

Report of the Expert Meeting in Preparation of SBSTTA-13 and WGPA-2

December 2 - 7, 2007

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.)

SBSTTA-13:

- Agricultural Biodiversity
- Forest Biodiversity
- Marine and Coastal Biodiversity
- Biodiversity of Inland Water Ecosystems
- Invasive Alien Species
- Biodiversity and Climate Change

WGPA-2:

- Review of Implementation of the Programme of Work
- Mobilising Financial Resources

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Contents

Glossary of Acronyms.....	5
1 Introduction.....	7
Part A: Preparation of SBSTTA-13.....	9
2 Agricultural Biodiversity	11
Introductory Remark.....	11
General Comment.....	11
Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/2: In-depth Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Work on Agricultural Biodiversity.....	12
3 Forest Biodiversity	21
Introductory Remark.....	21
General Comment.....	21
Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/3: In-Depth Review of the Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity	21
4 Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	27
Introductory Remark.....	27
Rational of Revisions.....	27
Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/4: Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity	28
5 Biodiversity of Inland Water Ecosystems	37
Introductory Remark.....	37
General Comment.....	37
Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/5: Biological Diversity of Inland Water Ecosystems	38
6 Invasive Alien Species.....	41
Introductory Remark.....	41
Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/6: Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species (Article 8 (h)): Report on Consultations Regarding International Standards	41
7 Biodiversity and Climate Change.....	43
Introductory Remark.....	43
General Comment.....	43
Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/7: Biodiversity and Climate Change.....	45

Part B: Preparation of WGPA-2	51
8 Review of Implementation of the Programme of Work	53
Introductory Remark	53
Document UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/2: Review of Implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas for the Period 2004 - 2007	53
9 Mobilising Financial Resources	59
Introductory Remark	59
Document UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/4: Exploration of Options for Mobilizing, as a Matter of Urgency, through Different Mechanisms Adequate and Timely Financial Resources for the Implementation of the Programme of Work	59
List of Participants.....	63
Programme of the Expert Meeting in Preparation of SBSTTA-13 and WGPA-2.....	69
SBSTTA-13 Provisional Agenda	73
WGPA-2 Provisional Agenda	76

Glossary of Acronyms

AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CLRTAP	Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPF	Collaborative Partnership on Forests
CST	Committee on Science and Technology (UNCCD)
ES	Executive Secretary
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FLEGT	EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GTZ	Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit (German Society for Technical Cooperation)
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ILCs	Indigenous and local communities
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
JLG	Joint Liaison Group
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PoW	Programme of Work
RED	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation process (UNFCCC)
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice (UNFCCC)
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD)
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

Glossary of Acronyms

UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
WCMC	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN)
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WGPA	Ad-hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas (CBD)
WTO	World Trade Organisation

1 Introduction

The expert meeting in preparation of the upcoming thirteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-13) and the second meeting of the Ad-hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas (WGPA-2) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was held as an informal scientific workshop, **aiming to exchange information and opinions on the topics to be discussed at the upcoming meetings of SBSTTA and WGPA. The 52 participants from 12 European countries** (EU member states, Norway and Switzerland) **attended in their personal capacity as biodiversity experts.** Mr. Jo Mulongoy, Principal Officer of the CBD Secretariat, as well as Mr. Asghar M.Fazel, Chair of SBSTTA-13, took part in the meeting. The experts introducing their respective topics to the meeting were Mr. Kilian Delbrück (German Federal Ministry for the Environment), Ms. Christine Schmitt, Mr. Georg Winkel and Mr. Till Pistorius (all Institute of Forest and Environmental Policy, Germany), Ms. Martina Mlinaric (Slovenian Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning), Ms. Annette von Lossau (GTZ, Germany), Ms. Branka Tavzes (Slovenian Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning), Mr. Charles Besançon (UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, UK), Mr. Kari Lahti (IUCN, Switzerland), Mr. Axel Benemann (German Federal Ministry for the Environment), Ms. Susanne Friedrich, Mr. Henning von Nordheim and Mr. Jeff Ardron (all German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation), Mr. Matthias Buck (European Commission, Directorate General Environment), Ms. Gabriele Obermayr (Austrian Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management), and Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Ghana).

The participants of the preparatory meeting to SBSTTA-13 and WGPA-2 were welcomed by Mr. Hans Dieter Knapp, head of the International Academy for Nature Conservation, and by Mr. Horst Korn from the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, who chaired the meeting. The topics were introduced briefly by the above named specialists in their field and discussed extensively in plenary. **In this report, the main points of discussion are summarised and general comments on the Secretariat's documents are given. In addition, amendments to the recommendations given in the Secretariat's documents are suggested.** Topics of the Secretariat's documents not mentioned specifically in this report were widely agreed on by the workshop. The major points raised during the discussion are represented in this report. **The aim of the 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-13 and WGPA-2.**

How to read the report

Amendments and additions to the original SBSTTA-13 and WGPA-2 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.

Part A
Preparation of SBSTTA-13

2 Agricultural Biodiversity

Item 3.1. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/2: In-depth Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Work on Agricultural Biodiversity**

Introductory Remark

Ms. Annette von Lossau introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/2 on the in-depth review of the implementation of the Programme of Work on Agricultural Biodiversity with comments on the draft text and some suggestions for further work.

General Comment

The participants of the workshop recognised the high quality of the document prepared by the Executive Secretary.

The participants felt there was no need to formulate either a vision or a mission for the Programme of Work since the vision should correspond in every respect with the preamble of the Convention itself, while the mission is set out in the objectives of the Programme of Work – which also do not need revision.

The participants agreed to:

- strengthen the recommendations (which in some cases involved reorganising them),
- add indications of schedules where appropriate,
- seek a balance between the positive contribution and negative impacts of agricultural activities on biodiversity within and outside agricultural landscapes,
- strengthen the importance of the engagement of Parties to implement the programme of work,
- emphasise the importance of the preparation of a joint work plan between the CBD and the FAO,
- introduce suggestions for research to support the implementation of the programme of work,
- introduce a consideration of the impact on vulnerable communities, especially in developing countries, of climate-induced changes in agriculture in developed countries and countries with economies in transition

- introduce a new sub-heading on Genetic Resources because of the specific relevance of this level of biodiversity to agriculture. Most of what is said under this sub-heading was previously listed under “General”.

The participants note that the lack of sufficient funding remains an obstacle to the full and energetic implementation of the Convention in general and of this Programme of Work in particular.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/2:

Suggestions on the text:

IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to *welcome* the preparations for the 2008 International Biodiversity Day and *emphasize* the importance of the Day for enhancing awareness of the value of agricultural biodiversity, its current rate of loss ~~and~~, the need to support and implement actions that will halt its loss for the benefit of food security, human nutrition and improved rural livelihoods, **and the links between agricultural biodiversity and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.** [(taken from 68. “need to gather data to illustrate the linkages between the implementation...)]

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

The Conference of the Parties

alarmed by the loss of biological diversity and its negative effect on the world’s food security, [(“alarmed by world’s food insecurity” taken from rec. 3f,)]

aware that agriculture is entirely dependent on biodiversity, [(new)]

aware that cultivated systems provide food, feed, fiber and fuel, but often at the expense of other ecosystem services, [(taken from 10b, “fuel” is new)]

convinced that agricultural biodiversity is a vital asset to achieve Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7, [(taken from rec. 3f)]

bearing in mind the need for sustained political will and mobilization of resources to enhance technical capacities in developing countries and reinforce national programmes; [(taken from rec. 3g, context: global plan of action for animal genetic resources)]

reiterates its recognition, in decision V/5, of the special nature of agricultural biodiversity, its distinctive features, and problems needing distinctive solutions; [(taken from rec. 3f)]

Status and trends of agricultural biodiversity [(rearranged text, no new material)]

(a) — ~~Welcomes the progress and plans made by FAO in preparing the State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture, including in particular the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources, the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources, the State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources, the rapid assessment of pollinators' status, and other reviews on the status and trends on micro-organisms and invertebrates, and encourages FAO to finalize them as planned;~~

(b) — ~~Welcomes in particular the publication by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in 2007 and encourages FAO to distribute the report widely, to continue to lead the global updating of the status and trends of animal genetic resources, and to support developing countries in this process;~~

(a) Encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to distribute widely its report on the State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, which it published in 2007 as the first of its series of the State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture, and to continue to lead the global updating of the status and trends of animal genetic resources, supporting developing countries in this process;

(b) Encourages Parties and other Governments to provide the information that will enable the FAO to finalize as planned the updated State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources, the State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources, the assessment of pollinator status, and reviews on the status and trends on micro-organisms and invertebrates;

(c) Invites FAO, in collaboration with other relevant organizations, to assess the gaps in the knowledge of status and trends of agro-ecosystems. [(new text)]

Implementation of activities in the programme of work: assessment

(ed) ~~Requests the Executive Secretary to collaborate with FAO and other relevant organizations to identify or develop indicators and methods~~ **means** to objectively evaluate how the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity contributes to the implementation of the objectives and the Strategic Plan of the Convention, consistent with the framework adopted by the Conference of the Parties in decision VII/30 and VIII/15, building on ongoing initiatives, and to identify measurable goals and targets, **for consideration by the SBSTTA that precedes COP-10**, that may be integrated into the updated Strategic Plan of the Convention;

(de) ~~Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant partners, to analyse the implications of the findings of the International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) on the work of the Convention,~~ **for consideration by the SBSTTA in a meeting before the next review of the Programme of Work;**

(ef) ~~Invites FAO, in collaboration with other relevant partners~~ **organizations**, to compile information on the **positive and negative** impacts of agricultural practices and **policies and** other drivers of biodiversity changes on components of agricultural biodiversity **related to agriculture**, and the impacts of agriculture on other ecosystem services, **to develop response options to reduce the ecological footprint of agriculture, taking into account ongoing initiatives [(taken from rec. 2j)]**;

Implementation of activities in the programme of work: adaptive management and capacity-building

(fg) ~~Requests the Executive Secretary in collaboration with FAO and other relevant organizations to promote and provide support to Parties, in particular developing country Parties, in implementing the programme of work and the application of the ecosystem approach to agriculture~~ **Urges Parties, other Governments, and relevant international organizations, to implement the programme of work, particularly by accelerating the implementation of policies that promote the positive and**

mitigate the negative impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and by developing and implementing extension and dissemination programmes, with the support where necessary of the FAO in collaboration with the Executive Secretary; [(previously “Requests Executive Secretary ...to promote and provide support to Parties; “promote positive and mitigate negative impacts” is new. Lack of dissemination programmes taken from 28)]

Implementation of activities in the programme of work: mainstreaming

(gh) [(edited, take actions instead of “note”, taken from rec 2g)] Urges Parties and other Governments to take into account ~~notes~~ that agriculture requires biological diversity and its associated ecosystem functions to deliver sustained food security and environmental services and therefore to implement agricultural policies that;

- (i) contribute to the maintenance of biological diversity [(new)], and**
- (ii) discourage unsustainable agricultural practices that are major drivers of biodiversity loss, ~~Notes~~ that agriculture is a major driver of biodiversity loss and the need to reduce the footprint of agriculture on biodiversity; and *also***

(i) Urges Parties and other Governments to ensure that national sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and strategies (e.g. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and National Development Plans) promote the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity; [(point taken from 38)]

(hj) Welcomes the Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture as a significant contribution towards managing the impacts of agriculture on water, and invites Parties, other Governments and relevant international organizations to ~~take note of its outcomes,~~ and **assimilate its findings concerning ~~urges increased attention to~~ the linkages between biodiversity, agriculture, water and climate change;**

(ik) Invites-Urges Parties, other Governments, and relevant international organizations, ~~local and indigenous communities, farmers, pastoralists and animal breeders, and all those whose livelihoods depend on the sustainable use, development and conservation of agricultural biodiversity,~~ to apply the ecosystem approach more effectively, **engaging local and indigenous communities, farmers, pastoralists and animal breeders, and all those whose livelihoods depend on the sustainable use and conservation of agricultural biodiversity bearing in mind the further decisions of the Conference of the Parties on the ecosystem approach at its ninth meeting;**

(j) —Invites FAO and other relevant organizations to further work on assessing the status and trends of agro ecosystems and the impacts of agriculture on the broader environment, and to develop response options to reduce the ecological footprint of agriculture, taking into account ongoing initiatives;

(kl) Invites Parties, other Governments, indigenous and local communities and relevant organizations to ~~promote~~ improved **the implementation of the programme of work through: **[(editorial changes, old par. 2k)]****

- (i) Improved collaboration between all relevant actors at all levels in Government including at the local level, and involving the private sector, as appropriate, in order to mainstream **Raising** awareness of the impacts of agriculture on biodiversity and appropriate responses of ways to respond to loss and to conserve and sustainably use promote the conservation and sustainable use of all biodiversity **in an agricultural context, by improved collaboration between relevant actors at all levels in Government, involving the private sector as appropriate** impacted by agriculture using the ecosystem approach; and**
- (ii) Integrating it into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and linking it to the implementation of the other programmes of work of the Convention.**

(lm) Urges Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to strengthen dialogue with farmers, including through **international and national farmers’ organizations, ~~the International Federa-~~**

tion of Agricultural Producers (IFAP), Via Campesina and other farmers representative bodies, in the implementation and development of the programme of work;

(n) Urges Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to promote opportunities for local stakeholders to participate in the development and implementation of national strategies, plans and programmes for agricultural biodiversity, and to improve the policy environment to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity. [(taken from 34, which states that only few Parties have done so)]

International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators

(mo) [(text edited, no new substance)] Invites FAO in collaboration with **Parties, other Governments and** relevant organizations to:

- continue the implementation of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators; ~~particularly in relation to~~
- assemble ~~ing~~ information on pollinator populations and ~~studying~~ their ecology; ~~and to~~
- determine to what degree pollinators are experiencing ~~significant~~ declines, **and to** identify the causes of such declines; ~~and~~
- assess the **agricultural production and socio-economic** consequences of pollinator decline; ~~s in terms of agricultural production and socio-economic consequences,~~
- **disseminate information on pollinators' status, good practices and lessons learnt,** and
- prepare a report **in collaboration with the Executive Secretary,** for the consideration by SBSTTA at a meeting, ~~prior to~~ **before** the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, ~~and~~

(p) Requests the Subsidiary Body to develop recommendations, **to contribute to its next discussion on agricultural biodiversity,** on how to prevent ~~or slow down the decline~~ **the further loss** of pollinators and ~~or how to restore their populations;~~

(q) [(previously addressed FAO and Executive Secretary)] ~~and urges~~ **Urges** Parties and other Governments in collaboration with the FAO and other relevant organisations to develop appropriate capacity to implement the initiative.

~~(n) Invites FAO and requests the Executive Secretary to continue supporting Parties, other Governments and other stakeholders in their implementation of the International Pollinators Initiative, including through capacity development and dissemination of information on pollinators' status, good practices and lessons learnt;~~

With regard to the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity

(or) Invites FAO, the Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility (TSBF) Programme, the Research and Development Institute (IRD), the International Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences (CABI), and other relevant organizations to carry out further work and compile information to improve the understanding of **soil biodiversity, its** ~~the linkages between~~ **relationships with above-ground** biodiversity and ~~agricultural soils,~~ **the various ecosystem services that it provides, and the agricultural practices that affect it,** and to facilitate the integration of soil biodiversity issues into agricultural policies;

(ps) Invites FAO and ~~requests~~ the Executive Secretary to continue ~~to~~ supporting Parties, other Governments and other stakeholders ~~in their~~ **to** implementation of the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil biodiversity, including through capacity-building and dissemination of good practices and lessons learned;

International Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition

(~~ef~~) *Invites* FAO, the World Health Organization, Bioversity International and the Executive Secretary to support Parties, other Governments and other stakeholders in their implementation of the initiative, including through capacity development and dissemination of good practices and lessons learnt;

3. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may also wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties:

Agricultural biodiversity, climate change and biofuels^{1/}

(a) *Encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to document how climate change impacts agricultural biodiversity, how response measures taken by the agricultural sector impact biodiversity, and how the use of agricultural biodiversity impacts climate; to consider the possible effects on biodiversity of projected changes both in climate and in agriculture; and to observed impacts, consider the projected impacts of climate change on agricultural biodiversity, and use the information in cross-sector planning in agricultural areas and disseminate relevant information through the Clearing House Mechanism;*

(b) *[(taken from 3cii, where the Executive Secretary was addressed)] Encourages Parties, in collaboration with FAO and indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders, to gather, elaborate and integrate lessons learned on the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, into climate change adaptation and mitigation planning and cross-sectoral planning in agricultural areas;*

(c) *[(need to enhance awareness on issues relating to biofuels mentioned in 58)] Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with Parties, other Governments, the International Bioenergy Platform (IBEP) and relevant organizations, to develop guidelines taking into account full life cycle assessments, to inform existing and emerging standards and certification schemes relating to the production of sustainable bioenergy, enabling relevant stakeholders to minimize negative and enhance potential positive impacts of the full lifecycle of bioenergy, in particular biofuels, on biodiversity; and to enhance awareness of these issues among policy makers, farmers, business, and other stakeholders;*

(d) *Urges Parties, other governments and international and other relevant organizations to address direct and indirect negative impacts, that the production and consumption of bioenergy, in particular biofuels, along its full life cycle, might have on biodiversity, and ensure that guidelines or standards for the production of bioenergy, in particular biofuels, take the negative impacts into account;*

(~~ee~~) *Requests the Executive Secretary and ~~invites~~ FAO and other relevant organizations, to continue the collaboration provide countries with data, tools and information for adapting their agricultural policies and practices to changing climate regimes and to improve farmers' and pastoralists' capacities to reduce the risk associated with climate variability, and ~~welcomes~~ the organization by FAO of a high level meeting to be held in June 2008 on "World Food Security and the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy";*

(~~d~~) *~~Further requests~~ the Executive Secretary to work with FAO, the Joint Liaison Group, the organizations involved in follow up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and other partners into gather and disseminate information on:*

(i) *~~Gathering and disseminating information on~~ the links between climate change, agriculture and biodiversity, including, in particular, the impacts of climate change on crops, livestock, food and nutrition, soil biodiversity and pollinators;*

^{1/} With regard to the linkage between agrobiodiversity and biofuels, reference can also be made to SBSTTA recommendation XII/7.

- (ii) **traditional knowledge related to agricultural biodiversity and climate variability;**
- (iii) ~~and on~~-ways and means to build resilience into food and agricultural livelihood systems as part of strategies for climate variability and change mitigation and adaptation, especially in communities of developing countries that are dependent on rain-fed agriculture for local food supplies; **and**
- (iv) **how vulnerable communities, especially in developing countries, might adapt to the impacts of climate-induced changes in agricultural practice in developed countries and countries with economies in transition²;**
- (ii) ~~Assisting Parties, indigenous and local communities and stakeholders in integrating lessons learned from the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity into climate change adaptation and mitigation planning and cross-sectoral planning in agricultural areas.~~

(f) [(no new text, except “continue”, old 3b, previously addressed Executive Secretary)] Invites FAO and other relevant organizations, in consultation with the Executive Secretary, to continue to provide Parties and other Governments with data, tools and information to adapt their agricultural policies and practices, and cross-sectoral programmes, to changing climate; and to improve farmers’ and pastoralists’ capacities to reduce the risks associated with climate change and variability;

(g) [(old 3b, text on “report” is new)] Welcomes the organization by FAO of a high-level meeting to be held in June 2008 on “World Food Security and the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy” and invites the FAO to provide the report of the meeting for SBSTTA’s consideration.

Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines on Sustainable Use

~~(dh)~~ **Requests** the Executive Secretary to collaborate with FAO and other relevant organizations to **further disseminate** ~~operationalize~~ the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, **raise awareness of their importance, and facilitate their use,** ~~in particular by harmonizing food security and economic development goals with long term sustainability and adaptation to environmental and socio-economic changes, including demographic, climatic and other global changes, building on good practices from current experiences and lessons learnt, including through capacity building and dissemination of case studies.~~

(ei) *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, including the business sector, bearing in mind decision VIII/17, to integrate into their policies the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines;

General Genetic Resources

~~(f)~~ **Alarmed** by world’s food insecurity and *convinced* that agricultural biodiversity is a vital asset to achieve Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7, *reiterates* its recognition, in decision V/5, of the special nature of agricultural biodiversity, its distinctive features, and problems needing distinctive solutions and *calls upon* Parties, other Governments and international organizations to strengthen international cooperation in the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of its use, for food security and sustainable agriculture;

(gj) *Welcomes* the FAO Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources adopted by the first International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources held in Interlaken, Switzerland, in September 2007, as an internationally agreed framework that contains the strategic priorities for the sus-

² **For example, major climate-induced shifts in typical crops in temperate lands will probably have a major impact on the economic perspectives of farmers in the sub-tropics.**

tainable use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture, and provisions for implementation and financing, ~~and;~~

(k) Invites ~~invites~~ Parties, other Governments, indigenous and local communities, farmers, pastoralists, animal breeders, relevant organizations and other stakeholders to ensure the effective implementation of the Global Plan of Action; [(no new text; long paragraph split, general observation moved to first lines under recommendations from SBSTTA to COP)]

~~, bearing in mind the need for sustained political will and mobilization of resources to enhance technical capacities in developing countries and reinforce national programmes;~~

(h) Welcomes the progress in implementing the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, especially with regard to the Multilateral System and to Farmers' Rights;

(m) Welcomes ~~and~~ the adoption of the Multi-Year Programme of Work of the FAO's inter-governmental Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, whose implementation would also contribute to the implementation of the Convention programme of work on agricultural biodiversity;

~~(v) Requests the Executive Secretary to work with FAO to prepare a joint work plan on biodiversity for food and agriculture between the Convention on Biological Diversity and FAO and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture that would assist countries in, *inter alia*, streamlining reporting requirements, and facilitating the dialogue at international and country level between environment and agriculture, while respecting each other mandates and intergovernmental authority;~~

Research issues [(new text unless stated otherwise)]

(n) Urges Parties and other Governments and relevant organizations to finance and undertake research to

- **further develop and apply methods and techniques for assessing and monitoring the status and trends of agricultural biodiversity and other components of biodiversity in agro-ecosystems, and collect and refine the collated data into a coherent information set on best monitoring practices on a global scale, and to ensure their accessibility and usefulness globally, [(text in part taken from 24)]**
- **assess the performance of agricultural policies in achieving the target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by developing a harmonized framework for evaluation, and urgently support the development of monitoring systems using agreed indicators,**
- **undertake socio-economic studies to evaluate the capability of farming systems to provide environmental protection and economic viability, [(text taken from 19)]**
- **define harmonized farming and landscape classification systems for the identification of priority biodiversity objectives, establish reference condition and targets and develop appropriate policy instruments for specific farm contexts and habitats,**
- **analyse farmers' and other land owners' and land managers' attitudes, motives and behaviour in order to promote and enhance their role as conservers of biodiversity in different farming contexts,**
- **assess the impact of ABS frameworks on agricultural biodiversity,**
- **improve the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of agri-environmental instruments at the scales at which they most effectively deliver on the biodiversity targets for 2010 and beyond,**
- **further develop sustainable agricultural and food supply systems that contribute to improved livelihoods, enhance biodiversity and make use of its benefits, starting with research for conservation programmes for the most vulnerable and potentially useful species.**

~~(o) Encourages the Platform for Agricultural Biodiversity Research **research organizations and networks** to identify areas of future research in agricultural biodiversity that will contribute to enhancing resilience of agricultural systems;~~

General considerations

~~(p) [(no new text except for time frame)] **Requests the Executive Secretary to work with FAO to prepare a joint work plan on biodiversity for food and agriculture between the Convention on Biological Diversity and FAO and its various Bodies, particularly the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, that would assist Parties in, *inter alia*, streamlining reporting requirements, and facilitating the dialogue at international, regional and national level between environment and agriculture, while respecting each other's mandates and intergovernmental authority, for consideration by the meeting of SBSTTA before COP-10.**~~

~~(e) Adopts the following mission and vision for the programme of work:~~

- ~~(i) **Vision:** The long term vision of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity is the conservation, sustainable use, and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of agricultural biological diversity, in order to effectively halt the human-induced loss of agricultural biological diversity and ensure its capacity to continue to support goods and services for the benefit of human well-being.~~
- ~~(ii) **Mission:** The mission of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity is to increase the capacity of agricultural ecosystems to provide food security and support other ecosystem services and to minimize negative impacts on others ecosystems, both in the present and for future generations by promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, while promoting the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, consistent with the Strategic Plan of the Convention and thereby achieving a significant reduction of the current rate of agricultural biological diversity loss at the global, regional, national and local level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of life on Earth.~~

abridged

3 Forest Biodiversity

Item 3.2. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/3: In-Depth Review of the Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity**

Introductory Remark

The document presenting the outcomes of the In-depth-review of the Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA13/3) was introduced by Mr. Kilian Delbrück, who also provided a short overview on the status, trends and causes of forest biodiversity loss. In addition to introducing the implementation process of the Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity, Mr. Delbrück highlighted the EU preparatory process concerning CBD COP-9, in particular with regards to forest biological diversity, and discussed the recommendations included in the document.

General Comment

The participants of the workshop appreciated the high quality of the note of the Executive Secretary on the In-depth-review of the Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity.

At the same time the participants felt that the recommendations took up only a very limited number of the issues covered by the note. Therefore they recommended to make more use of the findings summarized in the note as well as of the findings of the AHTEG on forest biological diversity and having this in mind proposed a number of additional recommendations.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/3:

Suggestions on the text:

IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

A. The Conference of the Parties

Welcoming the findings of the in depth review of the expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity as summarized in the note prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/3),

Underlining that the Programme of Work is a valuable tool to reduce the loss of forest biodiversity,

Underlining that despite many efforts to implement the Programme of Work the loss of forest biodiversity continues at an alarming rate,

Welcoming the work of the AHTEG on forest biological diversity in the preparation of the in-depth review and the conclusions and recommendations in the report of the 4th meeting of the AHTEG (UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-FBD.REV/4/3),

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Organize, in collaboration with relevant ~~regional and international~~ **international and regional** organizations, in particular the secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and **other** members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), and building on existing processes and initiatives and previous experience of the Secretariat, a series of regional **and / or thematic** workshops to support Parties in **implementing the Programme of Work, in particular the following recommendations** ~~addressing obstacles related to lack of capacity, coordination and political will and to support the implementation of conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group as reflected in section III of the present note;~~

(b) Enhance information-sharing, collaboration and targeted joint activities between the CBD Secretariat, UNFF Secretariat and other CPF members and other relevant organizations and processes, in particular WTO, also adding to the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests;

(c) Explore possibilities for an international network to monitor and assess the impact of climate change and climate change response activities on forest biodiversity;

~~(d)~~ **Liaise with the International Bioenergy Platform (IBEP) and other relevant institutions and forums, and assess the impacts of increasing biofuel production on forest biodiversity and prepare a report on these impacts to compile evidence on the impacts of bioenergy, in particular biofuels, production and consumption on forest biodiversity and develop, in co-operation with relevant stakeholders, biodiversity guidelines to inform existing and emerging standards and certification schemes of relevant bodies relating to the production and consumption of sustainable bioenergy** for consideration by the **SBSTTA prior to the tenth meeting of the** Conference of the Parties ~~at its tenth meeting~~, bearing in mind the decision of the Conference of the Parties on biofuels;

(e) Clarify the definition of forests and forest types that reflect forest biodiversity elements at the level appropriate for monitoring the status of forest biodiversity at global, regional and national levels, taking into account the goals and global outcome-oriented targets integrated into the Programme of Work and building on the existing concepts and definitions provided by CPF members and other organizations and report to SBSTTA prior to COP-10;

(f) Work together with the CPF members as well as others to address the lack of harmonization of information (including reporting requirements) from regional and international processes and the lack of information on results and outcomes of implemented activities;

(g) Prepare in close collaboration with relevant organizations by COP-10 a report on the effect of armed conflicts on forest biodiversity, with special attention to the use of forest resources as a means to maintain/finance these conflicts.

2. ~~Invites~~ Parties ~~are~~ to:

(a) **Urged to strengthen** ~~Enhance~~ the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity, in particular in view of the 2010 target, *inter alia* by addressing the obstacles identified in **the note prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/3), section IV of the present note, and by implementing the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group as reflected section III of the present note, and by further integrating the goals and objectives of the programme of work into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), national forest programmes (NFPs) and other forest related programmes and strategies and address as a matter of priority major threats to forest biodiversity;**

(b) **Invited to** ~~Enhance~~ coordinated implementation of the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests and promote cooperation between relevant sectors to help achieve the 2010 target as well as the four Global Objectives on Forests by 2015;

(c) **Urged to further** ~~Further~~ integrate forest biodiversity aspects of climate change impacts and climate change response activities into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), and into national forest programmes and other forest related strategies **and support research to better understand the impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity;** ~~and explore possibilities for establishing an international network to monitor and assess the impact of climate change on forest biodiversity;~~

(d) Urged to strive to preserve natural forests and minimize deforestation and forest degradation, applying the principles of sustainable forest management and the ecosystem approach, including low impact logging and the rehabilitation of natural forests and forest landscapes as a major contribution to reducing both forest biodiversity loss and green house gas emissions;

(e) Invited to seek a commitment from the private sector most relevant for conversion and deforestation to halt any new conversion activities and to engage in a national or sub-national implementation process for the Programme of Work;

(f) Urged to combat illegal logging and related trade, in close co-operation with other relevant global and regional processes including the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and the other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and CITES;

(g) Urged to initiate and/or further engage into approaches based on voluntary partnership agreements such as the EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan, or initiate similar approaches based on other regional FLEGT-processes and seek for synergies and coherence amongst those, and to also consider making use of additional WTO compatible FLEGT options to illicit the illegal logging and related trade;

(h) Urged to recognize the positive role of market based certification schemes and public procurement policies, which include promoting the use of legally and sustainably produced timber and/or forest products and encourage parties to develop, adopt and promote such measures;

(i) Encouraged to increase awareness among consumers, especially in developed countries, on the impacts of their consumption patterns of forest and non-forest products on forest biodiversity and inform them of more sustainable options;

(j) Encouraged to increase efforts to reduce acidification and eutrophication to levels below critical loads and collaborate with international cooperative programmes under Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) in monitoring and exchange of information;

(k) Urged to address human-induced, uncontrolled/unwanted forest and wild-land fires, especially those caused by the agriculture sector, and strengthen relevant governance structures;

~~(d) — Increase efforts to monitor the status of forest biodiversity, using the framework for monitoring progress towards the 2010 target and support research to better understand the impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity;~~

~~(e) — Apply the precautionary approach to the use of genetically modified trees, given the scientific uncertainty regarding their potential environmental, socio-economic and cultural impacts;~~

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

(a) Ensure that benefits for forest biodiversity from possible new financing mechanisms for reducing emissions from deforestation are maximized, and that negative impacts on forest biodiversity from such mechanisms are avoided;

(b) Involve biodiversity experts, including holders of traditional forest-related knowledge, in the current discussions on reducing emissions from deforestation and other climate change response activities relevant to forest biodiversity;

(c) Address direct and indirect negative impacts that the production **and consumption** of **bioenergy, in particular biofuels, mass for energy** and other causes of land conversion and forest degradation might have on forest ecosystems, **and ensure that guidelines or standards for the production of bioenergy, in particular biofuels, take the negative impacts into account;**

(d) Ensure that throughout the entire planning and decision making processes relevant to forest biodiversity Parties consult and cooperate in good faith with representatives of indigenous and local communities;

(e) Take into consideration the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples when implementing the Programme of Work;

(f) Ensure that programmes and measures taken for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity support efforts made to alleviate poverty and improve livelihoods;

(g) Strengthen efforts to establish forest protected area networks according to programme element 1, goal 3, objective 3 of the Programme of Work, as a contribution to the Programme of Work on Protected Areas and in cooperation with ongoing processes under this programme;

(h) Provide for sustainable financing of forest protected areas and explore possibilities for innovative financial mechanisms for managing forest protected areas more effectively and establishing new forest protected areas taking into account the objective of having at least 10% of each of the world's forest types effectively conserved and with a focus on forest areas of particular importance for forest biological diversity;

(i) Define and specify areas of particular importance to forest biodiversity;

(j) Promote forest restoration *inter alia* through engagement with the global partnership on forest landscape restoration;

(k) Harmonize methods and networks for monitoring forest biodiversity at all levels and increase efforts to monitor the status of forest biodiversity, using the framework for monitoring progress towards the 2010 target (COP Decision VIII/15) and using in particular the goals and global outcome-oriented targets integrated into the Programme of Work as a flexible framework.

Impacts of genetically modified trees

B. The Conference of the Parties

Recognizing the potential environmental, socio-economic and cultural impacts, including long-term and trans-boundary impacts, of genetically modified trees on global forest biological diversity, as well as on the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities; and

Considering the need to develop specific methodologies and specific protocols for generating data necessary to conduct risk assessments for the future applications of modern biotechnology, especially for transgenic trees,

(a) Urges Parties to apply the precautionary approach on a case by case basis taking into account all potential environmental, socio-economic and cultural impacts;

(b) Requests the Executive Secretary in consultation with relevant organisations to develop guidance addressing socio-economic and cultural aspects of risks associated with the use of genetically modified trees;

(c) Requests the Cartagena Protocol to develop guidance addressing environmental aspects of risks associated with the use of genetically modified trees.

abridged

4 Marine and Coastal Biodiversity

Item 4.1. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/4: Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity**

Introductory Remark

Mr. Henning von Nordheim and Mr. Jeff Ardron introduced the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/4. They presented a thorough overview of the topic explaining the history of the CBD's Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity and the efforts undertaken for the development of a biogeographic classification system for marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as introducing the criteria for the selection of marine protected areas. The draft document was discussed in the working group as well as in plenary. In addition, Ms. Susanne Friedrich introduced the issue of marine genetic resources beyond national jurisdiction to the participants.

Rational of Revisions

The preparatory meeting recognised the good work done by the Secretariat in summarising the relevant documents.

The following revisions were made after discussion, noting the following points:

- Paragraph 1 a & b, and paragraph 24 assume that the biogeographic classification will be received in time for SBSTTA. They are thus square-bracketed. Presumably, the new report would replace Annex III, which reflects only initial thoughts.
- The wording of paragraph 1 was also simplified.
- Paragraph 2.g: it was felt that since these scientific criteria were the result of several years of development, and noting that participants in the preparatory meeting recognised their value, that the word "endorse" was rather weak, and that "adopt" would be more appropriate.
- The participants agreed that next steps, both in implementation and in research, were relevant to the discussion, and therefore that a new section was added to the recommendations.
- Annex I was not referred to in the original wording. This was revised.
- Annex II contained only three of the five columns that were in the original table in the info document produced at the Azores workshop. Participants felt that the original table contained additional helpful information, and that it should be used in annex II, even though this added to the overall length of the report.
- Annex V was created, using wording contained within the body of the document (paragraph 28), so that this wording would be available to future readers.
- Annex VI reflected the wording regarding the need for further marine research. This was widely recognised as essential to the understanding to human impacts upon marine biodiversity, and the services provided by the marine environment.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/4:

Suggestions on the text:

MARINE AND COASTAL BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Options for preventing and mitigating the impacts of some activities to selected seabed habitats, and ecological criteria and biogeographic classification systems for marine areas in need of protection

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

The Expert Workshop described also four initial steps to be taken in the development of such networks. The Expert Workshop ~~reviewed~~ **discussed** biogeographical and ecological classification systems for delineating ocean regions and ecosystems, including the preliminary result of the Scientific Experts' Workshop on Biogeographic Classification Systems in Open Ocean and Deep Seabed Areas beyond National Jurisdiction, held from 22 to 24 January 2007, in Mexico City, and put forward recommendations for further work.

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to:
 - (a) ~~Welcome Invite~~ the **report of** Scientific Experts' Workshop on Biogeographic Classification Systems in Open Ocean and Deep Seabed Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, held from 22 to 24 January 2007, in Mexico City, ~~regarding to complete~~ the Global Open Oceans and Deep Sea-habitats bioregionalization (GOODS bioregionalization) ~~and make its workshop report available at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;~~
 - (b) ~~Request~~ the Executive Secretary to forward the above-mentioned report to COP-9, and, ~~in collaboration with relevant organizations and experts, to further develop,~~ **in collaboration with relevant organizations and experts, steps for the use of the biogeographic classification systems** ~~principles for the global bioregionalization~~ of ocean regions, building upon ~~the~~ principles ~~prepared~~ developed by the Expert Workshop [and listed in annex III to this note], **taking into account the discussion held at SBSTTA-13 and in consultation with the Bureau of SBSTTA,** and ~~to~~ submit them to the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting, ~~and to compile information on aligning and nesting regional and sub-regional bioregionalizations, which are currently available or under development, within a global context, and make the information available at future meetings of the SBSTTA.~~
 - (c) **Request the Executive Secretary to inform the UNGA ad hoc open-ended working group on biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction that SBSTTA is recommending the adoption of the scientific criteria contained within the report of the Azores experts workshop (see paras 2(f)-(h), below).**

2. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may also wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting:

Options for preventing and mitigating the impacts of some activities to selected seabed habitats in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction

(a) *Welcomes* the synthesis and review of the best available scientific studies on priority areas for biodiversity conservation in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, ^{1/} and *request* the Executive Secretary to disseminate the synthesis as widely as possible, as a contribution to the work of the General Assembly with regard to marine protected areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, and, in collaboration with relevant organizations and experts, to compile and synthesize available scientific information on ocean acidification and its impacts on marine biodiversity, which is identified as a potentially serious threat to cold-water corals and other marine deep-water biodiversity in the synthesis, and make such information available at future meetings of SBSTTA prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(b) *Welcomes* the review of spatial databases containing information on marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and the development of an Interactive Map (IMap), ^{2/} which was prepared in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP - WCMC), and *request* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the UNEP – WCMC, International Maritime Organization and other relevant organizations, to promote wide use of Interactive Map (IMap), including its integration into nautical charts and the World Database on Protected Areas, and continue to update relevant information and enhance its functions through developing linkages with ongoing research initiatives;

(c) *Takes note of* the various options, ^{3/} which are being applied and/or under development to prevent and mitigate the adverse impacts of human activities (annex 1) to selected seabed habitats, including:

- (i) Codes of conduct, guidelines and principles;
- (ii) Permits and environmental impact assessments;
- (iii) Area-based management of uses, including through the establishment of marine protected areas, and management measures developed by regional fisheries management organizations; and
- (iv) Ecosystem-based and integrated management approach, the precautionary approach, and some lessons for their further application;

(d) *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, including, *inter alia*, regional fisheries management organizations and regional seas organizations, to cooperate in further developing and applying effective options for preventing and mitigating the adverse impacts of human activities to selected seabed habitats, and make available information on their experiences and ~~case studies~~ case studies on and lessons learned from developing and applying options, and *request* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant international and regional organizations, to compile and disseminate such information through the clearing-house mechanism and/or other means of communication;

Ecological criteria for marine areas in need of protection beyond the limits of national jurisdiction

(e) *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Portugal for hosting and providing financial support for the Expert Workshop on Ecological Criteria and Biogeographic Classification Systems for Marine Areas in Need of Protection, held from 2 to 4 October 2007, in the Azores, Portugal, and to other Governments and organizations for sponsoring the participation of their representatives;

(f) Welcomes the report of the Expert Workshop on Ecological Criteria and Biogeographic Classification Systems for Marine Areas in Need of Protection;

1. ^{1/} UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/INF/11.
 2. ^{2/} UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/INF/12.
 3. ^{3/} UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/INF/13.

(fg) ~~Adopts the~~ *Endorse* scientific criteria for identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in need of protection (annex II below), in open ocean waters and deep sea habitats, as well as for representative networks of marine protected areas (annex IV below), together with the four initial steps to be taken in the development of such networks (described in ~~annex V paragraph 28~~ of this note), as recommended by the Expert Workshop on Ecological Criteria and Biogeographic Classification Systems for Marine Areas in Need of Protection; and

(gh) *Invites* Parties, other Governments and organizations, including, *inter alia*, regional seas organizations, to cooperate in applying the **above scientific** criteria, ~~referred to in paragraph 12 below~~, in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Implementation and Research

(i) Encourages Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to further the identification of ecologically significant and/or vulnerable marine areas, using existing knowledge and expertise (e.g. as noted in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/INF/11), and the agreed criteria developed at the Azores expert workshop (annexes II and IV, below), leading to the development of national and regional MPA networks that can then be linked to form a global network (COP VII/28 paragraph 18);

(j) Acknowledges and welcomes the work undertaken by regional agreements and conventions in setting up such networks, and encourages collaboration and capacity building amongst existing bodies;

(k) Recognizes that overwhelming evidence (annex 1) has been compiled to emphasize the need for urgent action to protect biodiversity in selected seabed habitats and marine areas in need of protection; and further, that lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation and that the need for further research should not be taken as an excuse for inaction;

(l) Urges Parties, other Governments and organisations to increase funding and undertake further research to improve our understanding of marine biodiversity, selected seabed habitats and marine areas in need of protection (annex VI).

abridged; continued

[(Remark concerning Annex II next page: the two added columns were taken without any changes from the report of the AHTEG meeting on the Azores.)]

Annex II

SCIENTIFIC CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING ECOLOGICALLY OR BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS IN NEED OF PROTECTION, IN OPEN OCEAN WATERS AND DEEP-SEA HABITATS

Criteria	Definition	Rationale	Examples 16/	Consideration in application
Uniqueness or rarity	Areas containing either (i) unique ("the only one of its kind"), rare (occurs only in few locations) or endemic species, populations or communities, and/or (ii) unique, rare or distinct habitats or ecosystems; and/or (iii) unique or unusual <u>geomorphological</u> or <u>oceanographic</u> features	These areas or species/population are irreplaceable, and their loss would mean the probable permanent disappearance of diversity/a feature or reduction of the diversity.	<u>Open ocean waters</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Risk of biased-view of the perceived uniqueness depending on the information availability</u> • <u>Scale dependency of features such that unique features at one scale may be typical at another, thus a global and regional perspective must be taken</u>
Special importance for life history stages of species	Areas required for a population to survive and thrive.	Various biotic and <u>abiotic</u> conditions coupled with species-specific physiological constraints and preferences tend to make some parts of marine regions more suitable to particular life-stages and functions than other parts.	<u>Sargasso Sea</u> , <u>Taylor column</u> , <u>persistent polynyas</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Connectivity between life-history stages and linkages between areas: trophic interactions, physical transport, physical oceanography, life history of species</u> • <u>Sources for information include: e.g. remote sensing, satellite tracking, historical catch and by-catch data, Vessel monitoring system (VMS) data.</u> • <u>Spatial and temporal distribution and/or aggregation of the species.</u>

16/ See also appendix 1 to annex II

Criteria	Definition	Rationale	Examples 16/	Consideration in application
Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats 17/	Areas (i) containing habitat(s) for the survival and recovery of endangered, threatened, declining species; or (ii) with significant assemblages of such species.	To ensure the restoration and recovery of such species and habitats.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Includes species with very large geographic ranges.</u> • <u>In many cases recovery will require reestablishment of the species in areas of its historic range.</u> • <u>Sources for information include: e.g. remote sensing, satellite tracking, historical catch and by-catch data, vessel monitoring system (VMS) data.</u>
Vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity or slow recovery	Areas containing a relatively high proportion of sensitive habitats, biotopes or species that are functionally fragile (highly susceptible to degradation or depletion by human activity or by natural events) or with slow recovery.	The criteria indicate the degree of risk that will be incurred if human activities or natural events in the area or component cannot be managed effectively or are pursued at an unsustainable rate.	<u>Deep sea habitats</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Interactions between vulnerability to human impacts and natural events</u> • <u>Existing definition emphasizes site specific ideas and requires consideration for highly mobile species</u> • <u>Criteria can be used both in its own right and in conjunction with other criteria.</u>
Biological productivity	Areas containing species, populations or communities with comparatively higher natural biological productivity.	Important role in increasing the growth rates of organisms and their capacity for reproduction, and providing surplus production to adjacent areas	<u>endemic communities around submerged atolls; hydrothermal vents; sea mounts; pseudo-abyssal</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Can be measured as the rate of growth of marine organisms and their populations, either through the fixation of inorganic carbon by photosynthesis, chemosynthesis, or through the ingestion of prey, dissolved organic matter or particulate organic matter</u>

17/ "Declining" defined accordingly with the OSPAR criteria.

Criteria	Definition	Rationale	Examples 16/ depression	Consideration in application
Biological diversity	Areas (i) containing comparatively higher diversity of ecosystems, habitats, communities, or species, or (ii) with higher genetic diversity.	Important for evolution and maintaining the resilience of marine species and ecosystems	<p>Area containing (i) <u>breeding grounds</u>, <u>spawning areas</u>, <u>nursery areas</u>, <u>juvenile habitat</u> or <u>other areas</u> <u>important for life history stages of species</u>; or (ii) <u>habitats of migratory species</u> (<u>feeding</u>, <u>wintering</u> or <u>resting areas</u>, <u>breeding</u>, <u>moulting</u>, <u>migratory routes</u>).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Can be inferred from remote-sensed products, e.g., ocean colour or process-based models</u> • <u>Time series fisheries data can be used, but caution is required</u> • <u>Diversity needs to be seen in relation to the surrounding environment</u> • <u>Diversity indices are indifferent to species substitutions</u> • <u>Diversity indices are indifferent to which species may be contributing to the value of the index, and hence would not pick up areas important to species of special concern, such as endangered species</u> • <u>Can be inferred from habitat heterogeneity or diversity as a surrogate for species diversity in areas where biodiversity has not been sampled intensively.</u>
Naturalness	Areas with comparatively higher degree of naturalness as a result of the lack of, or low level of, human-induced disturbance or degradation.	Natural areas can be used as reference sites and will likely safeguard and enhance ecosystem resilience		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Priority should be given to areas having a low level of disturbance relative to their surroundings</u> • <u>In areas where no natural areas remain, areas that have successfully recovered, including reestablishment of species, should be considered.</u> • <u>Criteria can be used both in its own right and in conjunction with other criteria.</u>

[Annex III]

INITIAL SET OF PRINCIPLES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND ADOPTION OF A GLOBAL BIOREGIONALIZATION OF OCEANS DEVELOPED AT THE SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS' WORKSHOP ON BIOGEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS IN OPEN OCEAN AND DEEP SEABED AREAS BEYOND NATIONAL JURISDICTION (HELD IN MEXICO CITY FROM 22 TO 24 JANUARY 2007)

abridged; continued

Annex V [(taken from para. 28)]

FOUR INITIAL STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE NETWORKS OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

- 1) Scientific identification of an initial set of ecologically or biologically significant areas. The criteria in annex IV should be used, considering the best scientific information available, and applying the precautionary approach. This identification should focus on developing an initial set of sites already recognised for their ecological values, with the understanding that other sites could be added as more information becomes available;
- 2) Choose a biogeographic, habitat, and/or community classification system. This system should reflect the scale of the application and address the key ecological features within the area. This step will entail a separation of at least two realms –pelagic and benthic;
- 3) Drawing upon steps 1 and 2 above, iteratively use qualitative and/or quantitative techniques to identify sites to include in a network. Their selection for consideration of enhanced management should reflect their recognised ecological importance or vulnerability, and address the requirements of ecological coherence through representativity, connectivity, and replication; and
- 4) Assess the adequacy and viability of the selected sites. Consideration should be given to their size, shape, boundaries, buffering, and appropriateness of the site management regime.

Annex VI [(new Text)]

RESEARCH TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Research is needed to better:

- 1) Understand status and trends of marine biodiversity and the impacts of drivers and pressures on that biodiversity;
- 2) Develop concepts and tools for the improved management of human activities influencing marine biodiversity;
- 3) Determine and quantify the causes of regional variation in the sensitivity to human activities and global change of marine ecosystems and their functioning;
- 4) The capacity to forecast the combined impacts of global change and human activities on the sustainable functioning of marine ecosystems;

- 5) Predict and assess the impacts on marine biodiversity of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures;
- 6) Understanding of how marine biodiversity contributes to mitigation of and adaptation to climate change;
- 7) Understand and assess the values, ecosystem goods and services associated with marine biodiversity and its conservation.

For these research priorities to deliver effective policy relevant results, particular attention should be paid to:

- foster long-term inter-disciplinary research, including sustained observations and experiments at multiple scales;
- secure taxonomic expertise on marine organisms and foster capacity to deliver appropriate information in support of ecological work;
- develop mechanisms to better incorporate key actors and stakeholders in the discussions about marine biodiversity conservation;
- enhance communication and dissemination of biodiversity research results and increasing awareness of scientists on policy and governance issues;
- maximize the value and accessibility of existing data and meta-data including archives and the interoperability of existing data bases;
- encourage the development and continuity of national and regional networks that can then be linked to form international networks.

As a consequence of high connectivity of marine ecosystems, technological interventions (e.g. iron fertilization, bio-energy production) that influence marine biodiversity should be governed by the precautionary approach and complemented by appropriate protective measures. This implies substantial research to ensure that deep-sea marine ecosystem and biodiversity effects are well understood and their environmental consequences and social acceptance are taken into account in decision making.

5 Biodiversity of Inland Water Ecosystems

Item 4.2. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/5: Biological Diversity of Inland Water Ecosystems**

Introductory Remark

Ms. Branka Tavzes introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/5. She reported on the particularities of inland water ecosystems, their different ecosystem types, threats to inland water ecosystems, and on key approaches for ensuring the future of wetlands and their services. Ms. Tavzes especially highlighted the fruitful cooperation of the CBD and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands referring to their Joint Programme of Work.

General Comment

There is no reflection on the matter of harmonization of reporting in the suggested recommendations so far, since the report of the UNEP-WCMC project on harmonized reporting of biodiversity related conventions is not available yet and maybe there will be an inf. doc on progress on the harmonized reporting framework of the Ramsar Convention. The results have to be taken into account when they are available.

SBSTTA was requested to review information on the allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological function, including the relevant guidelines and technical papers on this topic, and prepare advice for the COP (citation from: Programme of Work, supporting activity: no. 1.1.10). Therefore, the inclusion of a new paragraph (new 4b) is proposed.

But there were discussions on paragraph 4(b old) in respect of international water related conventions. Although there is a decision on urging Parties other Governments to ratify and implement the 1997 UN Convention on the Law of non-navigational uses of transboundary water courses (Dec. VIII/27 para.22) it was questioned whether this is appropriate in this context. Therefore, two options were proposed to address the issue:

Option 1

Since in the suggested recommendation the issue of water allocation is only mentioned in regard of transboundary watercourses, a new paragraph was added to refer to the work of the Ramsar Convention regarding water allocation and management in general (including on a national level). The existing paragraph 4 (b) on transboundary conventions shall be kept in the way it stands.

Option 2

Also include new paragraph 4 (b) and use instead of old 4(b) the second part of paragraph 3 in order to avoid mentioning of any specific transboundary convention and not to "urge any party to accede to and/or ratify, as appropriate".

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/5:

Suggestions on the text:

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF INLAND WATER ECOSYSTEMS:

Recent developments on Ramsar site designation criteria, streamlining of the work of, and harmonization of national reporting frameworks between, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. *Welcome with appreciation* the work of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention on the development of ~~revised and an~~ **additional criteria-criterion and elaboration of guidelines** for Ramsar site identification and designation; the progress in relation to technical work required in the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (decision VII/4) **accomplished** by the Secretariat and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention; and *invite* the Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel to continue to review the criteria, as appropriate, in the light of practical experience concerning their application;

2. *Note* the need for clear expressions of the roles of the two conventions and their scientific bodies in their collaboration and *request* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, to:

[(Changed order of (a) and (b):)]

(a) **Further consider ways and means to make more streamlined and explicit the roles of the two conventions, and their respective scientific bodies and Secretariats, and present these as part of the in-depth review of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems scheduled to occur at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties; Seek the resources, on a voluntary basis, to update the Convention on Biological Diversity and Ramsar Convention websites so as to provide expanded information on, and explanation of, how the two conventions collaborate and complement each other in terms of their operations and outputs; and**

(b) **Seek the resources, on a voluntary basis, to update the Convention on Biological Diversity and Ramsar Convention websites so as to provide expanded information on, and explanation of, how the two conventions collaborate and complement each other in terms of their operations and outputs; Further consider ways and means to make more streamlined and explicit the roles of the two conventions, and their respective scientific bodies and Secretariats, and present these as part of the in-depth review of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems scheduled to occur at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;**

3. *Welcome* the ongoing work of the Ramsar Convention and its international organization partners on the allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions; *note* the importance and relevance of existing international water related conventions to promote the critical need for

enhanced transboundary cooperation on water allocation and related management issues as a contribution to the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems;

4. *Recommend* that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its ninth meeting:

(a) *Welcomes with appreciation* the progress of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention in achieving a more comprehensive coverage of wetlands supporting a wider range of inland water biodiversity through the designation of Ramsar sites; *notes* the outcomes in this regard of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention including, *inter alia*, Resolutions IX.1, annex A (“A Conceptual Framework for the wise use of wetlands and the maintenance of their ecological character”), IX.1, annex B (“Revised Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance”) and IX.21 (“Taking into account the cultural values of wetlands”); and *extends its gratitude* to the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention for addressing decision VII/4, paragraphs 29 and 30, of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

[(OPTION 1 - insert a new (b) and keep old (b):)]

(new b) Welcomes the ongoing work of the Ramsar Convention and its international organization partners on the allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions and encourage Parties and other Governments to use the existing guidance, as appropriate.

(b) *Urges* Parties and other Governments that have not already done so to accede to and/or ratify, as appropriate: (i) the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 21 May 1997), as called for by the Secretary-General at the United Nations Treaty Event (held on 25-27 September and 1-2 October, 2007); and (ii) the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (held in Helsinki on 17 March 1992); as a means to, *inter alia*, promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in transboundary river basins and international lakes applying, *inter alia*, the ecosystem approach and as a contribution to the International Decade for Action “Water for Life” 2005-2015; and

[(OPTION 2 - insert new (b) and insert copy of second part of paragraph 3 and delete 4(b):)]

(new b) Welcomes the ongoing work of the Ramsar Convention and its international organization partners on the allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions and encourages Parties and other Governments to use the existing guidance, as appropriate;

[(Copy of second part of paragraph 3:)]

(new c) Notes the importance and relevance of existing international water related conventions to promote the critical need for enhanced transboundary cooperation on water allocation and related management issues as a contribution to the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems;

(c) *Welcomes* the joint work plan (2007–2010) between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention as reproduced in the annex to the present note.

abridged

6 Invasive Alien Species

Item 4.3. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/6: Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species (Article 8 (h)): Report on Consultations Regarding International Standards**

Introductory Remark

Mr. Matthias Buck introduced the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/6 recalling decisions made by the CBD's COP and reporting on the consultations regarding international standards. The suggestions on the text were developed in the respective working group and discussed in plenary.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/6:

Suggestions on the text [(there are no general comments since the explanations and reasoning for changes are given in the text below)] :

ALIEN SPECIES THAT THREATEN ECOSYSTEMS, HABITATS OR SPECIES (ARTICLE 8 (h)): REPORT ON CONSULTATIONS REGARDING INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling paragraph 14 of decision VII/27,

1. *Invites* the International Committee of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) to note the lack of international standards covering invasive alien species, in particular animals, that are not pests of plants under the International Plant Protection Convention, and to consider whether and how it could contribute to addressing this gap, including for example by:

(a) Expanding the OIE list of pathogens to include a wider range of diseases of animals, including diseases that solely affect wildlife; and

(b) Considering whether it may play a role in addressing invasive animals that are not diseases;

2. *Invites* the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization to note the lack of international standards covering invasive alien species, in particular animals, that are not pests of plants under the International Plant Protection Convention, nor diseases that are listed by the World Organisation for Animal Health, and to consider ~~ways and means of ensuring that the provisions in the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement of the World Trade Organization covering animal and plant health can be implemented in a comprehensive manner to address all risks from invasive alien species associated with international trade, including for example, the possible need for additional international standards~~ **identifying standards, guidelines and recommendations promulgated by international institutions such as the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and others as relevant international standards, guidelines and recommendations under the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures;**

[(Underlying rationale: The SPS Committee itself does not develop international standards on IAS. However, it may identify as relevant existing international standards developed by organisations that are not explicitly mentioned in Annex A, No.3.)]

3. *Invites* the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to note the lack of international standards covering invasive alien species, in particular animals, that are not pests of plants under the International Plant Protection Convention, and to consider further ways and means to address this gap as it applies to the introduction of alien species for fisheries and aquaculture, including for example by formalizing relevant technical guidance developed by the secretariat of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as international standards;

4. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to raise the above issues formally through their national delegations to the World Organisation for Animal Health, the Food and Agriculture **Organization** of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization;

5. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to submit examples of best practices for addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, including aquarium species, such as fish, reptiles, or insects, and as live bait and live food;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Global Invasive Species Programme, the IUCN Invasive Species Working Group, the International Civil Aviation Organization and other relevant organizations to collate best practices for addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, including aquarium species, such as fish, reptiles, or insects, and as live bait and live food, and to make this information available through the clearing-house mechanism **as a step to develop international standards, guidelines or codes of practice in this field**, and to report to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

[(Underlying rationale: the AHTEG Report on Gaps and Inconsistencies in the International Framework, CBD Dec. VIII/27 paragraph 52 to 54 and the report on the consultations undertaken by the Executive Secretary (para. 51, lit. (c) of this document) identify that there is a gap in the international framework on IAS. Furthermore, CBD Dec. VIII/27, para. 52 already encourages the development of guidance or codes of practice regarding trade in pets. It is therefore consistent to characterise the information gathering and collation exercise as a step to develop international standards, guidelines or codes of practice.)]

7. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to collaborate with the International Civil Aviation Organization in the development of guidelines for preventing the transport and introduction of invasive alien species by air.

[(Underlying rationale: picks up on Dec. VIII/27, para. 35 as well as para. 54 of Doc. UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/6)]

abridged

7 Biodiversity and Climate Change

Item 4.4. of the provisional agenda

- Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/7: Biodiversity and Climate Change

Introductory Remark

Ms. Martina Mlinaric introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/7 and highlighted possible ways to promote synergies between the three Rio Conventions. She referred to the work of the Joint Liaison Group (JLG) and of SBSTTA and to the decisions of the COP on the issue and suggested some changes in the document, which were discussed by the participants in plenary.

General Comment

In the decision on biodiversity and climate change (VIII/30, §9) the COP among other things requested the Executive Secretary to consider through the JLG options for enhanced cooperation between the Rio Conventions (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/WGRI/1/7/Add.1 and FCCC/SBSTA/2004/INF.19). On the basis of these options the JLG was invited to identify the mutually supportive activities to be conducted by the secretariats of the Rio Conventions, Parties and relevant organizations for consideration by the SBSTTA prior to the COP-9. Although SBSTTA at its 12th meeting already addressed the issue of biodiversity and climate change, the consideration of mutually supportive activities among the Rio Conventions was transmitted to its 13th meeting, as the report of the JLG, which was considering the options proposed in the document containing draft options for mutually supportive activities (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/12/INF/17) prepared by the CBD secretariat, was not yet available.

Accordingly, participants of the preparatory meeting limited their deliberation only to the issue of collaboration between the three Rio Conventions. However, they considered the mandate for addressing the issue of enhancing synergies among the CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD, to be broad. Namely, besides the recognition of the need for cooperation in the text of the relevant conventions (CBD – Art 5, Art 24.1(d); UNFCCC – Art 7.2(l), Art 8.2(e); UNCCD – Art 8.1, Art 22.2.(i), Art 23.2(d)), each of the COPs to the Rio Conventions, as well as their Subsidiary Bodies, have underlined the need and/or called for enhanced collaboration among the conventions (see e.g. CBD decisions on cooperation (V/21(§3), VI/20 (§9-14), VII/26 (§1), VIII/16(§2-5, 7), UNFCCC decisions 13/CP.8, 1/CP.7, UNCCD decisions 7/COP.5, 12/COP.6, 12/COP.7, 4/COP.8).

Participants identified some of the activities as general activities aimed at promoting synergies among all three Rio Conventions with regard to biodiversity, desertification/land degradation and climate change, and others as more specific activities addressing only the interlinkage between biodiversity and climate change, some of which refer to specific thematic issue (RED, adaptation). Redrafting and/or introduction of the paragraphs reflect this.

Participants noted the fact that the JLG considered only the activities for cooperation among the Rio Conventions at the level of the secretariats. At its 7th meeting JLG decided it would not be appropriate to consider those activities for Parties and relevant organizations, as proposed in the paper of the CBD secretariat (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/12/INF/17).

- A. With regard to the activities for the secretariats the JLG identified the activities that are already ongoing, those that are possible to implement in the short term, and those that are not of high priority or require further consideration at future meetings of the JLG. The participants felt that it would be necessary to invite the secretariats of the Rio Conventions to continue with the activities that are already ongoing as well as to continue with the identification of cooperation opportunities in the future. With regard to the activities identified as needing further consideration within the JLG, participants were of the view that some prioritisation of deliberation is nevertheless necessary, and have thus chosen six from those listed in 9(c) of the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/7.
- B. There was a general agreement that an effective and efficient way to ensure synergies among conventions is through activities at the national/local level. This required strengthening of the language. Participants felt that the proposed activities for Parties contained in the Annex I are useful and concrete, however, it was considered that the introduction of titles, which were adopted from the INF.17 document, would make the list clearer and more accessible to the user.
- C. With regard to the activities for relevant organization the participants believed that the primary focus of such activities should be the provision of support to Parties in undertaking activities promoting synergies among Rio Conventions. It was furthermore felt that the activities proposed in the Annex II are not well defined, not prioritised, too vague, not directed to anyone in particular, and therefore not being precise enough to be implemented. Moreover, the list of the activities in the Annex II is taken verbatim from the INF.17 document, without any consideration of the activities proposed therein. Deletion of the annex was proposed.
- D. The participants also felt that collaboration at the level of subsidiary bodies should be enhanced. It was noted that the options for cooperation at the level of the convention bodies identified in the document prepared jointly by the Rio secretariats (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/WGRI/1/7/Add.1 and FCCC/SBSTA/2004/INF.19) also present concrete and useful activities for subsidiary bodies that should be pursued. Furthermore, the group also felt that reporting on progress would be necessary in order to identify barriers and new collaboration opportunities as well as the importance of such collaboration. A new paragraph was introduced.

The prioritisation regarding the thematic areas for further collaboration between Rio Conventions was discussed as well. Deforestation (specifically the UNFCCC RED process) and climate change adaptation were identified as the key thematic areas where collaboration between Rio conventions should be pursued in a more systematic and focused way. This is reflected in changes made to the paragraph 12 and in the introduction of a new paragraph on adaptation. Furthermore, recognizing the specific vulnerabilities of indigenous and local communities to the impacts of climate change and climate change response activi-

ties, including resulting accelerated threats to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, the participants felt that some research into these vulnerabilities and the ability of ILCs to adapt to climate change, would prove useful, also in the light of the upcoming in-depth review of the work under the issue of biodiversity and climate change at COP-10.

Participants reviewed also the paragraphs (9-11) representing views expressed at SBSTTA-12. It was felt that, despite the problem of risk for biodiversity from climate change effects on plant pest should be brought to the attention of the Parties, the specific cooperation between the CBD and the IPCC would not contribute to the greater synergy in implementing the commitments adopted under CBD, UNFCCC, and UNCCD in relation to biodiversity, desertification/land degradation and climate change. Similar rationale for deletion was used also in relation to the paragraph 10. With regard to the paragraph 11 it was felt that the idea should be retained and further developed, large-scale ocean fertilization representing a climate change mitigation option with possible negative impacts on biodiversity. The paragraph, however, was in need of redrafting to reflect the current state of play in addressing the issue of large-scale iron fertilization, as well as to reflect the need of bringing to the attention of UNFCCC the issue of possibility for mitigating options having negative impacts on biodiversity.

Lastly, participants felt that reordering of the paragraphs is needed. Paragraphs were regrouped according to whom the recommendation is directed.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/7:

Suggestions on the text:

BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Proposal from the Executive Secretary on options for mutually supportive activities for the secretariats of the Rio conventions, and options for parties and relevant organizations

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

A. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its ninth meeting:

1. *Welcomes* the report of the **7th and 8th Meeting of the** Joint Liaison Group containing proposals on mutually supportive activities for the Secretariats of the Rio conventions;

2. **Also welcomes the information notes on forests and adaptation highlighting the links between biodiversity, desertification/land degradation and climate change drafted jointly by the secretariats of the Rio conventions; [(new para)]**

3. ~~Requests~~ **Invites** the secretariats of the Rio conventions to collaborate on:

i) **to continue with the activities that are already ongoing or have been called for by Parties in the framework of the Rio conventions, including those activities listed under 9 (a) of the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/7; [(new paragraph)]**

ii) **to start joint implementation of the following activities:**

- (a) The publication of a newsletter on synergies between the Rio conventions;
- (b) The creation of tools to inform Parties about relevant activities on biodiversity, **desertification/land degradation** and climate change, including through updating existing tools and publications;
- (c) The production of educational materials; and
- (d) The development of joint web-based communication tools;

iii) **to identify further opportunities for mutually supportive activities and continue deliberating on harmonized reporting; [(new paragraph)]**

4. **Recalling the decisions VIII/16, 13/CP.8, 4/COP.8 and 7/COP.5 on enhanced cooperation among the subsidiary bodies, requests the SBSTTA of the CBD and urges the SBSTA of the UNFCCC and the CST of the UNCCD to implement the activities for cooperation as proposed in the document UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/7/Add.11 and report on progress to the next Conference of the Parties; [(new para)]**

5. **Requests SBSTTA and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, taking into account the negative impacts of deforestation and forest degradation on biodiversity and indigenous and local communities as well as their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, to collaborate with the SBSTA of the UNFCCC within the UNFCCC process on reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries, in order to ensure that issues of conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components are adequately taken into account. [(former paragraph 12)]**

6. ~~Further requests~~ **Requests** the Executive Secretary to continue discussions within the Joint Liaison Group on the proposed activities listed in paragraph 9 (c) of the ~~present~~ document **UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/7 with particular emphasis on the following activities: [(former paragraph 3)]**

(i) **Make available relevant notifications to other conventions' focal points through the web;**

(ii) **Compile, where available, lessons learned and case studies on national mechanisms for coordination among focal points in order to enhance cooperation;**

1 Within the framework of the UNFCCC and the UNCCD referred as the document FCCC/SBSTA/2004/INF.19.

- (iii) Share reports and reviews of national planning processes, where available, and highlight lessons learned that may be relevant across conventions in order to improve integrated planning;
- (iv) Provide case-studies and lessons learned on the integration of biodiversity and desertification issues within national adaptation plans of action under the UNFCCC;
- (v) Provide a mechanism through which research needs of the conventions are communicated to the scientific community; and
- (vi) Provide the focal points of all three conventions with up-to-date information on relevant assessments, research programmes and monitoring tools;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary, to further explore through the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions the opportunities for enhanced co-operation contributing to the implementation of UNFCCC Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change; [(new paragraph)]

8. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to compile case-studies, good practice examples and lessons learned on activities, tools and methods to promote synergies between activities addressing biodiversity, desertification/land degradation and climate change at the national level; and report on this, as well as on the implementation of mutually supportive activities undertaken at other levels, during the in-depth review of the ongoing work under the cross-cutting issue of biodiversity and climate change at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties; [(former paragraph 7)]

9. Requests the Executive Secretary to facilitate and synthesize results of research, in collaboration with Parties, other governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities (ILCs), into the vulnerability of ILCs and their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, to the impacts of climate change and of climate change response activities as well as their adaptation possibilities, and to report on its findings to the next SBSTTA; [(new paragraph)]

104. Noting that efforts at the national level are of high importance to the achievement of synergies between activities addressing biodiversity, desertification/land degradation and climate change, invites Parties and other Governments, where appropriate based on national circumstances, to implement the proposals on options for mutually supportive activities by Parties contained in annex I to this note; [(former paragraph 4)]

115. Requests Also invites Parties and other Governments, when planning or implementing mutually supportive activities among the Rio conventions, to apply the ecosystem approach and urges them to make use of the UNEP Issue-Based Modules² on Climate Change and Biodiversity when planning or implementing mutually supportive activities among the Rio conventions with regard to biodiversity and climate change at the national and international level; [(former paragraph 5)]

126. Invites relevant organizations to take further steps to promote synergies between the Rio conventions, including the provision of support to Parties in implementing the activities laid out in the annex I to this note the activities laid out in annex II to this note and to report on progress to the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity; [(former paragraph 6)]

7. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to compile case studies, good practice examples and lessons learned on activities, tools and methods to promote synergies between biodiversity and climate change at the national level; and report on implementation of mutually supportive activities for the Secretariats, Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations during the in-depth review of climate change activities at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties; [(shifted to new paragraph 8)]

² <http://www.tematea.org>

138. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to support **projects providing** synergies between biodiversity, **desertification/land degradation** and climate change **and** through relevant capacity-building initiatives. [(former paragraph 8)]

14. *Further notes* **the decision of the twenty-ninth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (“the London Convention”) and the second Meeting of Contracting Parties to the London Protocol, held from 5 to 9 November 2007, which endorsed the June 2007 “Statement of Concern” of their Scientific Groups on large scale fertilization of the oceans waters and its potential negative impacts on the marine environment and human health, and request the Executive Secretariat to bring this issue to the attention of the JLG.** [(former paragraph 11)]

B. — Bearing in mind that the following text was not endorsed at its twelfth meeting, SBSTTA may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties:

9. — *Requests* the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, recalling the Memorandum of Cooperation with the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention, to enhance cooperation with regard to new risks for biodiversity emerging from climate change effects on plant pests;

10. — *Notes* the principle of shared but differentiated responsibility when developing synergies;

11. — *Further notes* the statement of the London Convention on the potential risks from ocean fertilization; and

12. — *Explores* opportunities for collaboration between the subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity towards a mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries, in order to ensure that issues of conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components are adequately taken into account.

abridged; continued

Annex I

PROPOSALS FOR ACTIVITIES BY PARTIES TO PROMOTE SYNERGIES AMONG THE RIO CONVENTIONS

Collaboration Amongst National Focal Points

1. Schedule periodic meetings between focal points and focal point teams.
2. Establish a national coordinating committee for implementation of the Rio conventions including mainstreaming into sustainable development strategies, the Millennium Development Goals and other relevant sectors and strategies.
3. Build institutional linkages between the ministries responsible for implementation of each convention.
4. Engage, when relevant, focal points from other conventions when forming a position for negotiations.

Co-operation on National – Level Planning

5. Review existing national plans to identify gaps in synergies.
6. Identify relevant sector plans and policies that could benefit from cooperation on biodiversity, desertification and climate change.
7. Revise relevant plans and policies, as appropriate to enhance cooperation.

Collaboration at the Level of Convention Bodies and Secretariats

8. Provide input, as requested, to the Joint Liaison Group.
9. Provide clear guidance to subsidiary bodies and the secretariats on ways and means to support enhanced synergies.

Technology Transfer

10. Provide inputs to the technology transfer databases of the three conventions.
11. Prepare, as appropriate, transparent impact assessments and risk analysis so as to ensure that transferred technologies are economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally friendly.
12. Enhance cooperation among national focal points for the implementation of the programme of work on technology transfer under the Convention on Biological Diversity through, for example, the designation of appropriate institutions acting as a central consulting point for technology transfer.
13. Identify technologies of joint interest and relevance.

Forests and Climate Change

14. Enhanced consideration of biodiversity, climate change and desertification issues in forest sector planning.
15. Involvement of focal points from different conventions in discussions on reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries, the in-depth review of implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity and other relevant issues.

Climate Change Adaptation

16. Enhance the integration of biodiversity and desertification issues within climate change adaptation planning.
17. Evaluate, as appropriate, the extent to which biodiversity and desertification issues are integrated into existing climate change adaptation plans.
18. Identify areas which are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, contain high levels of biodiversity or biodiversity at risk, and are exposed to land degradation and desertification.

Capacity Building

19. Clearly express capacity-building needs to the secretariats.

Research and Monitoring/ Systematic Observation

20. Conduct, as appropriate, national and local assessments of climate-change impacts on biodiversity and desertification.
21. Identify, as appropriate, sources of local and indigenous knowledge that can contribute to synergies.
22. Identify research and/or monitoring needs and establish mechanisms or processes by which such needs could be met.

Information Exchange and Outreach

23. Share experiences and lessons learned on communicating synergies.

Harmonized Reporting

24. National focal points share, to the extent possible, databases containing reporting data and information sources.
25. Where relevant, focal points work together on drafting the national reports for each convention.

Annex II

~~PROPOSALS FOR ACTIVITIES BY RELEVANT ORGANIZATIONS TO PROMOTE SYNERGIES AMONG THE RIO CONVENTIONS~~

- ~~1. Support institutional capacity building to facilitate synergies.~~
- ~~2. Support training, back to back with relevant meetings, on the findings of a case study analysis and lessons learned on national mechanisms for coordination among focal points to be developed by the Secretariat.~~
- ~~3. Organizations which are providing support for national planning processes can couple such support with human, technical and institutional capacity building for enhanced synergies.~~
- ~~4. Facilitate regional and inter-regional exchanges of experience on integrating synergistic activities into national level planning.~~
- ~~5. Support implementation of the joint work programme between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.~~
- ~~6. Support for the establishment of effective networks of electronic databases of relevant technology.~~
- ~~7. Support the strengthening of research and innovation systems of developing countries, including through the training of staff at all levels as well as the enhancement of technical and institutional capacity.~~
- ~~8. Assist in the exploration of the applicability of the UNDP GEF Handbook on Technology Needs Assessment and in the exploration of options for realizing synergy in technology needs assessments for the purposes of different conventions.~~
- ~~9. Enhance cooperation with relevant organizations, conventions and processes, in the implementation of supporting activities that foster an enabling environment for cooperation as well as the transfer, adaptation and diffusion of relevant technologies.~~
- ~~10. Support capacity building for national monitoring of forests including criteria on biodiversity, carbon sequestration and other benefits.~~
- ~~11. Support capacity building for the participation of a broad range of stakeholders in climate change adaptation planning.~~
- ~~12. Enhance guidelines for the application of the ecosystem approach so as to facilitate its use as an adaptation planning tool.~~
- ~~13. Support joint capacity building efforts.~~
- ~~14. Support capacity building for national research and monitoring.~~
- ~~15. Enhance communication and public awareness regarding the findings of existing assessments.~~
- ~~16. Endeavour to fill research and monitoring gaps at the regional and global scale.~~
- ~~17. Support national communication education and public awareness programmes on climate change, biodiversity and desertification.~~
- ~~18. Develop communication materials and promote awareness raising on synergies.~~
- ~~19. Continue to support the activities for harmonized reporting developed during the UNEP WCMC workshop on reporting.~~
- ~~20. Provide support to Parties for the development of knowledge management systems to facilitate the sharing of reporting data among focal points.~~

Part B
Preparation of WGPA-2

8 Review of Implementation of the Programme of Work

Item 3.1. of the provisional agenda

- Document UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/2: Review of Implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas for the Period 2004 - 2007

Introductory Remark

Mr. Charles Besançon introduced the document UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/2 on the review of implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas. He presented an overview on the history, purpose, structure, and the review process of the Programme of Work. Mr. Besançon further made some suggestions concerning the draft recommendations. The results of the respective break-out group were presented to the plenary for discussion.

Document UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/2:

Suggestions on the text:

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS FOR THE PERIOD 2004 - 2007

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas, noting the difficulties in receiving national reports from which to base this review upon, thanks the Executive Secretary for the preparation of this report and welcomes the progress made by parties in implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas.

The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas

1. ~~The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas w~~ **Welcomes** with appreciation the organization of regional workshops by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy, WWF, Conservation International, BirdLife International, Wildlife Conservation Society, IUCN–World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), the European Commission, the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, the Governments of Germany, Canada, France, India, South Africa and Gabon. The workshops provided an important platform for the participating countries to identify real challenges and constraints and practical ways and means to address challenges for enhancing the implementation of the programme of work.

2. ~~The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas~~ Notes that although progress has been made on the implementation of the PoW on Protected Areas to achieve the 2010 and 2012 Biodiversity Target for both terrestrial and marine protected areas, may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties *requests* Parties to:

(a) finalize ecological gap analysis where this has not been done, as a matter of urgency, to achieve the 2010 and 2012 targets.

(b) give a special focus to improving management effectiveness of protected areas inter alia through capacity-building measures, training, and enhancing human, technical and financial resources, noting the importance of monitoring and evaluation at site and system level.

(c) promote the application of integrated spatial planning in order to better integrate protected areas in broader land/seascapes.

3. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties requests Parties to

(a) *Designate* national focal points for the programme of work on protected areas;

(b) Define the roles and responsibilities of the different ministries and agencies in implementing the Programme of Work;

and *encourages* Parties to

(c) *Establish* multi-stakeholder coordination committees consisting of representatives from relevant ~~various~~ government agencies and departments, indigenous and local communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, and other experts such as members of the IUCN-WCPA, academia etc. and ~~indigenous and local communities~~ in order to accelerate implementation of the programme of work with a view to *inter alia*:

(i) Defining the roles and responsibilities of the members of the multi-stakeholder coordination committees in implementing the Programme of Work ~~various organizations and agencies~~ and ensure effective coordination and communication among them;

(ii) Developing national targets and action plans for implementing the programme of work in the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(iii) Increasing public awareness and developing a communication strategy for the programme of work;

(iv) Monitoring implementation and reporting on progress in implementing the programme of work;

(v) Ensuring coordinated implementation of the programme of work on protected areas with other CBD programmes and other biodiversity-related conventions;

(vi) Coordinating technical capacity-building and funding programmes to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of the programme of work;

(vii) Identifying and removing policy and legislative barriers, and improving enabling conditions for implementation, including the development of innovative financial mechanisms;

(viii) Facilitate the use of existing tools within the local and national context, the adaptation of these tools where necessary to local conditions and translation to local languages, and identify the need for additional tools.

Requests Parties to

(d) *Improve and diversify* protected area governance by recognizing, where appropriate, community-based organizations as co-managers;

(e) ~~_____~~ **Incorporate, where appropriate, co-managed protected areas, private protected areas and indigenous and local community conserved areas** ~~ing community conserved areas~~ into the national **protected area** system **through acknowledgement in national legislation or other effective means** ~~of protected areas~~;

(f) **Promote effective processes to ensure full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in all aspects of protected areas governance** and recognizing and integrating local community **their** knowledge into protected area decision- making;

(g) **Further develop instruments and mechanisms for benefit sharing and compensation schemes as well as instruments to make protected areas an important component of sustainable local development**;

(h) *Support* the establishment or strengthening of ~~existing regional or sub-regional platforms~~ **fora**¹ ~~for~~ **that contribute to the** effective implementation of the programme of work at the (sub-) regional level *inter alia* for undertaking cooperation in the establishment of transboundary protected areas and ecological networks; exchanging regional lessons on implementation of the programme of work; coordinating the implementation of regional capacity-building plans; establishing regional networks of protected area specialists for various thematic areas of the programme of work; and convening regional donor roundtables in collaboration with various donors and multi-lateral agencies;

(e) ~~_____~~ *Consider* developing a business case for increased national funding for protected areas by linking protected areas to development agendas, and by showcasing how protected areas contribute to poverty alleviation and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; **[(text moved to finance document)]**

4. Noting the crucial importance of monitoring and reporting progress toward achieving the 2010 and 2012 Biodiversity Targets in the context of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties:

(f) ~~_____~~ *Develop* national data networks and structures (practitioners, academics, NGOs) in order to streamline reporting on national progress in implementing the programme of work, including providing information to the World Database on Protected Areas; **[(text moved to new 4.e.)]**

3. ~~_____~~ The Ad Hoc Open ended Working Group on Protected Areas may also wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties: **[(text moved to new 5.)]**

a. ~~_____~~ *Encourages* the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, national and international non-governmental organizations, and other expert institutions and agencies to enhance activities toward organizing and forming regional technical support networks to assist countries in implementing the programme of work essentially by: (i) making available tools and guidance; (ii) facilitating the sharing of information and knowledge; (iii) coordinating sub-regional workshops; and (iv) convening regional/ sub-regional technical clinics on key themes of the programme of work on protected areas; **[(text moved to new 5.a.)]**

ab. *Invites* the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC), the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA) and the other members of the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) Consortium to **further** develop tools to assist in the monitoring of progress in implementing the programme of work **that feature increased accessibility**;

¹ **For example, the SPREP Pacific Island Roundtable for Nature Conservation, the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, Central American Commission on Sustainable Development (CCAD), etc.**

b. Welcomes with appreciation the efforts by UNEP-WCMC and IUCN to:

- (i) Develop new transparent mechanisms including verification and review to improve WDPA data quality;**
- (ii) Develop additional datasets associated with the WDPA on protected area management effectiveness, local livelihoods, relevance for carbon sequestration, among others.**

c. Agrees on the IUCN Protected Areas Management Category System as a basis for reporting, and requests Parties to translate national designations into this system for inclusion into the World Database on Protected Areas, if necessary;

d. Requests the Executive Secretary in consultation with UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, IUCN, among others, to explore options for the development of a streamlined reporting process through standardized information gathering and continuous electronic reporting mechanisms;

e. Requests Parties to develop, for example as a component of the multi-stakeholder committees, national/regional data networks² in order to streamline reporting on national/regional progress in implementing the programme of work, including providing information to the World Database on Protected Areas.

5. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas may also wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties: [(text taken from old paragraph 3)]

a. Encourages Parties, other governments, and relevant organisations such as the IUCN-World Commission on Protected Areas, national and international non-governmental organizations, and other expert institutions and agencies to enhance activities toward organizing and forming regional technical support networks³ to assist countries in implementing the programme of work essentially by: (i) making available tools and guidance **for example through innovative systems such as e-learning programmes (ii) facilitating the sharing of information and knowledge; (iii) coordinating sub-regional workshops; and (iv) convening regional/ sub-regional technical ~~events~~ **training⁴** on key themes of the programme of work on protected areas; **(v) enhance partnerships and exchange programmes between agencies and protected areas of various countries; (vi) strengthen regional training institutions;** [(text taken from old paragraph 3.a. and slightly amended)]**

b.e. Encourages Parties, other Governments and organizations **to provide adequate financial and technical support to ~~assist~~ ~~continue assisting~~ the Executive Secretary in organizing sub-regional workshops on key themes of the programme of work, **and ensure appropriate representation in the workshops;****

c.d. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the international conservation community and subject to available funds, to further develop and make available through the Clearing House Mechanism a range of implementation tools for the programme of work aimed at different audiences and translated into major languages. ~~Such tools should include, but are not limited to, guidance on financial planning of protected areas at site and system levels and lessons learnt on the engagement of private sector in supporting the implementation of the programme of work, including corporate social responsibility, operations and biodiversity offsets.~~

d. Requests the Executive Secretary in collaboration with other partners to facilitate the development of a central website on the PoW on Protected Areas (improve user-friendliness, comprehensiveness, linking with major initiatives, provision of tools, languages, among others).

2 For example the Protected Areas Thematic Network of the Interamerican Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN) in the Americas,

3 A technical support network can be described as a group of individuals and organizations committed to sharing information and peer-reviewing their progress on a specific theme or objective over time.

4 Technical training can occur either within a country or across a region, bringing in various experts on a specific topic to help address key challenges and obstacles, and to provide direct training.

6. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas may also wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties:

a. Encourages Parties to ensure that conservation and development activities in the context of protected areas should provide benefits to poor people affected by those activities or, where that is not possible, should not harm poor people or, where that is not possible, should compensate or mitigate the harms suffered;

b. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations to collate existing best practice for the above, and make them available through the Clearinghouse Mechanism.

7. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas may also wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties requests the Executive Secretary, encourages Parties and invites relevant organisations to increase public awareness and developing communication activities on the role of protected areas in sustaining human wellbeing.

8. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties requests the Executive Secretary, encourages Parties and invites relevant organisations to enhance awareness of the role that protected areas play in the mitigation and adaptation to climate change and take into account protected areas in any response measures and mechanisms.

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9 Mobilising Financial Resources

Item 3.2. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/4: Exploration of Options for Mobilizing, as a Matter of Urgency, through Different Mechanisms Adequate and Timely Financial Resources for the Implementation of the Programme of Work**

Introductory Remark

Mr. Axel Benemann introduced the document UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/4 on financial needs assessments, exploration of options on innovative financing mechanisms, and options on innovative mechanisms to develop public-private partnerships for mobilizing adequate and timely financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work. His suggestions on the text were intensively discussed in the break-out group and its results were presented to the plenary.

Document UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/4:

Suggestions on the text:

EXPLORATION OF OPTIONS FOR MOBILIZING, AS A MATTER OF URGENCY, THROUGH DIFFERENT MECHANISMS ADEQUATE AND TIMELY FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

[(The following set of recommendations should be coherent with the overall resource mobilization strategy foreseen to be adopted at COP-9.)]

1. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas welcomes the UNDP/GEF project “Supporting Country Action on the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas”.

2. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting:

(a) *Urges* Parties **when considering options for increasing financing for protected areas, that, where applicable, full consideration is given to the equitable sharing and distribution of finances, and** to:

(i) Undertake speedy completion of country-level **financial needs assessments and** sustainable financing plans including the development of necessary legislative, policy and institutional measures to administer and implement the plan;

(ii) Develop a diversified financial portfolio of both traditional and innovative financial mechanisms by strengthening traditional financial mechanisms and considering adoption, development and implementation of one or more new and innovative financial mechanisms among the ones listed in **Annex Table 32**;

(iii) Create enabling environments and develop innovative mechanisms for promoting public-private partnerships;

(iv) Further analyse and develop the concept of Payment for Ecosystem Services while ensuring the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits.

(v) Explore the potential of biodiversity offsets as a financing mechanism;

(vi) Identify and remove policy and legislative barriers hindering the diversification of sources of income for protected areas including retention of revenue generated at site level;

(vii) Enhance effectiveness of resource utilization by improving the quality of protected area projects;

(viii) Develop an economic justification for increased funding for protected areas by linking protected areas to development agendas and human well-being and by showcasing how protected areas contribute to poverty alleviation and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

(ix) Mainstream and integrate protected areas to development agendas including to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals for raising the funding portfolio for protected areas;

(x) Consider a fund-raising target for implementing the programme of work;

(xi) Submit a report on the progress regarding the follow up to this recommendation, as a part of the in depth review of the programme of work on protected areas by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.

(b) *Urges* donor countries to:

(a) report on measures taken to implement sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph 24 of decision VIII/24; and

(c) Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) **Take a pro active role in promoting the importance of financing for protected areas, by, among others (i) participating in the UN discussion on long term solutions to international governance and financing for the global commons, (ii) bringing the issue of financing for protected areas to international fora where financing for development and financing for the environment are discussed; (iii) reaching out to other multilateral agreement agencies and forums to develop synergy opportunities;** Report on measures taken to implement sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph 24 of decision VIII/24; and

(b) Develop in cooperation with the relevant organisations tools for the implementation of innovative financial mechanisms for parties, non governmental organizations and the private sector.

(de) *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to:

(a) Consider increasing funding for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas including increasing the size and scope of the UNDP/GEF project to cover additional activities of the programme of work, as well as to extend support to other developing countries and countries with economies in transition; and

(b) Support proposals for the development of innovative financial mechanisms.

3. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas may also wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties:

(a) Agrees on one or more specific innovative international financing mechanism/s of the Annex which should be further explored and decide on a process for further analysis, development and possible implementation;

(b) Establishes an Informal Advisory Committee, to support the Executive Secretary in the further development and dissemination of innovative financing mechanisms and decides to make innovative financing mechanisms a standing item in WGPA-3 [if established] and forthcoming reviews of the PoW on Protected Areas.

abridged

„Expert meeting in preparation of the second meeting of the Working Group on Protected Areas (WGPA-2) and the thirteenth meeting of SBSTTA (SBSTTA-13)“

December 2 - 7, 2007

at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation
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Expert meeting in preparation of SBSTTA-13 and WGPA-2

Objectives

The goal of the expert meeting is to exchange information on topics on the agenda of the upcoming second meeting of the ad-hoc open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas (WGPA-2) and the thirteenth meeting of SBSTTA (SBSTTA-13) among national experts from European countries. The informal discussion will be based on the documents prepared for both meetings by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Programme

Sunday, 2.12.2007

Arrival of the participants at the Isle of Vilm

18.30 *Dinner*

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

Monday, 3.12.2007

08.00 *Breakfast*

09.00 KILIAN DELBRÜCK
Forest Biodiversity
Discussion

10.00 CHRISTINE SCHMITT
Presentation of a study on setting priorities for a global protected forest area network under the CBD
Discussion

10.30 *Coffee / Tea break*

11.00 TILL PISTORIUS
Presentation of a study on financing mechanisms for a global protected forest area network under the CBD
Discussion

- 11.30 MARTINA MLINARIC
Biodiversity and Climate Change
Discussion
- 12.30 *Lunch*
- 14.00 ANNETTE VON LOSSAU
Agricultural Biodiversity
Discussion
- 15.00 BRANKA TAVZES
Inland Water Biodiversity
Discussion
- 16.00 *Coffee / Tea break*
- 16.30 Working Groups
- 18.30 *Dinner*
- 20.00 **Drafting Groups: Contribution to the workshop report (part 1)**

Tuesday, 4.12.2007

- 08.00 *Breakfast*
- 09.00 CHARLES BESANCON
Review of implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas
Discussion
- 10.30 *Coffee / Tea break*
- 11.00 ROLAND STEIN
Report on the meeting of the “IUCN WCPA Europe – Expert Group on Trans-boundary Conservation and Transboundary Protected Areas”
Discussion
- 11.30 AXEL BENEMANN
Options for mobilising financial resources for the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas
Discussion
- 12.30 *Lunch*

- 14.00 *Guided tour in the nature reserve of the Isle of Vilm*
- 15.30 *Coffee / Tea break*
- 16.00 **Plenary: Short progress report of the Drafting Groups**
- 16.30 **Drafting groups: Contributions to the workshop report (part 2)**
- 18.30 *Dinner*
- 20.30 **Plenary: Short progress report of the Drafting Groups**
Drafting Groups: Contribution to the workshop report (part 3)

Wednesday, 5.12.2007

- 08.00 *Breakfast*
- 09.00 HENNING VON NORDHEIM / JEFF ARDRON
Marine and Coastal Biodiversity
Discussion
- 10.30 *Coffee / Tea break*
- 11.00 MATTHIAS BUCK
Invasive Alien Species
Discussion
- 12.00 GABRIELE OBERMAYR
Modus operandi for the selection of new and emerging issues
Discussion
- 12.30 *Lunch*
- 14.00 **Drafting Groups: Contribution to the workshop report (part 4)**
- 16.00 *Coffee / Tea break*
- 16.30 **Drafting Groups: Contribution to the workshop report (part 5)**
- 18.30 *Reception at the invitation of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation*

20.30 **Plenary: Short progress report of the Drafting Groups**
Drafting Groups: Contribution to the workshop report (part 6)

Thursday, 6.12.2007

08.00 *Breakfast*

09.00 **Plenary:**
Final discussion of all topics
Finalisation of the workshop report

10.30 *Coffee / Tea break*

11.00 **Plenary:**
Final discussion of all topics
Finalisation of the workshop report

12.30 *Lunch*

14.00 **Plenary:**
Final discussion of all topics
Finalisation of the workshop report

16.00 *Coffee / Tea break*

16.30 **Plenary:**
Final discussion of all topics
Finalisation of the workshop report

18.30 *Dinner*

20.30 **Plenary:**
Finalisation of the workshop report (if necessary...)

Friday, 7.12.2007

08.00 *Breakfast*

09.20 Departure of the participants

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

	<i>Plenary or Committee of the Whole</i>	<i>Working Group I</i>	<i>Working Group II</i>
Monday, 18 February 2008 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.	<p><i>Agenda items:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening of the meeting. 2. Election of officers, adoption of the agenda and organization of work, 4.5 New and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity: <i>modus operandi</i> for addressing new and emerging issues 		
Monday, 18 February 2008 3 p.m. – 6 p.m.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 In-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity 		
Monday, 18 February 2008 6 p.m.	<p>Launching of the poster session</p>		
Tuesday, 19 February 2008 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2 In-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity 		
Tuesday, 19 February 2008 3 p.m. – 6 p.m.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Marine and coastal biodiversity: Options for preventing and mitigating the impact of some activities to selected seabed habitats and ecological criteria and biogeographical classification systems of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.3 Invasive alien species: report on consultations regarding international standards

	<i>Plenary or Committee of the Whole</i>	<i>Working Group I</i>	<i>Working Group II</i>
Wednesday, 20 February 2008 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.		marine areas in need of protection	4.4 Climate change: Options for mutually supportive actions addressing climate change within the three Rio conventions
Wednesday, 20 February 2008 3 p.m. – 6 p.m.	3.1 In-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (<i>continued</i>) 3.2 In-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity (<i>continued</i>) 4.5 New and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity: <i>modus operandi</i> for addressing new and emerging issues (<i>continued</i>)	4.2 Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems: recent developments on Ramsar site designation criteria, streamlining the work and harmonization of national reporting frameworks between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention	
Thursday, 21 February 2008 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.		4.1 Marine and coastal biodiversity: Options for preventing and mitigating the impact of some activities to selected seabed habitats and ecological criteria and biogeographical classification systems of marine areas in need of protection (<i>continued</i>) 4.2 Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems: recent developments on Ramsar site designation criteria, streamlining the work and harmonization of national reporting frameworks between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the	4.3 Invasive alien species: report on consultations regarding international standards (<i>continued</i>) 4.4 Climate change: Options for mutually supportive actions addressing climate change within the three Rio conventions (<i>continued</i>)

	<i>Plenary or Committee of the Whole</i>	<i>Working Group I</i>	<i>Working Group II</i>
		Ramsar Convention (continued)	
	Pending issues		
Thursday, 21 February 2008 3 p.m. – 6 p.m.			
Friday, 22 February 2008 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.	5. Draft provisional agendas, and dates and venues for the fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.		
Friday, 22 February 2008 3 p.m. – 6 p.m.	6. Adoption of the report and closure of the meeting		

**PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF WORK FOR THE SECOND MEETING OF THE AD HOC
OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON PROTECTED AREAS**

	<i>Plenary</i>
Monday, 11 February 2008 <i>10 a.m. – 1 p.m.</i>	<p>Agenda items:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening of the meeting <p>Keynote presentations on implementation of the programme of work, challenges and future prospects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Organizational matters <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Election of officers 2.2 Adoption of the agenda 2.3 Organization of work
Monday, 11 February 2008 <i>3 p.m.–6 p.m.</i>	<p>Keynote presentations on implementation of the programme of work, challenges and future prospects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Review of implementation of the programme of work: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1.1. Assessment of progress made in implementation of the programme of work; 3.1.2. Obstacles encountered during the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and ways and means to overcome them; 3.1.3. Progress report by the Secretariat on refinement and consolidation of scientific criteria for the identification of marine areas in need of protection and on compilation of biogeographical and other ecological classification system
Tuesday, 12 February 2008 <i>10 a.m.- 1 p.m.</i>	<p>Keynote presentations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Review of implementation of the programme of work (cont'd.)
Tuesday, 12 February 2008 <i>3 p.m.– 6 p.m.</i>	<p>Keynote presentations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2. Exploration options for mobilizing, as a matter of urgency, through different mechanisms adequate and timely financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work: <p>Keynote presentations on innovative financial mechanisms, implementation of trust funds etc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2.1. Consideration of financial needs assessments; 3.2.2. Options on innovative financing mechanisms; 3.2.3. Options on innovative mechanisms to develop public/private partnerships; 3.2.4. Coordination of technical and financial support to improve efficiency and effectiveness.

	<i>Plenary</i>
Wednesday, 13 February 2008 <i>10 a.m. - 1 p.m.</i>	Keynote presentations 3.2. Exploration options for mobilizing, as a matter of urgency, through different mechanisms adequate and timely financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work (<i>continued</i>)
Wednesday, 13 February 2008 <i>3 p.m. - 6 p.m.</i>	Pending issues
Thursday, 14 February 2008 <i>10 a.m. - 1 p.m.</i>	Pending issues
Thursday, 14 February 2008 <i>3 p.m. - 6 p.m.</i>	Pending issues
Friday, 15 February 2008 <i>10 a.m. to 1 p.m.</i>	Pending issues
Friday, 15 February 2008 <i>3 p.m. - 6 p.m.</i>	4. Other matters 5. Adoption of the report 6. Closure of the meeting