conserve as much biodiversity as we can. It is because of this approach and because of the intrinsic value of biodiversity that the global community has agreed on the 2010 target to reduce significantly the rate of loss.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/6:

Suggestions on the text:

MILLENNIUM ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT: REVIEW OF THE DRAFT REPORTS, IN PARTICULAR THE DRAFT SYNTHESIS REPORT PREPARED FOR THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Secretary

(abridged; continued)

Annex

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment:
Synthesis Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity
Summary for Decision-makers

Draft for Expert/Government Review (December 15, 2004)

Background

(abridged; continued)

Main Findings[1]

What is the Problem?

(abridged; continued)

Why is biodiversity loss a concern?

(abridged; continued)

> *Decline of specific ecosystem goods and services*. Many of the changes that have been made in biodiversity and ecosystems have occurred to enhance the production of specific ecosystem services such as food production. However, only four of the 22 ecosystem services examined in this assessment have been enhanced: crops, livestock, aquaculture, and (in recent decades) carbon sequestration. In contrast, 14 other services have been degraded, including capture fisheries, timber production, water supply, waste treatment and detoxification, water purification, natural hazard protection, regulation of air quality, regulation of regional and local climate, regulation of erosion, and many cultural services (spiritual, aesthetic, recreational and other benefits from ecosystems). Modifications of ecosystems to enhance one service generally have come at a cost to other services that the ecosystem provided **[(rephrase this sentence?)]**. The impacts of these trade-offs among ecosystem services affect people in different ways. For example, an aquaculture farmer may gain material welfare from management practices that increase soil salinization and thereby reduce rice yields and threaten food security for nearby subsistence farmers.

(abridged; continued)

What are the causes of biodiversity loss and how are they changing?

(abridged; continued)

25. **In the aggregate and at a global scale, there are five root causes of changes in ecosystems and their services: population change, change in economic activity, socio-political factors, cultural factors, and technological change.** In particular, growing consumption of ecosystem services (as well as growing consumption of fossil fuels), which results from growing populations and growing per capita consumption, leads to increased pressure on ecosystems and biodiversity. Global economic activity increased nearly 7-fold between 1950 and 2000. Under the MA scenarios, per capita

1 **Note:** In this report, the following words have been used where appropriate to indicate judgmental estimates of certainty (based upon the collective judgment of the authors using the observational evidence, modeling results, and theory that they have examined): *very certain* (98% or greater probability), *high certainty (*85-98% probability), *medium certainty* (65-85% probability), *low certainty* (52-65% probability), and *very uncertain* (50-52% probability). In other instances, a qualitative scale to gauge the level of scientific understanding is used: *well established, established-but-incomplete, competing explanations*, and *speculative*. Each time these terms are used they are in *italics.*

GDP is projected to grow by a factor of 1.9 to 4.4 by 2050. Global population doubled in the past forty years reaching 6 billion in 2000. Population is projected to grow to between 8.1 and 9.6 billion by 2050 ~~across the various MA scenarios~~. The many processes of globalization have amplified some driving forces of changes in ecosystem services and attenuated other forces. Over the past fifty years, there have been significant changes in sociopolitical drivers, including a declining trend in centralized authoritarian governments and a rise in elected democracies which allows for new forms of management, in particular adaptive management, of environmental resources. Culture conditions individuals' perceptions of the world, and, by influencing what they consider important, has implications for conservation and consumer preferences and suggests courses of action that are appropriate and inappropriate. The development and diffusion of scientific knowledge and technologies can, on one hand allow for increased efficiency in resource use while on the other hand provide the means to increase exploitation of resources.

(abridged; continued)

What actions can be taken?

(abridged; continued)

- *Promotion of sustainable intensification of agriculture.* Agricultural expansion will continue to be one of the major drivers of biodiversity loss well into the 21st century. Development, assessment and diffusion of technologies that could sustainably increase the production of food per unit area would significantly lessen pressure on biodiversity **[(The participants question the validity of this paragraph)]**.

(abridged; continued)

The 2010 target and the implications for the CBD

(abridged; continued)

34. **Trade-offs between achieving the 2015 targets of the MDGs and reducing the rate of biodiversity loss are likely.** For a reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss to contribute to poverty alleviation, priority would need to be given to protecting the biological diversity that is under threat and of particular importance to the well-being of poor and vulnerable people. Long term sustainable achievement of the Millennium Development Goals requires that biodiversity loss is controlled as part of MDG7 – ensure environmental sustainability, even though it is not possible at present to define "how much biodiversity" is necessary or desirable. However, there are both potential synergies and trade-offs between the shorter-term targets of achieving the 2015 targets of the Millennium Development Goals and reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010. For example, one of the MA scenarios that showed relatively good progress toward a number of the MDG targets such as poverty reduction and health gains (*Global Orchestration)* also showed relatively high rates of habitat loss

and the second highest rate of biodiversity loss. (See Figure 5). **[(There is a contradiction between the last two sentences. Please clarify this paragraph.)]**

(abridged; continued)

37. **A very wide array of possible futures for biodiversity remains within the choices of people and decision-makers today and these different futures have very different implications for human well-being and for future generations**. The world in 2100 could have substantial remaining biodiversity or could be relatively homogenized and contain relatively low levels of diversity. Biodiversity important for utilitarian concerns and ecosystem services could be protected, while biodiversity of intrinsic value lost. ~~Multiple objectives for biodiversity will thus be necessary to produce the pattern and distribution of biodiversity that would be most desirable.~~ Science can help to inform the costs and benefits of these different futures and identify paths to achieve those futures (plus risks and thresholds), but ultimately the choice and decision of biodiversity levels must be determined by society. **[(Delete whole paragraph?)]**

(abridged; continued)

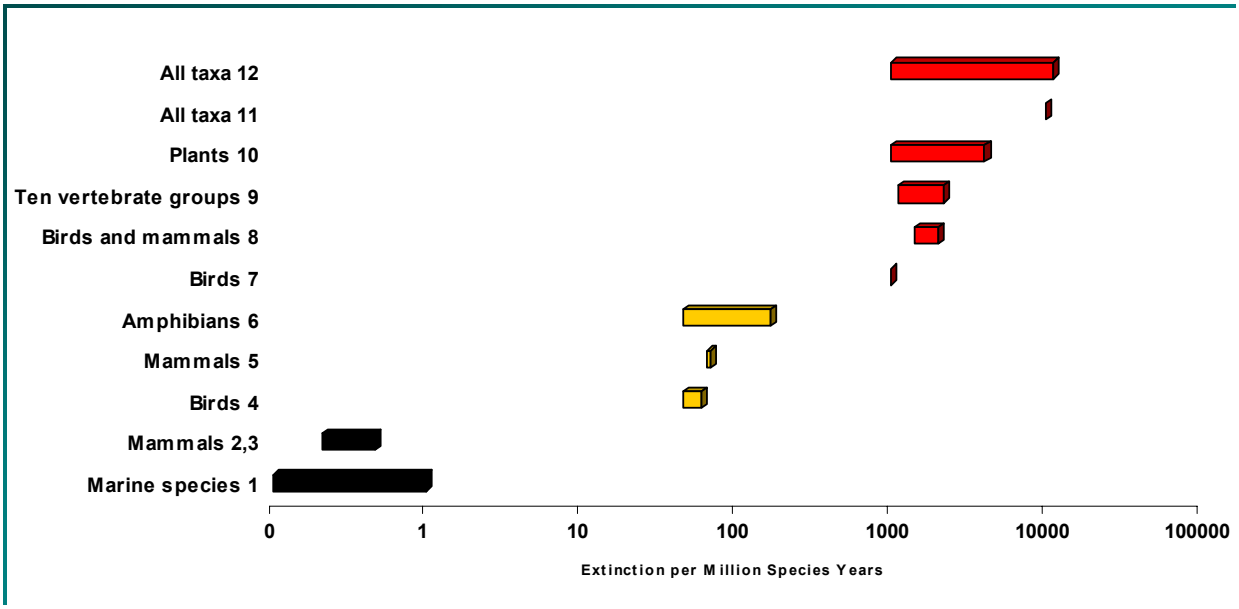
Box 2: MA Scenarios

The MA developed four scenarios to explore plausible futures for ecosystems and human well-being. The scenarios explored two global development paths (globalized versus regionalized societies and economies) and two different approaches for ecosystem management (reactive management where problems are addressed only after they become obvious versus proactive management to maintain ecosystem services for the long term).

- *Global Orchestration* - globalization with an emphasis on equity, economic growth, and public goods such as infrastructure and education; a reactive approach to ecosystems;
- *Order from Strength* - regionalization with an emphasis on security and economic growth; a reactive approach to ecosystems;
- *Adapting Mosaic* – regionalization with proactive management of ecosystems and local adaptation; and,
- *TechnoGarden* –globalization with proactive management of ecosystems and an emphasis on green technology **[(Please provide definition of the term 'green technology')]**

These four scenarios were not designed to explore the entire range of possible futures – other scenarios could be developed with either more optimistic or more pessimistic outcomes.

~~**Figure 2. Relative rates of background, contemporary and projected extinctions.**~~ **[(Delete figure or make it more understandable)]**



Background extinction rates (number of species per million)

Extinction rates based on observed extinctions

Estimated contemporary extinctions using a number of different approaches

(abridged)

5 Goals and Sub-Targets for the Programmes of Work

Item 5.3. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/8: Draft global outcome-oriented targets for the implementation of the programmes of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and marine and coastal biodiversity**
- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/8/Add.1: Draft global outcome-oriented targets for the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity**
- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/8/Add.2: Draft global outcome-oriented targets for the programme of work on inland water ecosystem biological diversity**

Introductory remark

Mr. Jan Plesnik introduced the documents UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/8 and its two addenda. He also referenced the report of the Expert Group meeting on outcome-oriented targets for the programmes of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and marine and coastal ecosystems (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/INF/6).

General Statement

The workshop participants stressed that reaching the presented targets for the implementation of the programmes of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and marine and coastal biodiversity requires a close collaboration among various sectors/actors involved (e.g., sustainable fishery). They also noted that although the targets speak about ecological regions, from a management point of view we need to consider rather countries and their parts: therefore transboundary co-operation at regional level is extremely important. Among other comments, a participant asked for the strict control of the use of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs), especially those used as a food resource and for developing emergency action plans to be implemented in case of GMOs outbreak in the wild.

The implementation of the Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal biodiversity should be considered separately for marine areas within and beyond national jurisdiction. The latter contain a large amount of increasingly threatened biodiversity, which, in accordance with decisions VII/5 and VII/28, should be afforded urgent and increased protection through international cooperation and action. Effective co-operation between UNCLOS and CBD should be further developed and strengthened in order to cover marine biodiversity issues beyond national jurisdiction.

The participants noted that the meeting of the Expert Group developed the specific targets on marine and coastal and inland waters using the framework on Dec. VII/30 but did not attempt to integrate these targets into the revised/elaborated programmes of work. This exercise (see preliminary attempt below) would reveal that:

1. some targets do not have related goals and activities in the programmes of work

2. some goals and activities of the programmes of work do not have related targets
3. some targets could be related to a number of goals and activities

The participants therefore agreed that the Executive Secretary should prepare a proposal to integrate the targets into the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems. The proposal should be considered by the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA and delivered to the eight meeting of the Conference of the Parties for adoption. Some proposal from the participants where the targets should be included into both programmes of work, is presented below. SBSTTA should also consider the inconsistencies between the main focal areas and the structure of existing programmes of work.

In the following, a proposal for the inclusion of the global outcome-oriented targets into the Elaborated Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity:

- After Programme Elements, Programme element 1, Goal n (from COP Dec. VII/30 annex II) insert
  2010 Target 5.1. (from document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/8)
  2010 Target 7.1.
  2010 Target 7.2
  2010 Target 8.1.
  2010 Target 8.2.
- After Programme element 2, Goal insert
  2010 Target 2.1.
  2010 Target 2.2.
  2010 Target 3.1.
  2010 Target 4.1.1.
  2010 Target 4.3.
- After Programme element 3, Goal insert
  2010 Target 1.1.
- After Programme element 4, Goal insert
  2010 Target 4.1.2.
- After Programme element 5, Goal insert
  2010 Target 6.1.
  2010 Target 6.2.
- After IV. Enabling Activities, insert
  2010 Target 9.1.
  2010 Target 9.2.
  2010 Target 10.1
  2010 Target 10.2.
  2010 Target 11.1.
  2010 Target 11.2.

Proposed inclusion of the global outcome-oriented targets into the Revised Programme of Work on Inland Water Biological Diversity:

- After Goal 3.2., insert
  2010 Target 3.1.
  2010 Target 5.1.
  2010 Target 7.1.
  2010 Target 7.2.
  2010 Target 8.2.
  2010 Target 10.1.
  2010 Target 10.2.
- After Goal 1.2., insert
  2010 Target 1.1.
  2010 Target 1.2.
- After Goal 1.3., insert
  2010 Target 2.1.
  2010 Target 2.2.
- After Goal 1.4., insert
  2010 Target 6.1.
  2010 Target 6.2.
- After Goal 2.1., insert
  2010 Target 11.1.
- After Goal 2.2., insert
  2010 Target 11.2.
- After Goal 2.3., insert
  2010 Target 4.1.1.
  2010 Target 4.1.2.
  2010 Target 4.3.
- After Goal 2.5., insert
  2010 Target 9.1.
  2010 target 9.2.

Although significant advances have been made in the management of ballast water, the rapid entry into force and effective implementation of the International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments by IMO member States is a priority activity to reach the targets 6.1 and 6.2.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/8:

Suggestions on the text:

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

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

(abridged; continued)

4. *Recommend* that the Conference of the Parties:

(a) Endorses the integration of the outcome-oriented targets into the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and biodiversity of inland water ecosystems as listed in Annex 1, noting the relationship between these targets and those of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals, and the technical rationale for the targets provided in the addenda to the present note (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/8/Add.1 and 2);

(b) Takes note of the elaborated technical rationales in annex II and III of the report of the Expert Group (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA10/INF/6) as providing additional guidance for application of the targets to the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems;

(c) Emphasizes that the targets, as applied to the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and biological diversity of inland water ecosystems should be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, according to national priorities and capacities, and taking into account differences in diversity between countries;

(d) Invites Parties and other Governments to develop national and/or regional goals and targets, and, as appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

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

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

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

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

(i) Requests the Executive Secretary to produce one consolidated overview paper showing the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention (Dec. VI/26) and the global goals and sub-targets for 2010 in the focal areas (Dec. VII/30 annex II) and thematic programmes of work of the Convention. The overview should be discussed by the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA and delivered to the eight meeting of the Conference of the Parties for adoption.

(j) Requests the Executive Secretary to propose the integration of the above targets into the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems. The proposal should be discussed at the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA and delivered to the eight meeting of the Conference of the Parties for adoption.

(abridged; continued)

Annex

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

(the table is abridged and shows only the heading, Goal 2 and the proposed amendment to target 2.2)

Goals and targets as per the framework (decision VII/30, annex II)	*Application of the targets to the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity*	*Application of the targets to the programme of work on inland waters biodiversity*
Protect the components of biodiversity		
Goal 2. Promote the conservation of species diversity		
Target 2.1: Reduce the decline of restore, or maintain, populations of species of selected taxonomic groups. 1/	Reduce the decline of, maintain or restore populations of species of selected marine and coastal taxonomic groups	Reduce the decline of, maintain or restore populations of species of selected taxonomic groups dependent upon inland water ecosystems.
Target 2.2: Status of threatened species improved.	Known globally threatened and endangered marine and coastal species, with particular attention to migratory and transboundary species and populations, effectively conserved.	The world's known threatened inland water ecosystem dependent species of plants and animals conserved, **with particular attention to migratory and transboundary species and populations.**

2. 1/ Proposed re-ordering of the words of this target to clarify its intended meaning.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/8/Add.1:

Suggestions on the text:

DRAFT GLOBAL OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MARINE AND COASTAL BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

(abridged; continued)

II. DRAFT GLOBAL OUTCOME-ORIENTED 2010 TARGETS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MARINE AND COASTAL BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

(abridged; continued)

Goal 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity

Overall target 3.1: Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.

Application to marine and coastal ecosystems: *Further losses of known genetic diversity of exploited wild fish and other wild and cultured marine and coastal species prevented.*

Technical rationale

Genetic diversity includes variation within and among populations. Genetic diversity within a population may be lost through reduction of overall population size caused by, for example, direct exploitation, habitat alteration and destruction, toxic materials, and invasive species. Small populations contain less genetic variation than large ones, reducing their adaptability to rapid environmental change, and their ability to recover from over-exploitation. Severe selective pressures may also cause loss of genetic diversity. Because most fisheries are selective in targeting the largest and oldest individuals, intensive fishing can reduce the age and size at which fish mature, potentially leading to genetic change.2/ Because genetic diversity of marine and coastal species as a whole is poorly known, the target focuses on exploited fish and other valuable species with known genetic diversity, such as salmon and sea turtles, as well as cultured species.

Activities to reach this target (including the maintenance of general habitat character, removal of severe selective pressures and prevention of escapes of alien species) should be implemented together with those associated with goals 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8.

To fill the gap in our knowledge of coastal and marine species genetic diversity, further research is needed. Therefore, appropriate capacities should be provided.

(abridged; continued)

3. 2/ Olsen, E.M., Heino, M., Lilly, G.R., Morgan, M.J., Brattey, J., Ernande, B. and U. Dieckmann (2004) Maturation trends indicative of rapid evolution preceded the collapse of the northern cod. Nature, Vol 428: 932-935.

Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species

Overall target 6.1: Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled.

Application to marine and coastal ecosystems: *Pathways for major potential invasive alien species in marine and coastal ecosystems controlled.*

Technical rationale

The control of pathways is regarded as the most effective way to address the problem of invasive alien species in the marine environment. The main sources of introductions are considered to be ballast water from ships, fouling of ships, escapes from mariculture operations and hatcheries, intentional and unintentional release of live organisms, and migration through canals. Controlling these vectors is likely to have the greatest effect in reducing the number and severity of invasions. However, this target also recognizes that other sources of introductions exist and that controlling all pathways through effective regulation is important.

Pathways need to be identified, evaluated and managed to reduce risk of invasion using best practices. Significant advances have been made in management of ballast water, and the rapid entry into force and effective implementation of the International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments by IMO member States is a priority activity to reach this target. Development and effective implementation of new ballast water treatment technologies to eliminate the need for open-ocean exchange will also be necessary. Priority activities addressing non-ballast water pathways include further development of regulations, programmes and measures to control the introduction of alien species through fouling of ships, mariculture, intentional and unintentional release, canals and other vectors. Controlling the mariculture pathway would require national and regional approaches based on scientifically accepted environmental criteria (linking this target with target 4.1.2). This target is also related to target 3.1 because accidental introduction of cultured organisms may have an impact on genetic diversity of wild species.

Special attention should be given to the fact that climate change will facilitate spreading some invasive alien species across coastal and marine habitats.

(abridged; continued)

Overall target 7.2: Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity

Application to marine and coastal ecosystems: *Reduce land-based and seabased sources of marine pollution and their impacts of biodiversity*

Technical rationale

Land-based activities are a major source of threats to the resilience, productivity and biodiversity of the marine environment. Threats from land-based activities include pollution (municipal, industrial and agricultural wastes and run-off, as well as atmospheric deposition), nutrient enrichment (particularly increases in dissolved nitrogen and phosphorus) and physical alteration and destruction of habitats. According to United Nations Environment Programme GEO Yearbook 2003, land-based sources of marine pollution have lead to a substantial worldwide increase in hypoxic events and areas, highlighting the urgent need to address this issue. Pollution from seabased sources includes oil spills and ocean dumping. Although major oil spills are infrequent, their impacts are severe and widespread when they do occur, affecting various components of the ecosystem and ultimately human well-being. Marine debris is another pervasive pollution problem adversely impacting species and habitats.

In accordance with paragraphs 33 and 34 of the WSSD Plan of Implementation, effective application of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, and the conventions, protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime

Organization (IMO), provide effective means for reaching this target. In addition, provisions under regional instruments, programmes and processes, and other appropriate measures, such as the relevant components of UNCLOS and the London and POPs Conventions contribute towards it. More specifically, the WSSD Plan of Implementation lists a number of related actions, which include proper coastal land use, watershed planning, and integration of integrated marine and coastal area management into key sectors. In this context, there is a need for effective strategies for waste reduction and management in order to reduce land-based pollution and offshore dumping, and a need for adequate port reception facilities for wastes from ships. IMO's Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs) provide a measure to reduce the likelihood of accidents, such as oil spills. Activities to reduce land-based and seabased pollution are also included under operational objective 1.2 in decision VII/5 annex I.

For reducing pollution in marine and coastal ecosystems, effective implementation of regional sea conventions and action plans (e.g., HELCOM, OSPAR and Barcelona Convention) is also important.

(abridged)

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/8/Add.2:

Suggestions on the text:

DRAFT GLOBAL OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON INLAND WATER ECOSYSTEM BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

(abridged; continued)

II. DRAFT GLOBAL OUTCOME ORIENTED TARGETS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON THE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF INLAND WATER ECOSYSTEMS

(abridged; continued)

Overall Target 2.2: Status of threatened species improved.

Application of target to inland water ecosystem biological diversity: *Known threatened and endangered species of plants and animals dependent inland water ecosystems conserved* **with particular attention to migratory and transboundary species and populations**.

Technical rationale

31. This target refers to the status of *known* threatened species – that is, for example, as per the IUCN Red List. The target for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation is 60 per cent. However, the number of inland water dependent species listed is very likely a small fraction of those actually threatened. There is also a strong argument that if a species is known to be under threat then something should be done to improve its conservation status. Therefore the target should be 100 per cent.

32. References to the conservation of species *ex situ* (e.g., for plants) is not considered feasible for most inland water ecosystem biological diversity (except certain plant groups – which are assumed to be considered under the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation). Although *ex situ* conservation techniques for other taxa (e.g., fish) are emerging (e.g., cryopreservation), the technology is more complex and there is limited confidence that *ex situ* conservation is sustainable for large numbers of taxa.

33. Many threatened species dependent upon inland water ecosystems are migratory. This requires that viable populations of such animals are maintained throughout their natural range and that migratory corridors between critical areas allow movements which enable the species to complete their natural life-cycles.

34. Potential indicators for this target include those as per target 2.2 including the provisions listed there. References to the need to correct the red-list data, when referring to inland water dependent species, under goal 2.1 also apply here.

Goal 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity

Overall Target 3.1: Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.

Application of the target to inland water ecosystem biological diversity: *Further losses of known genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species dependent upon inland water ecosystems prevented and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.*

Technical rationale

35. Genetic diversity includes variation within and among populations. Genetic diversity within a population may be lost through reduction of overall population size caused by, for example, direct exploitation, habitat alteration and destruction, toxic materials, and invasive species. Loss of genetic variation reduces adaptability to rapid environmental change (either natural or human-induced), and the ability to recover from over-exploitation. Severe selective pressures (through fishing) may also cause loss of genetic diversity. Because most fisheries are selective in targeting the largest and oldest individuals, intensive fishing can reduce the age and size at which fish mature, potentially leading to genetic change. A major threat to genetic diversity in inland waters is the impact of aquaculture (through poor broodstock management, and in particular inappropriate hybridization, and the release of invasive genotypes into the wild).

36. This is an important target for inland waters due to: (i) the high level of genetic diversity occurring there (due mainly to the zoogeographic isolation of aquatic species between different catchments or sub-catchments), and (ii) the high levels of threats from rapidly expanding aquaculture.

37. Because genetic diversity of species in inland water ecosystems as a whole is poorly known, the target focuses on exploited and cultured fish and other valuable species with known genetic diversity. Knowledge of genetic diversity in inland water ecosystems is available for a limited number of taxa. Therefore, the proportion of genetic diversity for which data are available is very small. The target of conserving all known genetic diversity is therefore proposed, consistent with the goal. This target is too

broad to be able to identify meaningful quantified targets, although quantified targets might be developed for individual species groups, in particular species in commercial use in aquaculture (particularly salmoniids, tilapias and carps). More specific outcome-oriented targets, with indicators, can be developed and applied at the regional and national levels for these. Quantified targets could also likely be developed for major wetland dependant agricultural crops, and in particular rice, and for populations and sub-populations of migratory water birds.

To fill the gap in our knowledge of aquatic species genetic diversity, further research is needed.

36. The wording of the overall target has origins in agriculture and is strictly speaking not entirely appropriate for inland water ecosystems (for example, the species used in aquaculture are not normally termed "crops" or "livestock"). For clarity, it is assumed that this target refers to wild species that form the basis of harvest (mainly fisheries) and to domesticated species (mainly in aquaculture), including their wild relatives. The inclusion of wild relatives is important because a major issue is the impact of domesticated strains/varieties on wild genetic diversity (and that diversity may not be the basis of the main harvest).

37. Potential indicators for this target might include: status and trends in biogeographic populations of inland water dependent birds (and it is noted that this group represents a significant deviation from the concept that genetic information is only available for domesticated species or those in commercial use); a number of crops, and in particular rice; and several fish species (notably salmoniids, and probably also carps and tilapia). Also, a number of process indicators will help to identify progress towards conserving genetic diversity in situations where more direct outcome-oriented targets (with quantifiable indicators) are difficult to apply. For example: adoption and implementation of policies and procedures for the conservation of genetic diversity by the aquaculture and other relevant sectors (including monitoring implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the FAO and application of the Addis Ababa principles and guidelines for sustainable use). 3/

(abridged; continued)

Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species

Overall Target 6.1: Pathways for major potential invasive alien species controlled.

Application of the target to inland water ecosystem biological diversity: *Pathways for major potential invasive alien species in inland water ecosystems controlled.*

Technical rationale

58. This target can be applied to inland water ecosystem biological diversity directly.

59. The control of pathways is regarded as the most effective way to address the problem of invasive alien species in inland water ecosystems. The main sources of introductions include deliberate releases or escapes from aquaculture and related fisheries activities and inter-basin water transfers.

60. Pathways need to be identified, evaluated and managed to reduce risk of invasion using best practices. Significant advances have been made in management of ballast water, and the rapid entry into force and effective implementation of the International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments by IMO member States is a priority activity to reach this target. This target is also related to target 3.1 because accidental introduction of cultured organisms may have an impact on genetic diversity of wild species.

61. There is some evidence that inland water ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of invasive alien species in that the likelihoods of establishment and significant socio-economic impacts are

4. 3/ UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/9 and relevant information documents.

high. Inland water ecosystems are also faced with potentially increased risks due to the rapidly expanding aquaculture sector – but this has not been systematically assessed relative to other ecosystems.

62. The requirements for inland water ecosystem biodiversity are considered ~~little different~~ **similar** to those for most other ecosystems. The relevant pathways are also similar, although there may be differences in the relative importance of the various potential pathways. One consideration for inland water ecosystem biological diversity is that many alien species, once introduced, are very difficult to subsequently manage (particularly for submerged taxa such as fish and invertebrates). In effect this means that priority should be given to preventing introduction by controlling pathways.

63. Potential indicators for some taxa are available through the FAO Database on Invasive Alien Species (DIAS) and related data kept in FISHBASE

64. Aquatic plants also play a considerable role. Mostly introduced via human assistance (trade, cleaning of aquaria and ponds), many alien plants have a high potential for establishment and spread. Measures for controlling pathways are mentioned in the CBD Guiding Principles on invasive alien species and are in the scope of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and of Regional Plant Protection Organisations. The risk is being currently analysed in this framework.

Overall Target 6.2: Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

Application of the target to inland water ecosystem biological diversity: *Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten inland water ecosystems, habitats or species.*

Technical rationale

~~64.~~**65.** This target can be applied directly to the programme of work on inland water ecosystem biological diversity.

~~65.~~**66.** Despite improved control of pathways (target 6.1), invasive alien species still pose significant threats to inland water ecosystems. The development and implementation of management plans (covering prevention, containment, eradication and control) is an important priority. Further rationale for this target, and required activities, is provided for the same target for marine and coastal biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/Add.1).

~~66.~~**67.** The target for plants (UNEP/CBD/COP/7/20/Add.3) is quantified "...for at least 100 major alien species....". Such a quantified target has not been proposed for inland water biological diversity since it is considered: (i) that there are very many more than the 100 potential target alien species, including a large number of plants (but the number is not currently assessed), and (ii) in theory, "management plans" should be in place for all major alien species. **Work on management measures for aquatic plants is in progress in the IPPC framework.**

~~67.~~**68.** Potential indicators for some taxa are available through the FAO Database on Invasive Alien Species (DIAS) and related data kept in FISHBASE.

(abridged)

6 Indicators of Progress Towards the 2010 Target and Related Reporting Framework

Item 5.4. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/9: Indicators for assessing progress towards, and communicating, the 2010 target at the global level**
- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/10: Second Global Biodiversity Outlook report: draft outline**

Introductory remark

Mr. Andrew Stott introduced the documents on the indicators of progress towards the 2010 Target and the related reporting framework focussing on key document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/9. He also referred to the documents UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/INF/7 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/10-22, which contain the report of the respective Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group and 13 indicator fact sheets. For an in-depth revision of the documents more time is needed, thus comments refer to the first part of the documents only.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/9:

Suggestions on the text:

INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS TOWARDS, AND COMMUNICATING, THE 2010 TARGET AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

(a) *Welcome* the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for Assessing Progress Towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/INF/7);

(b) *Express its appreciation to:*

(i) The Governments of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America for their financial support of the meeting;

(ii) Other Governments and organizations for the participation of their representatives;

(iii) The Co-chairs and all the members of the Group for their contributions;

USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF GLOBAL INDICATORS

(c) *Endorse* **the findings of the AHTEG (UNEP/CBD/SBSSTA/10/INF/7)** and *recommend* to the Conference of the Parties the addition of five indicators to those already adopted for immediate testing and use as follows: (i) change in status of threatened species; (ii) trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance; (iii) area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management; (iv) numbers and cost of alien invasions; (v) connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems;

~~(d) *Invite* the organizations listed in annex I below to contribute the data and analysis required for the delivery of the indicators, and the Parties and other Governments to facilitate this task, including by collecting and sharing information relevant to each indicator, *inter alia* by contributing such information to relevant databases;~~

~~(e)~~**(d)** *Take note of* the relevance of the indicators for assessing progress and communicating trends at the global level to the various goals and sub-targets adopted in decision VII/30, as presented in annex II to the present note, *agree* that this should be taken into account when integrating the goals and sub-targets into the various programmes of work; and *note* the gaps;

~~(f)~~**(e)** *Request* the Executive Secretary to report on progress made in the development of those indicators requiring further work at the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA, and, if necessary, and subject to the availability of resources, convene another meeting of an ad hoc technical expert group to facilitate this task and provide additional scientific advice to SBSTTA.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GLOBAL INDICATORS

(f) Invite **the organizations listed in annex I below to contribute the data and analysis required for the delivery of the indicators, and the Parties and other Governments to facilitate this task, including by collecting and sharing information relevant to each indicator, *inter alia* by contributing such information to relevant databases;**

(g) Request **the Executive Secretary to:**

(i) Clarify the arrangements for *coordinating the programme* for development and delivery of the indicators, setting out the roles of the CBD Secretariat, UNEP-WCMC (noting Decision VII/30), and other international organizations.

(ii) Develop an *overall delivery plan* for the indicators, data and analyses to ensure the availability of the indicators for the draft GBO that will be delivered to SBSTTA 11, and agreement with the organizations responsible for its delivery.

(iii) Develop and submit for adoption at COP 8 a *long term information strategy* to ensure that the indicators, data and analyses are periodically available over the coming years to support policy intervention and communication with respect to the 2010 target. In future years this should include increased information arising from national reports, voluntary reports, and indicators submitted by Parties, other governments as well as regional and international organisations.

(abridged)

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/10:

Suggestions on the text:

SECOND GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK REPORT: DRAFT OUTLINE

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

~~SBSTTA may wish to review the draft outline of the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and endorse the outline and format for further development and refinement as well as the compilation of the full first draft incorporating elaborated indicators listed on annex I of decision VII/30.~~

SBSSTA may wish to:

1. *Review* the draft outline of the contents of the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook in SBSTTA/10/10.

2. *Welcome* the observations made on the draft outline of the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook by the AHTEG contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/INF/7, Annex III.

3. With regard to the short time available and the urgent need to communicate with decision makers, in line with Decision VII/30, and in order to make optimal use of the forthcoming publication of the MA, *recommend* further prioritisation of the contents as follows:

(a) The agreed indicators for immediate testing should be given high prominence in the report and its executive summary.

(b) Section II of the report should focus on an assessment of the current status of progress in moving towards the 2010 target and the identification of key drivers influencing progress. The analytical approach should use the framework provided in Decision VII/30. The section should highlight the 'key messages' emerging from this assessment.

(c) Section III should draw on the 'key messages' from Section II underlining the gaps that need to be addressed at policy, institutional and data levels, as well as the priority challenges and efforts necessary to achieve the 2010 target. This does not need to be a comprehensive review of all existing mechanisms but should take into account important 'lessons learned' from national and regional experiences of implementing the Convention and key global drivers.

(d) Section IV should consider the challenges that lie beyond 2010, the level of effort required to overcome these challenges in order to continue reducing and eventually halting biodiversity loss in the longer term. This section should demonstrate, using scenarios and options, the amount of effort and timescales required to both significantly reduce the rate and halt the loss of biodiversity.

4. *Request* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the CEPA Informal Advisory Committee, to develop urgently a communication strategy with special reference to paragraphs 1, 10-14 of Annex III in the AHTEG report (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/INF/7).

5. *Invite* Parties, other governments, and national, regional and international organisations that already have well established datasets, monitoring, indicators and assessments to contribute pro-actively to the realisation of the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook through provision of relevant information.

6. *Invite* the Board and Panel of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to make fully available relevant information and expertise required for the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

(abridged)

7 The Role of the CHM in Promoting Technical Cooperation

Item 5.5. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/11: Role of the Clearing-House Mechanism in promoting technical cooperation to achieve the 2010 target and facilitating information exchange on progress made**

Introductory remark

Mr. Horst Freiberg introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/11 highlighting the different tasks of the CHM in the frame of the implementation of the CBD. In particular, he reaffirmed the need to use effectively the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism (CHM) and to establish or strengthen national and regional focal points for the CHM as well as the need for sufficient resources for the national CHM focal points. Furthermore, he emphasised the difficult question of intellectual property rights to data made accessible through CHMs.

General Comments

Referring to CBD Art. 18/3 on 'Technical and Scientific Cooperation', the participants underlined the need to recall decision VI/18 on the Clearing-House Mechanism reaffirming to use effectively the central portal of the Clearing-House Mechanism and to establish or strengthen national or regional focal points for the Clearing-House Mechanism, as well as providing the national CHM focal points with the necessary resources to enable them to fully implement the CHM and to take effectively part in the global biodiversity network to achieve the 2010 targets. It was also stated that the CHM should be used to ensure public access to environmental information on the basis of appropriate international and regional agreements *inter alia* the Aarhus Convention, similar conventions and national legislation as applicable.

Specific Comments on Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/11

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/11 was prepared in response to decision VII/30 Paragraph 13 (b) and discusses new activities undertaken by the Clearing-House Mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation with regard to activities related to the 2010 target.

The general feeling and impression about the scope of the paper by the workshop participants was that it concentrates almost exclusively on the well developed function of the Clearing-House Mechanism to be a central system to share and make available information relevant to the implementation of the objectives of the CBD. This is reflected by elaborating extensively on new electronic tools to facilitate information and data exchange and harvesting as well as the use of electronic collaborative spaces and other media. COP decisions VII/29 on Technology Transfer and VII/23 concerning the Clearing-House Mechanism as well as the SBSTTA documents UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/5/INF2 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/5 ('Operational

Plan of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice') paragraph 16 highlight the need for the CHM to go beyond information exchange.

Furthermore document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/5 on the operational plan of SBSTTA requests the CHM to become a true partner in the work of SBSTTA, by:

(a) Stimulating cooperation between Convention/SBSTTA focal points and focal points for the clearing-house mechanism within Parties, and between focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity and focal points of GEF, Rio conventions and other biodiversity-related conventions;
(b) Active involvement of the Chair and Bureau members in informal advisory committee work;
(c) Facilitating the work of clearing-house mechanism focal points, to allow them to expand their work from information management to supporting active cooperation between experts/organizations.

The present draft recommendations cover sufficiently the information aspect of the clearing-house mechanism, but there is no draft recommendation indicating how technical and scientific cooperation will be facilitated through the CHM.

The document suggests that through a perfect or well developed information system cooperation and network building is implicitly following. The participants of the Vilm workshop do not share this assumption. We believe that "there is Life beyond data and information" and that behind data and information stand persons.

Therefore in addition to the present recommendations a set of new additional recommendations is presented to emphasize the function of the CHM as a cooperation mechanism.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/11:

Suggestions on the text:

ROLE OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE MECHANISM IN PROMOTING TECHNICAL COOPERATION TO ACHIEVE THE 2010 TARGET AND FACILITATING INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON PROGRESS MADE

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:

(a) *Requests* Parties to:

(i) Facilitate the exchange of information by using common formats, protocols and standards to make data and information interoperable;

(ii) **Make accessible through the clearing-house mechanism links to other relevant existing information systems on cartographic and remote sensing data and information and on geo-referenced data and models based on that data, inter alia GEOSS and GBIF. [(ii merged with iii)]** ~~Make accessible through the clearing-house mechanism cartographic and remote sensing data and information;~~

(iii) ~~Make accessible through the clearing-house mechanism information on geo-referenced data and models based on that data;~~ **Make accessible through the clearing-house mechanism information about existing indicators developed at national, regional and international level (Dec. VII/8 monitoring / Indicators);**

(iv) Develop (long-term) partnerships (twinning partnerships) among parties on how to facilitate and stimulate effective scientific cooperation, technology transfer and technical cooperation;

(v) Decide to further develop the role and functions of the CHM being a facilitation mechanism for the overall CBD implementation, *inter alia* through (a) scientific and (b) technology transfer and technology cooperation;

(vi) Use the CHM to make available information on projects and activities to stimulate and promote scientific and technological cooperation and technology transfer.

(b) *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the clearing-house mechanism informal advisory committee **and as appropriate with the Expert Group on Technology Transfer**, to:

(i) Provide information through the clearing-house mechanism on new tools to assist Parties and other Governments in assessing progress made in meeting the 2010 target, particularly tools related to geographic information systems, geo-referenced data and models based on that data;

(ii) Use the clearing-house mechanism to facilitate **access to reports** ~~reporting~~ on progress made by Parties in meeting the 2010 target;

(iii) Use the clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate greater synergies among Parties and other Governments with regard to activities related to the Millennium Development Goals and the 2010 target, especially activities on data and information exchange and assessment of progress made toward the meeting of goals;

(iv) Assist parties, upon request, to stimulate partnerships in relation to enhance the role and function of the CHM on all levels to facilitate scientific and technical cooperation as well technology transfer;

(v) Expand the CHM toolkit by developing guidelines on how CHMs can be developed towards a consultation and cooperation mechanism facilitating partnership building among parties and relevant stakeholders;

(vi) Develop a CBD specific web-based search engine integrating the national and regional CHMs to facilitate harvest of information and communication among parties and interested stakeholders.

(abridged)

8 Incentive Measures

Item 6.1. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/12: Incentive measures: further refinement and consideration of the proposals for the application of ways and means to remove or mitigate perverse incentives**

Introductory remark

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/12 was introduced by Ms. Lovisa Hagberg. She especially reported on the development of the topic within the recent CBD process.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/12: Incentive measures: further refinement and consideration of the proposals for the application of ways and means to remove or mitigate perverse incentives

Suggestions on the text:

INCENTIVE MEASURES: FURTHER REFINEMENT AND CONSIDERATION OF THE PROPOSALS FOR THE APPLICATION OF WAYS AND MEANS TO REMOVE OR MITIGATE PERVERSE INCENTIVES

Note by the Executive Secretary

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Recalling decision VII/18 of the Conference of the Parties and, in particular, the request expressed therein to further refine and consider, with a view to recommending adoption by the Conference of the Parties, the proposals for the application of ways and means to remove or mitigate perverse incentives, giving adequate time for a substantive and conclusive review of the proposals;

Having further ~~refined and~~ considered the proposals for the application of ways and means to remove or mitigate perverse incentives**, and noting that incentives encompass a wide range of policy measures and practices**;

Recommends that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its eighth meeting:

(a) *Adopts* the proposals for the application of ways and means to remove or mitigate perverse incentives as a general framework to address the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives in different economic sectors and ecosystems;

(b) *Decides* that the proposals should be integrated into the thematic programmes of work of the Convention, and that the experiences gained in the implementation of the thematic programmes of work on the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives should be utilized for the further refinement of the proposals;

(c) *Requests* the Executive Secretary to disseminate the proposals to other relevant international organizations and processes addressing the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives, including

in particular other biodiversity related conventions, and *invites* these entities to strengthen cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity on removing or mitigating perverse incentives;

(d) *Invites* Parties and other Governments to use these proposals as guidance in their efforts to identify and remove or mitigate policies or practices that generate perverse incentives, and to extend their efforts to an **integral** examination of new policies **and implementation tools** with a view to identifying, and avoiding, potential perverse incentives;

(e) *Invites* Parties and other Governments to use these proposals as further guidance in implementing the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and, in particular, principles 2 and 3, which address incentive measures.

(abridged)

9 Agricultural Biodiversity

Item 6.2. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/13: Options for a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food, nutrition and health**
- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/14: Agricultural Biodiversity: Further development of the international initiative for the conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity**
- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/15: Advice on the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on the Genetic Use Restriction Technologies**

Introductory remark

Ms. Ann-Marie Dock-Gustavsson introduced the documents on agricultural biodiversity to the participants of the workshop. In the following discussion, in particular the political implications of document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/15 containing SBSTTA's advice on the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on the Genetic Use Restriction Technologies were discussed.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/13: Options for a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food, nutrition and health

Suggestions on the text:

OPTIONS FOR A CROSS-CUTTING INITIATIVE ON BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. In decision VII/32, paragraph 7, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI), and taking into account ongoing work, to undertake the necessary consultations and bring forward options for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting for a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition within the existing programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, and to strengthen existing initiatives on food and nutrition, enhance synergies and fully integrate biodiversity concerns into their work, with a view to the achievement of target 2 of the Millennium Development Goal 1 and other relevant Millennium Development Goals. It is logical to also include "health" under the topic because adequate food and good nutrition are required to maintain health.
2. There are multiple links between biodiversity, food, nutrition and human health. Biodiversity at the genetic and species levels provides the basic components of nutrition, including energy, protein, fats; minerals and vitamins, as well as bioactive "non-nutrient" functions (such as antibiotic, immunomodulatory, maintenance of nervous systems, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anti-diabetic and

hypolipidemic properties). The diversity of fruits, leafy vegetables and other plants and algae is particularly important in this respect, but fish and other animal products are also important. Cultivated species may be complemented by harvested wild species that can be of particular significance for indigenous communities and for poor and vulnerable communities especially in times of the shortage of the main staples. In addition to its role in supporting and sustaining food production, biodiversity, by underpinning dietary diversity, has a role to play in addressing both under-nutrition associated with poverty, and obesity-related diseases associated with urbanization, in developed and developing countries.

3. In addition to FAO and IPGRI, partner organizations include the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition. Relevant existing international initiatives include, among others: the Global Plan of Action to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals (being prepared through the Secretary General's Millennium Project) and its action plan on hunger; the FAO World Food Summit Plan of Action; the WHO Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health; and the International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development.

4. It is proposed that the objectives of the initiative would be to promote the enhanced use of biodiversity in programmes contributing to food security and improved human nutrition and health, and, thereby to raise consciousness on the importance of biodiversity and its conservation. It is further proposed that the initiative would focus on a limited number of activities to raise awareness on the role of biodiversity in food, nutrition and health and to integrate biodiversity issues in existing initiatives concerned with food, agriculture, health and nutrition, such as those referred to in the previous paragraph. The initiative would complement existing activities under the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and other related existing initiatives.

5. The links between biodiversity and health is not only through nutrition and food. Emergent diseases and other infectious diseases are facilitated by poor nutrition, but also by ecological and climate change leading to new opportunities for disease-causing organisms to infect humans, animals and crops.

6. In recent years a number of initiatives have been undertaken to achieve a better framework for the sustainable use of medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) as well as of animal resources for medicinal purposes. Important steps concerning MAPs include the definition of practical principles for sustainable use of biodiversity, and the adoption of a *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation* within the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). These, with the *Ecosystem Approach* and the *Guidelines on the Conservation of Medicinal Plants* (originally published in 1993 by WHO, IUCN, and WWF, and currently being revised by WHO, IUCN, WWF and TRAFFIC), provide a general framework for the conservation of medicinal plants.

7. Parties and international organisations should use and stimulate relevant programmes such as the Plant Resources of South East Asia (PROSEA) and Plant Resources of Tropical Africa (PROTA).

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

SBSTTA may wish to:

(a) Request the Executive Secretary to further review the linkages between biodiversity, food, nutrition and health, the existing initiatives on food, nutrition and health; and the potential scope of the proposed cross-cutting initiative, as set out in this document;

(b) Request the Executive Secretary to continue to collaborate with FAO and IPGRI, and to consult with other organizations, including those responsible for the relevant existing initiatives, and, subject to the availability of the necessary resources, to organize a consultation on the scope of the proposed initiative in conjunction with the thirty-first session of the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition, to be held in Brasilia in March 2005**, and report back to SBSTTA-11**.

(abridged)

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/14: Agricultural Biodiversity: Further development of the international initiative for the conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity

Suggestions on the text:

AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY: FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF SOIL BIODIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. In paragraph 13 of decision VI/5, the Conference of Parties established an International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity as a cross-cutting initiative within the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, and invited the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and other relevant organizations, to facilitate and coordinate this initiative.

2. In response to this decision, the FAO has established the soil biodiversity portal to promote the conservation and management of soil biodiversity and its role in sustainable agriculture. 1/ The site includes news bulletins, a description of the subject, background information on the International Soil Biodiversity Initiative (cross referenced to decision VI/5, paragraph 13), links with relevant programmes, information on relevant meetings, documents and other information resources and a database of relevant case studies. 2/ The portal is regularly updated.

3. In collaboration with partner organizations, and supported by the host institution – the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), FAO organized the International Technical Workshop on Biological Management of Soil Ecosystems for Sustainable Agriculture, in Londrina, Brazil, from 24 to 27 June 2002. Forty-five participants from 18 countries, representing a diverse range of scientists and practitioners from each region, joined efforts to review and discuss the concept and practices of integrated soil management, share successful experiences and identify priorities for action. 3/

4. The workshop described the objectives of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity (contained in annex I below) and developed a strategy and actions for its implementation (contained in annex II below) as an integral part of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity. The framework has three objectives each with various activities: (i) sharing of knowledge and information, and awareness raising (through case-studies, networking, developing information systems and enhancing public awareness, education and knowledge); (ii) capacity-building for the development and transfer of knowledge of soil biodiversity and ecosystem management into farmers' practices (through evaluating capacity-building needs, development of indicators, assessment and monitoring tools, promoting adaptive management and participatory research and development); and (iii) strengthening collaboration among actors and institutions and mainstreaming soil biodiversity and biological management into agricultural and land management and rehabilitation programmes (through mainstreaming and the development of partnerships and collaborative activities). The aforementioned workshop report 4/ should be consulted for full details, including the rationale and further background technical information on each of the identified actions.

5. Soil biodiversity is not only linked to agricultural ecosystems, but also to all other terrestrial ecosystems. Soil biodiversity is continuously threatened by pollution and land degradation through human activities as clarified in the report of the International Technical Workshop on Biological

1/ http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/agll/soilbiod/default.stm.

2/ http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/agll/soilbiod/cases.stm.

3/ See the report of the International Technical Workshop organized by EMBRAPA-Soybean and FAO, Londrina, Brazil, 24 to 27 June 2002 (FAO World Soils Report No.101, FAO, Rome, 2002). Also available at:: http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/agll/soilbiod/docs/WSRR%20101%20Complete.pdf

4/ http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/agll/soilbiod/docs/WSRR%20101%20Complete.pdf.

Management of Soil Ecosystems for Sustainable Agriculture (EMBRAPA-Soybean and the FAO, Londrina, Brazil, 24-27 June 2002).

(abridged; continued)

Annex II

FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION AS A BASIS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOIL BIODIVERSITY INITIATIVE 5/

Objective 1 – Sharing of knowledge and information and awareness raising

Activity 1.1 – ~~Compilation and dissemination of case studies for use in awareness raising and capacity building.~~ **Recognizing the importance of determining processes affecting soil biodiversity, compile, synthesize, and evaluate case studies for practical advice and active dissemination, *inter alia* through the CHM, for use in awareness raising, capacity building and research.**

Activity 1.2 – Creation and strengthening of networking arrangements for sharing of information, experiences and expertise with a focus on supporting local initiatives on the ground rather than institution building.

Activity 1.3 – Enhancing public awareness, education and knowledge on integrated soil management and agro-ecological approaches.

Activity 1.4 – Development of information systems and databases.

Objective 2 – Capacity-building for the development and transfer of knowledge of soil biodiversity and ecosystem management into ~~farmers'~~ land use and soil management practices

Activity 2.1 – Evaluating capacity-building needs of farmers and other land managers, researchers and development programmes for integrated soil biological and ecosystems management.

Activity 2.2 – Development of ~~soil bio-~~indicators and tools for assessment and monitoring of soil health and ecosystem functioning **for global, regional and national use and in line with the framework for global indicators as agreed in Dec. VII/30**.

Activity 2.3 – Promote adaptive management approaches for the development and uptake of improved soil biological management practices, technologies and policies that enhance soil health and ecosystem function and contribute to ~~sustained agricultural productivity and livelihoods~~ **sustainable land use and soil management practices including sustainable agriculture and sustainable livelihoods**.

Activity 2.4 – Mobilize targeted participatory R&D in order to enhance understanding of soil biodiversity functions and ecosystem resilience in relation to land use and sustainable agriculture.

Objective 3 – Strengthening collaboration among actors and institutions and mainstreaming soil biodiversity and biological management into agricultural and land management and rehabilitation programmes

Activity 3.1 – Mainstreaming soil biodiversity and ecosystem management in agricultural and land management programmes and policies.

Activity 3.2 – Develop partnerships and collaborative activities for the development and implementation of the International Soil Biodiversity Initiative as an partnership between the FAO and the Convention on Biological Diversity **using existing knowledge from initiatives connected with soil biodiversity in all terrestrial ecosystems**.

5/ As proposed by the Report of the International Technical Workshop on Biological Management of Soil Ecosystems for Sustainable Agriculture (EMBRAPA-Soybean and the FAO, Londrina, Brazil, 24-27 June 2002).

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/15: Advice on the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on the Genetic Use Restriction Technologies

Suggestions on the text:

ADVICE ON THE REPORT OF THE AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON THE GENETIC USE RESTRICTION TECHNOLOGIES

Note by the Executive Secretary

(abridged; continued)

IV. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

~~*Recalling* decision VII/3 paragraph 4 of the Conference of the Parties,~~

~~*Transmits* the following comments, of a scientific, technical and technological nature, to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention and to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:~~

~~[SBSTTA will insert here the information it wishes to transmit to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.]~~

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

Recalling **Decision V/5 of the Conference of the Parties,**

Recalling **Decision VII/3 paragraph 4 of the Conference of the Parties,**

Taking note **of the results of the AHTEG on the Genetic Use Restriction Technologies on Smallholder Farmers, Indigenous and Local Communities and Farmers' Rights,**

the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice:

Recommends **to the COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to consider the potential biosafety impacts of GURTs,**

Recalls **to the Parties the relevance of the precautionary approach,**

Stresses **the need for further research on the ecological and socio-economic impacts of GURTs application,**

Transmits **these comments to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention and to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.**

(abridged)

10 Global Taxonomy Initiative

Item 6.3. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/16: The Global Taxonomy Initiative: development of the process and the guidelines for the in-depth review of the programme of work**
- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/17: Outline of the Global Taxonomy Initiative guide**

Introductory remark

Mr. Fabian Haas presented the documents UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/16 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/17 focusing on the development of the process and the guidelines for the in-depth review of the Global Taxonomy Initiative programme of work.

General Comments

Considering document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/16 (The Global Taxonomy Initiative: development of the process and the guidelines for the in-depth review of the programme of work), the participants of the workshop state that the absence of a review of scientific literature weakens this otherwise very useful document. A review seeking to summarise articles referring to the CBD and the GTI would add greatly. Sources might include Science, Nature, Tree and the major biodiversity and conservation journals.

The participants welcome document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/17 (Outline of the Global Taxonomy Initiative guide) as a valuable source of information on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. The guide is too detailed for use by policy makers, however, and to complement this guide a shorter (less than 20 pages) summary would be valuable.

This shorter version should provide concise information for decision makers, sponsors and other stakeholders, and should be made available in all UN languages.

The workshop was not clear what the plans for publication are, but since the programme of work is to be subject to an in-depth review, it would seem preferable to publish the document only after the revision process is completed.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/16: The Global Taxonomy Initiative: development of the process and the guidelines for the in-depth review of the programme of work

Suggestions on the text:

THE GLOBAL TAXONOMY INTIATIVE: DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROCESS AND THE GUIDELINES FOR THE IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

Note by the Executive Secretary

In response to paragraph 6 of decision VII/9 of the Conference of the Parties (COP), the Executive Secretary developed, in collaboration with the Coordination Mechanism for the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI), a process and guidelines for the in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work for the GTI, including mechanisms for monitoring progress, for the consideration of the tenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA).

Section II of the note presents the process for assessing the implementation and effectiveness of the programme of work for the GTI, reviews information sources, provides as an annex, the mechanisms/approaches and tools for the collection of information for assessing progress, and proposes ways in which the tools/ approaches could be applied.

Section III, proposes ways and means for updating the GTI programme of work and suggests additions that should be made to the programme of work, including thematic areas currently not reflected in its programme of activities, such as protected areas, island and mountain biodiversity. A review is also provided of the thematic work programmes of the Convention and cross-cutting issues that have been revised by the Conference of the Parties and may require a revision of taxonomic inputs.

Finally, section IV summarizes how practical support could be provided to Governments for national and regional implementation of the programme of work for the GTI.

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. *Welcome* the proposed process and guidelines for the in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI) put forward by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the GTI Coordination Mechanism, as contained in the present note;

2. *Request* the Executive Secretary to carry out the activities described in the annex to this note, **also taking into account the report of the GTI Coordination Mechanism** and report to SBSTTA at its eleventh meeting; and

3. *Invite* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to contribute information needed for the review.

(abridged; continued)

Annex

PROCESS, GUIDELINES AND MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE GTI

(the table is abridged and shows only the heading, Action 4 and the comment on mechanism/tool 4.2.)

Action	Mechanisms/ Tools	Guidance/Guidelines on the use of tools and application of mechanisms, and timeframe
4. Revision and updating of the GTI programme of work. adopted in decision VI/8 in 2002	4.1. Gap analysis taking into account results from assessments under items 2 and 3 above.	4.1.1. The Executive Secretary in collaboration with the Coordination Mechanism of the GTI will re-examine and re-evaluate the GTI programme of work after compiling and reviewing available information gathered above. This will explicitly consider decisions of the sixth and seventh meetings of the Conference of the Parties on the thematic areas and other cross-cutting issues, and earlier decisions, to ensure that all needs expressed by the Parties that are hindered by the taxonomic impediment are accommodated in the GTI programme of work, including thematic areas and cross cutting issues developed after endorsement of the GTI programme of work, e.g. mountain and island biodiversity, protected areas, and the international soil biodiversity initiative. This work is ongoing and should be finalized by June 2005.
		4.1.2. For the purpose of revising and updating the programme of work for the GTI, the following are being considered: the Strategic Plan and the 2010 target, the goals, targets and sub-targets being developed as well as the indicators for progress in achieving the targets. This work is ongoing and should be finalized by June 2005.
	4.2. E-forum, including for considering GTI contribution to the 2010 target.	The e-forum is expected to be launched in March 2005 and closed in May 2005. **[(The participants were unable to react appropriately to this announcement, partly because details of the organisation will strongly influence the value of the discussion and its output, and partly because the short notice makes it difficult to comment constructively.)]**

(abridged)

11 Biological Diversity and Climate Change

Item 6.4. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/18: Climate Change: terms of reference of an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group**

Introductory remark

Mr. Horst Korn introduced the document on Biological Diversity and Climate Change, including the annex on the proposed mandate of the second AHTEG on Biodiversity and Climate Change, emphasising that substantial progress was achieved with respect to the topic, which resulted in the publication entitled 'Climate Change and Biodiversity' (CBD Technical Series No. 10, 2003).

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/18: Climate change: terms of reference of an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group

Suggestions on the text:

CLIMATE CHANGE: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF AN AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP

Note by the Executive Secretary

(abridged; continued)

II. PROPOSED MANDATE

7. Drawing on the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biological Diversity and Climate Change (CBD Technical Series no. 10) 1/ and other relevant documents including the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, and guided by relevant outcomes from the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC on and other material as appropriate, and by decisions VII/15 on biodiversity and climate change and VII/26 on cooperation with other conventions and international organizations, the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group will:

(a) Undertake a supplementary assessment on the integration of biodiversity considerations in the implementation of adaptation activities to climate change at the national, regional, and international levels whenever appropriate; in particular~~, the assessment shall include~~:

(i) ~~Identification of the major factors that contribute to ecosystem resilience under the current and expected impacts of climate change, and of particular adaptation options~~ **A review of evidence for the vulnerability of ecosystems under the**

1/ http://www.biodiv.org/doc/publications/cbd-ts-10.pdf

current expected impact of climate change and of particular adaptation strategies;

(ii) An assessment of the potential consequences for biodiversity of selected adaptation options, taking into account, but not limited to, technical and technological interventions **and that adaptation measures may generate new invasive alien species**;

(iii) An assessment of the role of biodiversity conservation as an adaptation strategy;

(iv) An analysis of climate change induced modifications of biodiversity (e.g. spread of diseases or vectors of diseases) and their impacts on human, animal and crop health.

Particular emphasis should be given to adaptation options carried out in ecosystems under the current thematic areas of the Convention: agricultural biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, marine and coastal biodiversity, and mountain biodiversity.

(b) Examine the information contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biological Diversity and Climate Change (CBD Technical Series No. 10) and the above supplementary assessment, as well as other relevant sources, in order to prepare draft practical **guidelines** ~~guidance, under the thematic areas of the Convention,~~ for use at national, regional and international level when planning and/or implementing adaptation and mitigation activities that interlink across climate change, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and land degradation and desertification. The draft guidelines shall include relevant tools, including those under the Convention, for further integration of biodiversity **conservation and sustainable use** ~~considerations~~ in the design, implementation, and monitoring of projects aimed at mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

(c) Identify major gaps in scientific knowledge preventing appropriate adaptation measures to climate change impacts on biodiversity.

III. DURATION OF WORK

1. The work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group should be initiated as soon as possible and completed on time for consideration of SBSTTA at its eleventh meeting.

Glossary of Acronyms

AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness Initiative (CBD)
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CITES	Convention on the International Trade with Endangered Species
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COP	Conference of the Parties
EMBRAPA	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
EPBRS	European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategy
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GEOSS	Global Environment Outlook Support System
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GTI	Global Taxonomy Initiative
GURT	Genetic Use Restriction Technology
HELCOM	Helsinki Commission (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission)
IAC	Informal Advisory Committee to the CHM
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
MA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
MAP	Medicinal and Aromatic Plant
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OSPAR	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic
PHARE	Pre-accession instrument of the EC to assist applicant countries of Central Europe in their preparations for joining the European Union

POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PoW	Programme of Work
PROSEA	Plant Resources of South East Asia
PROTA	Plant Resources of Tropical Africa
PSSAs	Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
TRAFFIC	Trade Records Analysis of Fauna and Flora in Commerce
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Convention to Combat Climate Change
WCMC	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WHC	World Heritage Convention
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

„Expert meeting in preparation of the tenth meeting of SBSTTA“

January 18 to 21, 2005

at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation

International Academy for Nature Conservation,

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Expert meeting in preparation of SBSTTA-10

Objectives

The goal of the expert meeting is to exchange information on topics on the agenda of the upcoming ninth meeting of SBSTTA (January 2005) among national experts from European countries. The informal discussion will be based on the documents prepared for the SBSTTA meeting by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Programme

Tuesday, 18.01.2005

Arrival of the participants at the Isle of Vilm

18.30-20.30 *Dinner*

20.30-21.15 HORST KORN
Welcome of the participants
Opening of the meeting, Introduction

Wednesday, 19.01.2005

08.00-08.45 *Breakfast*

09.00-10.00 ANDREW STOTT
Indicators for assessing progress towards the 2010 target
Discussion

10.00-11.00 JAN PLESNIK
Goals and sub-targets for the programmes of work
Discussion

11.00-11.30 *Coffee / Tea break*

11.30-12.30 HORST FREIBERG
The role of the CHM in promoting technical cooperation
Discussion

12.30-14.00 *Lunch*

14.00-15.30 MARTIN SHARMAN
Island biodiversity
Discussion

15.30-16.00 *Coffee / Tea break*

16.00-17.30 ANN-MARIE DOCK-GUSTAVSSON
Agricultural biodiversity
Discussion

17.30-18.30 LOVISA HAGBERG
Incentive measures
Discussion

18.30-20.30 *Dinner*

20.30-… **Drafting groups: Contributions to the workshop report (part 1)**

Thursday, 20.01.2005

08.00-08.45 *Breakfast*

09.00-10.00 FABIAN HAAS
Global Taxonomy Initiative
Discussion

10.00-10.45 MARIANNE SCHLESSER
Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
Discussion

10.45-11.15 *Coffee / Tea break*

11.15-12.00 CHRISTIAN PRIP
Operational Plan for SBSTTA
Discussion

12.00-12.30 HORST KORN
Biological diversity and climate change
Discussion

12.30-14.00 *Lunch*

14.00-15.30 **Drafting groups: Contributions to the workshop report (part 2)**

15.30-16.0 *Coffee / Tea break*

16.00-18.30 **Plenary: Finalization of the workshop report**

18.30-20.30 *Reception at the invitation of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation*

20.30-… Plenary

Friday, 21.01.2005

08.00-09.00 *Breakfast*

09.20 Departure of the participants

Annex I

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZATION OF WORK FOR THE TENTH MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

	Plenary	*Working Group I*	*Working Group II*
Monday, 7 February 2005 *10 a.m. –12 p.m.*	Agenda items: 1. Opening of the meeting; 2. Organizational matters; 3. Progress report on the implementation of the programmes of work of the Convention.		
12 p.m. –1 p.m.	Keynote address on island biodiversity issues		
Monday, 7 February 2005 *3 p.m.–6 p.m.*	5.1. Review of the Operational Plan of the SBSTTA, including the review of methods and modalities for pilot assessments initiated in paragraph 6 of SBSTTA recommendation VI/5. 5.2. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment: review of the draft reports, in particular the draft synthesis report prepared for the Convention on Biological Diversity.		
6 p.m.	Launching of the poster session		
Tuesday, 8 February 2005 *10 a.m. – 1 p.m.*		4. Island biodiversity	5.3. Further development of goals and sub-targets to facilitate coherence among the programmes of work, and to provide a flexible framework for national targets.

	Plenary	*Working Group I*	*Working Group II*
Tuesday, 8 February 2005 *3 p.m. – 6 p.m.*		4. Island biodiversity (*continued*)	5.3. Further development of goals and sub-targets to facilitate coherence among the programmes of work, and to provide a flexible framework for national targets (*continued*) 5.4. Indicators of progress towards the 2010 target and related reporting framework.

Wednesday, 9 February 2005 *10 a.m.–1 p.m.*		6.2. Agricultural biodiversity: (a) Options for a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition; (b) Further development of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	5.4. Indicators of progress towards the 2010 target and related reporting framework. (continued)

	Plenary	*Working Group I*	*Working Group II*
Wednesday, 9 February 2005 *3 p.m.–6 p.m.*		6.2. Agricultural biodiversity: (c) Provision of advice on the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Genetic Use Restriction Technologies. 6.4. Climate change: terms of reference for an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group to develop advice or guidance for promoting synergy among activities addressing the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, desertification, land degradation and climate change at the national, regional and international level.	5.5. Role of the clearing-house mechanism in promoting technical cooperation to achieve the 2010 targets and facilitating information exchange on progress made.
Thursday, 10 February 2005 *10 a.m.–1 p.m.*		(a) Global Taxonomy Initiative. (b) Development of the process and guidelines for the in-depth review of the programme of work; (b) Review of the Global Taxonomy Initiative guide.	6.1. Incentive measures: further refinement and consideration of the proposals for the application of ways and means to remove or mitigate perverse incentives.
Thursday, 10 February 2005 *3 p.m. –6 p.m.*		Pending issues.	Pending issues.

	Plenary	*Working Group I*	*Working Group II*
Friday, 11 February 2005 *10 a.m.–1 p.m.*	7. Preparations for the eleventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice: 7.1. Provisional agenda; 7.2. Date and venue. 8. Other matters.		
Friday, 11 February 2005 *3 p.m.–6 p.m.*	9. Adoption of the report. 10. Closure of the meeting.		