

Report of the European Expert Meeting in Preparation of SBSTTA-16

March 5 - 7, 2012

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

Horst Korn, Kathrin Bockmühl & Rainer Schliep (Eds.)

- Global Biodiversity Outlook
- Island Biodiversity
- Marine and Coastal Biodiversity
- Biodiversity and Climate Change
- Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
- New and Emerging Issues
- Biofuels and Biodiversity
- Incentive Measures
- Collaborative Work: Agriculture, Forests and Health

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Glossary of Acronyms

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness (Programme, CBD)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSIRO	The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Area
EEA	European Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPCS	European Plant Conservation Strategy
ES	Executive Secretary
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GLISPA	Global Island Partnership
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GOBI	Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative
GSPC	Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO)
IPBES	Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MYPoW	Multi Year Programme of Work
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PoW	Programme of Work
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN)
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (CBD)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEBI	Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators

SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
UFZ	Helmholtz Center for Environmental Research
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCLCS	United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDOALOS	United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
WCMC	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN)
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organisation

1 Introduction

The European expert meeting in preparation of the upcoming sixteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-16) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was held as an informal scientific workshop, **aiming to exchange information and opinions on the topics to be discussed at the upcoming meeting of SBSTTA. The 45 participants from 20 European countries** (EU member states, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Norway and Switzerland) **attended in their personal capacity as biodiversity experts**. Mr. Robert Höft from the CBD Secretariat took part in the meeting as an observer. The experts introducing their respective topics of the agenda of SBSTTA-16 to the workshop participants were Ms. Ana Delgado (Department for Environmental, Food and Rural Affairs, UK), Mr. Marcel Kok (PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, The Netherlands), Mr. Jean-Patrick LeDuc (Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, France), Ms. Gabriele Obermayr (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, Austria), Mr. Tim Packeiser (Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union (NABU), Germany), Mr. Axel Paulsch (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, Germany), Mr. Jan Steinbring Jensen (Danish Ministry of Environment, Nature Agency, Denmark), Ms. Anastasiya Timoshyna (TRAFFIC International, WWF Hungary) and Mr. Heikki Toivonen (Finnish Environment Institute, Finland).

The participants of the preparatory meeting to SBSTTA-16 were welcomed by Mr. Horst Korn from the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, who chaired the meeting. The topics were introduced briefly by the above named specialists in their field and discussed extensively in small working groups and 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 aim of the expert meeting was not to reach a consensus on the individual points but rather to have an exchange of opinions and ideas.** A high degree of similar points of view was apparent. **This report is intended to help individuals and delegations in their preparation of the topics on the agenda of SBSTTA-16.**

How to read the report

Amendments and additions to the draft SBSTTA-16 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 draft documents to which amendments are proposed are reproduced in the report. For the topics where no final draft documents were posted by the Secretariat the latest available versions formed the basis of our discussion. This might result in some minor inconsistencies between the workshop output and the final versions posted.

2 Global Biodiversity Outlook

Item 4 of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/3: Considerations for the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook**

Introductory Remark

Mr. Marcel Kok introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/3 on the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook. He reported that GBO-3 was generally well received and its high value as communication tool was appreciated, but that the scope and hence the mainstreaming of the report, however, was reduced due to budget restrictions. He also pointed to the need to align the publication of GBO-4 to the timing of national reporting. Mr. Kok suggested in his presentation a number of issues concerning GBO-4 for further consideration in a small working group. The results from the discussion on the working group were reported back to plenary.

General Remark

There is concern about the timing and the availability of the national reports in time for GBO to provide a mid-term review to inform COP-12. There is only two months between the deadline and the finalization of GBO-4.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/3:

Suggestions on the text:

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK

Considerations for the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

Notes the conclusions of the evaluation of the process for the preparation and impacts of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

Takes note of the plan and suggests in particular to address the following four policy questions [(Rationale: The questions need to be included in the recommendations to enable SBSTTA to consider the content of the plan, cf. COP Decision X/2.)] for the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4); [(Rationale for changing order: First two questions were original COP Decision X/2, also now ex post and ex ante questions are put together.)] contained in the present document (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/3)

(a) Are we on track to reach each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020? This question will be answered in two parts:

(i) What national and regional commitments, plans and targets have been adopted by Parties in response to the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets? Governments have committed to developing national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets as a flexible framework, with a view to contributing to collective efforts to reach the global targets. GBO-4 will analyse the aggregate of these commitments in relation to the level of ambition set out in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(ii) What is the level of implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020? GBO-4 will provide a mid-term assessment of the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the programmes of work developed under the Convention with the aim of informing discussions as to whether the world community is on track to reach the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020. This question will be answered by drawing on information contained in the fifth national reports, other information provided by Parties, lessons learned and best practices and supplemented with scientific information, including indicator-based information provided by the members of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, other governments, and other relevant organisations;

(b) How does implementation of the Strategic Plan and progress towards the Aichi Targets contribute to the 2015 targets of the Millennium Development Goals and, in the longer term, to the Goals themselves? The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 is consistent with the Millennium Development Goals and its implementation contributes to their achievement. GBO-4 will undertake a qualitative assessment of the contribution of implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity to the Millennium Development Goals;

(c) Which policy scenarios will contribute to the achievement the Aichi targets by 2020? This question will identify policy scenarios that can inform actions to be taken by Governments and other stakeholders in the course of the current decade in order to reach all the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020. This question would also provide an opportunity to better include regional perspectives. [(Rationale: This question is now not policy prescriptive, added that this would provide another opportunity to include regional perspectives.)]

(d) How do the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and progress towards them position us to realize the 2050 Vision of the Strategic Plan? In developing the Strategic Plan the Conference of the Parties developed a long term vision “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering the benefits essential for all people”. The purpose of this part of the report is place the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and progress towards their achievement, in context of the fifty year Vision of the Strategic Plan. This is a forward looking question; in order to inform post-2020 plans, it will be important to know how far the world community will be from its overall vision;

3. and requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Initiate preparations on the basis of this plan, taking into account the comments made during the sixteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

(b) Notify relevant partners and potential contributors, including the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, about the time table for preparing the various elements and products of the fourth edition of Global Biodiversity Outlook and invites those organizations to make available scientific information in accordance with the scope and production process contained in this note;

(c) **Take note of possibilities of addressing the mutual relevance of GBO preparations and findings, the MDGs [and the ongoing work on developing sustainable development goals – if so decided at UNCED Rio+20] [(Rationale: Highlighting the importance of the findings of GBO into the MDG/SDG processes.)]**;

~~(e)~~(d) Establish an advisory group for the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook with a view to enabling the Group to provide oversight of the preparation process at the earliest possible time;

~~(d)~~(e) Provide a progress report on the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

3. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties adopts a decision along the following lines:

“The Conference of the Parties

1. *Takes note* of the progress report on the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook provided in accordance with paragraph 2 (d) above;

2. *Welcomes* the early financial pledge by the European Union to facilitate the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

3. ~~*Further noting the importance of national reports to the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and recalling decision X/10, urges Parties to submit their fifth national reports by 31 March 2014 at the latest; [(moved down to 4)]*~~

4. ~~—~~*Urges Parties and invites other Governments and relevant organizations to make available data on the status and trends of and threats to biological diversity **from their indicator framework**, progress in the implementation of the Convention, and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including by providing such information in their fifth national reports;*

45. *Stressing the importance of national reports to the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and recalling decision X/10, urges Parties to start preparing for the national reports and submit their fifth national reports by 31 March 2014 at the latest; [(Rationale: Changed order of 3. and 4. to first have the content and next have the deadline for the national reports.)]*

~~5. —~~*Urges Parties and invites other Governments and donors to make timely financial contributions for the preparation and production of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and ancillary products in accordance with the work plan and budget estimates for its preparation;*

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To continue collaborating with other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant processes and organizations and to engage them in the preparations of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates;

(b) To keep the work plan, communication strategy and financial plan for the development of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook under review in order to make adjustments as appropriate and necessary and to report on progress through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention on a periodic basis;

(c) **To link the implementation of the GBO communication strategy with the implementation of CEPA; [(Rationale: to make use of the CBD communication programme.)]**

~~(d)~~ To develop, in collaboration with relevant partners, a communication strategy for the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and to incorporate this strategy into the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook production plan at the earliest opportunity.”

3 Island Biodiversity

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/4: In-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity**

Introductory Remark

The draft document presenting the outcomes of the in-depth-review of the implementation of the Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/4) was introduced by Mr. Jean-Patrick LeDuc. Topics of the subsequent discussion were among others keeping the focus on all six and not only two priorities regarding island biodiversity and the streamlining of reporting needs for island states and the number of issues (e. g. agricultural practises) covered by mainstreaming efforts. A small working group discussed intensively the draft version of the document; the resulting suggestions to the text are presented below.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/4:

Suggestions on the text:

ISLAND BIODIVERSITY: IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the above, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) *calls on* Parties and their partners to support holding an island summit in parallel to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to highlight island leadership, progress and new commitments in implementing the programme of work on island biodiversity and the Mauritius Strategy, including an island declaration for the high-level segment at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties and other upcoming United Nations processes.

Additionally, SBSTTA may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Alarmed* by the continued and ongoing loss of island biodiversity and the irreversible impacts of this loss for island peoples and the world, and *acknowledging* that 64 percent of species extinctions have occurred on islands and that more than 70 percent of vertebrates currently threatened with extinction are island species¹;

2. *Aware* that invasive alien species and climate change are among the important drivers of biodiversity loss on islands with complex linkages that are best addressed by collaborative and integrated action with other sectors;

3. *Also aware* that sustainable management of marine, freshwater and terrestrial resources in islands is critically important to food security, climate change adaptation, public health and livelihoods;

4. *Respecting* the traditional/cultural knowledge, skills and management measures that have helped island populations use and manage their environment and resources over many centuries;

5. *Recalling* decision IX/21 requesting an in-depth review of the programme of work on island biodiversity at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body for final consideration by the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2012; and *reiterating* the guidance and actions called for in previous decisions directed at island biodiversity conservation (decisions VIII/1 and IX/21) as well as on invasive alien species (decisions IX/4 and X/38);

6. *Appreciating* the continued strong commitment and progress achieved by Parties and their partners committed to voluntary island “Challenges”, especially the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge initiative, the Coral Triangle Initiative and the Phoenix Island Protected Area, which in turn inspired the development of the Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge and the Far West Africa Challenge, and recognizing the value of high-level events and summits under these initiatives to galvanize political will and new financial commitments and partnerships;

7. *Recognizing* the significant progress on sustainable financing mechanisms developed in island regions for climate change and biodiversity, including: the Micronesia Conservation Trust; the Mama Graun Conservation Trust Fund in Papua New Guinea; the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund; the European Parliament’s Voluntary Scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European Overseas (BEST); and emerging “debt for adaptation to climate change” swaps in islands;

8. *Taking note with appreciation* of the activities of the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) as a mechanism for implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and a partnership under the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development;

9. *Reiterating* the need for increased international and national support for islands, in particular small island developing States, to implement the programme of work and strengthen local capacity by providing new and additional financial resources and incentives (in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness);

10. *Urges* Parties, other Governments, financial institutions and other relevant organizations to strengthen the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity and to build on successful island approaches by:

a. Promoting and supporting high-level regional commitments, such as the island challenges referred to above and other large-scale efforts that have demonstrated success in rapidly increasing marine protected areas and other priority targets;

b. Adapting and expanding proven, cost-effective mechanisms to strengthen local capacity, particularly peer-learning networks, learning exchanges, transfer of technologies, sharing of lessons learned and best practices, communication and information exchange tools, targeted technical assistance, formal training and education;

c. Investing in innovative financial mechanisms for long-term implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity, including trust funds, debt for adaptation to climate change

¹ http://www.issg.org/pdf/publications/Island_Invasives/pdfHQprint/1Keitt.pdf.

swaps, payments for ecological services, and “green” fees on tourism or natural resource use dedicated to effective conservation;

d. Supporting key databases and information portals such as the Global Islands Database and SIDSNet² to enable effective invasive species monitoring and eradication prioritization on islands, as valuable tools in support of the implementation of the programme of work.

1. *Calls on Parties **to continue** to focus international attention and action on **the six priorities included in decision IX/21:***

- a) **Capacity-building;**
- b) **Management and eradication of invasive alien species;**
- c) **Climate change adaptation and mitigation activities;**
- d) **The establishment and management of networks of marine protected areas;**
- e) **Access to, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources; and**
- f) **Poverty alleviation;**

~~invasive species management, ecosystem restoration and climate change adaptation as they affect livelihood and island economies, especially:~~ [(**Rationale: There is no reason to reduce the six priorities included in decision IX/21 to only two, especially when two of them have not reached significant progress.**)]

~~a. ——— Developing and strengthening regional and local collaboration to manage invasive alien species within and across jurisdictions, including the diversity of successful approaches to prevention, control and eradication where feasible, and to adopt a biosecurity approach that addresses the full range of invasive threats;~~

~~b. ——— Mainstreaming ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change, ecosystem restoration and invasive species management for human well-being into all island development and conservation plans and projects and build capacity in their application. [(**Rationale: These activities are already included in the Programmes of Work on Invasive Alien Species and on Climate Change and are not specific to islands.**)]~~

11. **Calls on Parties to extend the priority “the establishment and management of networks of marine protected areas” to terrestrial protected areas;** [(**Rationale: See document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/4.**)]

12. *Encourages Parties, other governments and relevant organizations to partner across sectors to:*

a. Develop and disseminate appropriate tools and processes to apply The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study and other economic valuation tools to support decision-making at island level; [(**Rationale: Extend the perspective of others values beyond economic values.**)]

b. Use the opportunity of revising National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans to further mainstream biodiversity conservation with other key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, health, energy, tourism, integrated marine/coastal management, education and development) and to determine measurable intermediary targets for the PoWIB using indicators in line with the Aichi targets and with the process led by UN/DESA to assess implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and its associated Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

c. **Explore possibilities of Engage** national and local leadership in public-private partnerships **and encourage participatory approaches to sustainably manage natural resources;** ~~committed to sustainably manage their natural resources, especially restoring fishery stocks to sustainable levels.~~

² Respectively <http://gid.unep-wcmc.org/> and <http://www.sidsnet.org/>

[(Rationale: Public-private partnerships gave some good results in a few cases but this is not an automatism.)]

13. Encourages Parties to adopt adequate legislation to address conservation issues on islands territory as well as measures to enforce it; [(Rationale: Para. 23 of document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/4 points out a lack of legislation and/or enforcement in 82% of the Parties.)]

~~14~~¹³. *Invites* Parties to recognize and support the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) as a highly effective implementation mechanism for the Convention on Biological Diversity that actively links with other Conventions and the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development, and to expand GLISPA's work to promote action for island conservation and sustainable livelihoods by inspiring high-level political commitments and facilitating collaboration among all islands.

15¹⁴. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

- a. Cooperate with international and regional organizations to explore joint reporting between the biodiversity-related conventions, in particular for SIDS;
- b. Strengthen linkages with other thematic programmes of work and cross-cutting issues of the Convention on Biological Diversity (protected areas, invasive alien species, the Global Taxonomy Initiative, climate change, marine and coastal biodiversity and the ecosystem approach), as well as continued capacity-building for review and updates of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.

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4 Marine and Coastal Biodiversity

Item 6 of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/5: Marine and coastal biodiversity: ecologically or biologically significant marine areas**
- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/6: Addressing adverse impacts of human activities, including coral bleaching, ocean acidification, fisheries, and underwater noise, on marine and coastal biodiversity**
- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/7: Marine spatial planning, marine protected areas and voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments in marine and coastal areas**

Introductory Remark

Mr. Tim Packeiser introduced the draft documents UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/5, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/6 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/7. He presented a thorough overview of the different agenda items explaining the history of the CBD's Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity and the efforts in the scope of the implementation progress. The subsequent discussion in plenary focused mainly on mechanisms for identifying EBSAs in areas beyond and within national jurisdiction. The draft CBD documents were then discussed in a working group and presented back to the plenary.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/5: Marine and coastal biodiversity: ecologically or biologically significant marine areas

Suggestions on the text:

MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY: ECOLOGICALLY OR BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Description of areas meeting the scientific criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs)

[(General comment: SBSTTA-16 may consider elaborating further the following suggested recommendations with a view to provide for clarity regarding the differences of the processes and mandates to describe marine areas meeting the EBSA criteria (a.) beyond national jurisdiction, (b.) within national jurisdiction, and (c.) that are situated above areas subject to submissions by coastal states to the United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (UN CLCS).]

[(Rationale: Decision X/29 does not provide for comprehensive clarity with regards to describing EBSAs taking into consideration the diverse jurisdiction in the marine realm; e. g. the process of and mandates for describing EBSAs in areas within national jurisdiction, where such areas are being reported to, and whether/by whom these need to be endorsed has not yet been set out.)]

1. Recognizing that the description of EBSAs is considered to provide scientific and technical information to Parties, other Governments and intergovernmental organizations to support their efforts in establishing representative networks of MPAs consistent with international law by 2012 and achieving the Aichi Targets 6 and 11; [(Rationale: Linkage to the ongoing process for the establishment of (representative networks of) marine protected areas as well as to the relevant Aichi Targets is considered essential.)]

21. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Japan for funding, SPREP for hosting and co-organizing, and the Government of Australia for providing technical support through CSIRO to, the Western South Pacific Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of EBSA (Nadi, Fiji, from 22 to 25 November 2011); to the European Commission for funding, the Government of Brazil for hosting, and the Caribbean Environment Programme for co-organizing, the Wider Caribbean and Western Mid-Atlantic Regional Workshop on EBSAs (Recife, Brazil, from 28 February to 2 March 2012); **to** OSPAR and NEAFC for convening in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, the Joint OSPAR/NEAFC/CBD Scientific Workshop on **the Identification of [(Rationale: To be consistent with original title of the Workshop.)]** EBSAs in the North-East Atlantic (Hyerès, France, from 8 to 9 September 2011);

32. Welcomes the reports of the regional workshops referred to in paragraph 1, as contained in documents (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/5, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/6, and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/7), which provide scientific and technical evaluation of information on the application of scientific criteria for identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) **as set out** in annex I of decision IX/20 **as well as [(Rationale: Language agreed in decision X/29.)]** and other relevant compatible and complementary nationally and intergovernmentally **agreed [(Rationale: Language agreed in decision X/29.)]** scientific criteria;

43. Commends the transparent manner by which these regional workshops were convened, and the use of the best available scientific and technical information, which has provided a basis for the reports on the description of EBSAs prepared by the SBSTTA at its 16th meeting as contained in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/5/Add.1 **and supplemented by the annexes to UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/5, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/6, and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/7; [(Rationale: To provide wording consistent with para. 4.)]**

54. Noting that the application of the ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs) criteria is a scientific and technical exercise as **stated** in decision X/29, paragraph 26, **endorses** the reports on the description of EBSAs prepared by SBSTTA, at its 16th meeting, as contained in document (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/5/Add.1, and supplemented by the annexes to UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/5, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/6, and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/7), and **requests** the Executive Secretary to include these reports on the description of EBSAs in the repository (paragraph 39 of decision X/29) and submit the reports to the UN General Assembly and particularly its Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity Beyond Areas of National Jurisdiction (the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group), as well as relevant international organizations, Parties and Other Governments;

65. Takes note of an important need for facilitating additional research and monitoring to improve the ecological or biological information in each region to facilitate the future description of other

areas meeting the scientific criteria **in annex I of decision IX/20 as well as other relevant compatible and complementary nationally and intergovernmentally agreed scientific criteria [(Rationale: To be consistent with language of decision X/29.)]** for EBSAs or other relevant criteria, and the need to continue to build capacity within countries to further elaborate the description of EBSAs, ~~particularly to determine mechanisms to assist in the more detailed scientific description of EBSAs at a national, sub-regional and regional scales [(Rationale: unclear wording; no added value)]~~;

76. *Notes* that scientific description of areas meeting scientific criteria **in annex I of decision IX/20 as well as other relevant compatible and complementary nationally and intergovernmentally agreed scientific criteria [(Rationale: To be consistent with language of decision X/29.)]** for EBSAs and other relevant criteria is an open process that should be **carried on** ~~continued~~ to allow continuous improvement and updating as improved scientific and technical information becomes available in each region;

87. *Requests* Executive Secretary to further collaborate with Parties, ~~other Governments and competent organizations and regional initiatives~~ **and other Governments as well as competent organizations and regional initiatives, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), regional seas conventions and action plans, and, where appropriate, regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs), with regards to fisheries management [(Rationale: To be consistent with language of § 36 of decision X/29.)], to continue to [(Rationale: logic)]** to facilitate the description of EBSAs, through the organization of regional or sub-regional workshops as appropriate, subject to the availability of financial resources and human resources at the Secretariat, and make the workshop reports available for the consideration by SBSTTA and subsequent endorsement by the Conference of the Parties, with a view to including the reports in the repository in line with the procedures and purpose set out in Decision X/29, paragraph 42.;

EBSAs repository and information sharing mechanism

98. *Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Germany for funding and ~~welcomes~~* the prototype EBSA repository and information sharing mechanism, which serves mainly as a web-based input tool and database to assist Parties, other Governments and competent organizations **in sharing scientific and technical information and experience related to the application of the scientific criteria on the identification of EBSAs in annex I of decision IX/20, as well as other relevant compatible and complementary nationally and intergovernmentally agreed scientific criteria; [(Rationale: The main purpose of the EBSA repository is to facilitate information exchange; instead of being provided with information from the EBSA repository regional Workshops rather contribute information to the EBSA repository; provide for consistency with language of para. 39 of decision X/29.)]**; ~~in providing scientific information and data to the regional workshops convened by Executive Secretary, as called for in decision X/29 (paragraph 36), to describe areas meeting the scientific criteria for EBSAs and other relevant criteria~~

109. *Requests* Executive Secretary to further develop, subject to availability of financial resources and human resources at the Secretariat, the prototype repository into a fully functional repository and information sharing mechanism so that it can fully serve the purpose called for in decision X/29 (paragraph 39), in collaboration with Parties, other Governments, FAO, UNDOALOS, UNESCO-IOC, in particular the OBIS **and other competent organizations**, UNEP-WCMC, **and the** Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative, ~~and other competent organizations,~~ **[(Rationale: To be consistent with language in para. 39 of decision X/29.)]** *noting* an urgent need to strengthen the human resources of the Secretariat to maintain the system on a long-term basis, and report the progress of development to the future meetings of SBSTTA prior to **the** twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

10. ~~*Recalling* paragraph 41 of decision X/29, further requests Executive Secretary to collaborate with Parties, other Governments and intergovernmental agencies, subject to availability of financial resources and human resources at the Secretariat, to facilitate the development of regional data inventories that are linked to the global EBSAs Repository (decision X/29, paragraph 39) and other relevant data sources, in order to track the location of datasets used in the description of EBSAs by the regional workshops and make the scientific information and data sets compiled for EBSAs by the regional workshops available to Parties, other Governments and intergovernmental agencies for their use according to their~~

competencies, and report the progress of such collaboration to the future meetings of SBSTTA prior to twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention; [**(Rationale: Para. 41 of decision X/29 does not call for any development of “regional data inventories”; considering that the EBSA repository is not yet fully operational/being used, the purpose/added value of “regional data inventories” remains unclear/questionable; appears to complicate the set-up of data-infrastructure.)**]

11. *Recalling* paragraph 18 of decision IX/20 and paragraph 43 of decision X/29, ~~requests~~ *invites* [**(Rationale: May not be practicable/appropriate to all Parties; to be consistent with language of para. 43 of decision X/29.)**] Parties and other Governments to further provide for inclusion in the repository, scientific and technical information and experience relating to the application of the criteria in annex I to decision IX/20 or other relevant compatible and complementary nationally and intergovernmentally agreed scientific criteria to areas within national jurisdiction before the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

EBSAs capacity building

12. *Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Germany for funding and welcomes* EBSA training manual and modules as contained in the document (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/9), *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to use these training materials, as appropriate, and make necessary resources available for this purpose, in order to enhance the scientific and technical capacity within respective countries and regions with regard to identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs);

13. Requests the Executive Secretary to translate the EBSA training manual and modules as contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/9 to the official UN languages; [(Rationale: Mindful of range of UN languages; to increase likelihood of applicability of the training material.)]

~~14~~**13.** *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate, subject to availability of financial resources and human resources at the Secretariat, the organization of training workshops using these training materials in support of future scientific description of EBSAs ~~at national and regional levels as well as identification of EBSAs by States and competent organizations;~~ [**(Rationale: Unclear/confusing language.)**]

Social and cultural criteria for the description of EBSAs

~~15~~**13.** *Welcomes* the study, as contained in document (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/10), to identify specific elements for integrating the traditional, scientific, technical and technological knowledge of indigenous and local communities, and social and cultural criteria for the identification of EBSAs ~~and~~ **as well as** the establishment and management of MPAs;

~~16~~**14.** *Invites* Parties, other Governments and competent intergovernmental organizations to make use of the study ~~on~~ **on** social and cultural criteria, **as applicable [(Rationale: May not be applicable in ABNJ.)]**, for the ~~any future~~ **any future** description **and management** of EBSAs ~~in developing and applying at national or regional level, as appropriate, the social and cultural criteria for their identification and future management of identified EBSAs~~ [**(Rationale: Unclear/confusing language.)**], and report the progress in this regard to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

abridged

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/6: Addressing adverse impacts of human activities, including coral bleaching, ocean acidification, fisheries, and underwater noise, on marine and coastal biodiversity

Suggestions on the text:

ADDRESSING ADVERSE IMPACTS OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES ON MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY, INCLUDING CORAL BLEACHING, OCEAN ACIDIFICATION, FISHERIES AND UNDERWATER NOISE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. Recognizes that addressing adverse impacts of human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity, including coral bleaching, ocean acidification, fisheries and underwater noise support the achievement of Aichi Targets 6, 8 and 10 of the Strategic Plan¹; [(Rationale: Provide linkage to relevant Aichi Targets.)] and recognizes that other adverse impacts of human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity, including pollution, also need to be addressed with a view to achieve the above mentioned Aichi Targets; [(Rationale: To make reference to other impacts of human activities that are not subject of this set of suggested recommendations but that need to be considered when working towards achieving Aichi Targets 6, 8, and 10.)]

Progress made in the implementation of the specific workplan on coral bleaching

2. Welcomes the report (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF11) on the progress made in the implementation of the specific workplan on coral bleaching, adopted in decision VII/5 (appendix I of annex I), and **notes** the barriers to implementation as well as ways to overcome them, including specific actions to mobilize financial resources, and ***takes note***, of the key messages of the report provided in Annex I;

3. ***Notes*** that substantial progress has been made since the specific workplan was adopted;

4. Recalling Aichi Target 10, expresses its concerns that climate change will increase the severity and incidence of coral bleaching throughout tropical seas in the 21st century; [(Rationale: To emphasize the issue and the growing challenge.)]

¹ Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

53. *Expresses its concerns* that many recurrent capacity and financial challenges remain, which preclude significant progress in some regions, and that many countries are still struggling to cope with localised stressors and do not have the capacity or financial resources to fully incorporate climate change effects **as well as other relevant stressors [(Rationale: To widen the scope of aspects to be incorporated.)]** into coral reef or coastal management programmes;

64. *Takes note of* the urgent need to update the specific workplan on coral bleaching taking into consideration other global impacts on coral reefs caused by climate change, most notably, ocean acidification, but also the effects of tropical storms and rising sea levels, **and recognizes** ~~recognizing~~ that the current and projected impacts of ocean acidification need to be integrated into management frameworks alongside the interaction with local stressors as our understanding of multiple stressors improves;

75. *Further notes* that meeting the growing challenge of climate change impacts on coral reefs will require significant investment to increase capacity for effective management of future bleaching events and other stressors and to scale up the delivery of practicable **[(Rationale: To add a qualification.)]** resilience assessments in all coral reef regions, and that identifying a range of viable finance mechanisms to achieve these goals is critical;

86. *Recognizing* the need for managers of coral reef ecosystems:

- a. to understand the vulnerability of reef systems to multiple stressors;
- b. to plan proactively for climate risks and associated secondary effects, applying ~~the~~ ecosystem-based adaptation **measures; [(Rationale: Technical language)]**
- c. to manage coral reefs as socio-ecological systems undergoing change, predominantly caused by climate modification;
- d. to formulate adaptation strategies that aim to enhance the resilience of ecosystems to enable the continued provision of goods and services.

97. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, to develop proposals to update the specific workplan on coral bleaching through an addendum to the workplan that addresses the needs set out in paragraph 6 above, and to submit this set of elements for consideration at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

Impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity

108. *Welcomes* the report (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/12) on the impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity, and *takes note*, of the key messages of the report provided in Annex II;

119. *Takes note of* Resolution 10.24 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species at its tenth meeting, which provides guidance on further steps to abate underwater noise pollution for the protection of cetaceans and other migratory species,

1240. *Notes* that anthropogenic sound can have both short and long-term negative consequences for marine animals and other biota in the marine environment, that this issue is ~~likely~~ **predicted [(Rationale: To be consistent with conclusion of para. 1 of Annex II to this document.)]** to increase in significance over the next few decades, and that an uncontrolled increase in anthropogenic noise would be likely to add significant further stress to already-stressed oceanic biota;

1344. *Urges* Parties, other Governments and organizations to

- a. promote research with a view to **further** ~~improving~~ our understanding of the issue;
- b. promote awareness of the issue by relevant stakeholders both nationally and regionally;
- c. take measures to minimise the impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise on marine biodiversity, including, as appropriate, the use of **best available technologies (BET) and best environmental practices (BEP)**, **[(Rationale: To better encompass the range of technologies and practices to**

minimise impacts.]) (e.g. spatio-temporal restrictions), drawing upon existing guidance that has been developed by national and regional bodies;

1412. *Noting* the gaps and limitations in existing guidance, including the need to update it in the light of improving scientific knowledge, *requests* Executive Secretary to collaborate with Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, including Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species, the International Maritime Organization, the International Whaling Commission, and other competent organizations, to organize an expert workshop with a view to developing practical guidance and toolkits for minimizing and mitigating the impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity, which can assist Parties and other Governments in applying necessary management and regulatory measures at national and regional levels and incorporating them into their existing integrated marine and coastal management programmes, establishment and management of marine protected areas, and management of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas;

1513. *Further Requests* the Executive Secretary to bring this Decision to the attention of the organizations referred to in the previous paragraph.

Addressing biodiversity concerns in sustainable fishery

1614. *Expresses* its gratitude to the Government of Norway for funding and hosting a joint expert meeting on addressing biodiversity concerns in sustainable fisheries, convened by Executive Secretary in collaboration with UNEP, FAO and IUCN-CEM-FEG, in Bergen, Norway, from 7 to 9 December 2011, and *welcomes* the meeting report, contained in the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/13;

1715. *Recognizing* that fisheries management ~~authorities bodies~~ at all levels are **the [competent authorities] [key actors]** ~~the competent bodies~~ for managing fisheries, including the impacts of fisheries on biodiversity, *takes note of* a need for enhanced capacity of these fisheries management agencies, constructive interagency collaboration, and full and meaningful participation of a wide range of biodiversity experts and relevant stakeholders in the fisheries management process;

1816. [*Invites*] **[Encourages]** fisheries management bodies at national and regional levels in collaboration with FAO to enhance their **role** ~~mandates of the governance and assessment components~~ so that biodiversity considerations are explicitly a core part of their work and accountability;

19. **Encourages constructive interagency collaboration, and full and meaningful participation of a wide range of biodiversity experts and relevant stakeholders in the fisheries management process;**

2017. *Requests* Executive Secretary to transmit the report of the joint expert meeting to the relevant fisheries management bodies at national and regional levels, and to collaborate with these bodies with a view to improving how biodiversity concerns are addressed in sustainable fisheries;

Progress made in joint expert review process to monitor and assess the impacts of ocean acidification on marine and coastal biodiversity

Recalling decision X/29, paragraphs 63 – 67,

2118. *Expresses* its gratitude to the Government of Spain for funding a meeting on joint expert review process on the impacts of ocean acidification **on marine and coastal biodiversity [(Rationale: To add precision)]**, convened by Executive Secretary in collaboration with IOC/UNESCO, in Montreal, Canada, from 19 to 20 October 2011, and *welcomes* the meeting report, contained in the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/14;

2219. *Requests* Executive Secretary to collaborate with IOC/UNESCO and relevant scientific groups on the preparation of a systematic review document of ocean acidification impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem functions, which will provide a targeted synthesis of the biodiversity implications of ocean acidification for marine and coastal systems, [including information on the less-reported paleo-oceanographic research,] **[(Rationale: SBSTTA may wish to reconsider need/added-value of highlighting specific research.)]** building upon the synthesis provided in CBD Technical Series No. 46, and make it available **for consideration by a meeting of SBSTTA prior to the twelfth meeting of the Con-**

ference of the Parties, with a view to forward it [(Rationale: Review by SBSTTA suggested)] to Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations and transmit it to the Secretariat of UNFCCC;

2320. *Takes Note* of the elements in annex III to this decision as guidance for practical responses to ocean acidification impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity, and *encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to make use of this guidance, ~~as appropriate,~~ **[(Rationale: Un-necessary qualification)]** through their existing integrated marine and coastal management programmes, **establishment and management of [(Rationale: Logic; to be consistent with language of § 12)]** marine protected areas, and **management of [(Rationale: Logic; to be consistent with language of § 12)]** ecologically or biologically significant marine areas.

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Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/7: Marine spatial planning, marine protected areas and voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments in marine and coastal areas

Suggestions on the text:

MARINE BIODIVERSITY: MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING AND VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS AND STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS IN MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) in marine and coastal areas

Recalling decision VIII/28 by which the Conference of the Parties endorsed voluntary guidelines on biodiversity inclusive environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessments,

Noting that marine areas, in particular deep sea areas, have important ecological differences from terrestrial and coastal areas, and that areas beyond national jurisdiction have governance differences², and, consequently, specific guidance is warranted for these areas,

1. *Endorses* the voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) in marine {and coastal} areas,

² As further elaborated in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/--

in particular deep sea areas [**(Rationale: To be consistent with title of the guidelines)**] as contained in the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/7/Add.1;

2. *Requests* Executive Secretary to make these guidelines available to Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, in particular UN DOALOS, IMO, FAO, ISA, regional seas organizations, and regional fisheries management organizations;

3. *Encourages* Parties, and other Governments and relevant organizations to use the voluntary guidelines, as appropriate and [**(Rationale: Unnecessary qualification)**] in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments in marine and coastal areas, in particular deep sea areas; and

4. *Requests* Parties, and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to report their progress in the application of these guidelines, including through the 5th and subsequent National Reports, as appropriate [**(Rationale: Unnecessary qualification)**] **and to provide suggestions for their further refinement** [**(Rationale: To facilitate the further refinement/elaboration of the guidelines.)**];

5. Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to facilitate further research to fill gaps in knowledge as highlighted in the guidelines with regards to marine and coastal areas, in particular in areas beyond national jurisdiction; [(Rationale: To initiate action to address the gaps in knowledge highlighted in the guidelines.)]

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to compile the experiences made in the application of the voluntary guidelines and to set out options for their refinement for consideration by any meeting of SBSTTA prior to COP-13; [(Rationale: To initiate a process for refining/elaborating further the guidelines.)]

Marine spatial planning

75. *Welcomes* the synthesis document on the experience and use of marine spatial planning, as contained in the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/INF/18, and *takes note* of the key messages **set out contained in Section III of** [**(Rationale: To add precision)**] document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/7;

86. *Requests* Executive Secretary, subject to availability of financial resources and human resources at the Secretariat, to collaborate with Parties, other Governments and organizations, such as IOC/UNESCO, GEF-STAP, UNEP, IMO, FAO, and UN DOALOS:

(a) to develop a web-based database/information sharing system linking existing information sources³ on the web

(b) to continue to compile the experience and use of marine spatial planning practices, particularly those in support of achieving Aichi Targets 6, 8,10 and 11, and make the compiled information available to Parties, other Governments and organizations;

(c) to **convene an expert workshop to provide a consolidated** develop a practical guidance and toolkit **for** of applying marine spatial planning, building upon existing guidelines⁴ ~~through convening an expert workshop~~, in order to complement and further enhance the existing efforts of Parties and other Governments on the application of the ecosystem approach to the implementation of integrated marine and coastal management, design, establishment and management of marine protected areas, identification of ecologically or biologically significant **marine** [**(Rationale: Correct full wording for EBSAs)**] areas, and other area-based management efforts; **The expert workshop should:**

- i. review existing guidelines and toolkits on marine spatial planning;**
- ii. identify gaps;**
- iii. develop proposals to fill these gaps;**
- iv. if considered necessary, to draft a consolidated practical guidance and toolkit on MSP.**

³ Eg. IOC/UNESCO webpage on marine spatial planning (http://www.unesco-ioc-marinesp.be/marine_spatial_planning_msp)

⁴ E.g. IOC/UNESCO guidelines on marine spatial planning

[(Rationale for amending para. 6 (c): To make it more explicit that any existing guidance and toolkits on marine spatial planning should be considered, reviewed and taken into account first, before potentially developing any new (consolidated) guidance and toolkits under the auspices of the CBD.)]

(d) **to make the consolidated guidance and toolkit available to Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations; [(Rationale: to make this explicit.)]**

(e) to organize training workshops in close linkage to existing capacity building efforts on marine protected areas⁵ and ecologically or biologically significant marine areas⁶, in order to increase the capacity of Parties, especially developing country Parties in their application of marine spatial planning as a tool to enhance existing efforts on integrated marine and coastal area management, **establishment of** marine protected areas, **identification of** EBSAs, and other marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable use practices.

abridged

⁵ E.g. UNDOALOS training manual on marine protected areas

⁶ E.g. EBSA training manuals and modules prepared by Executive Secretary

5 Biodiversity and Climate Change

Item 7 of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/8: Advice on the application of relevant safe-guards for biodiversity with regard to REDD+, and on possible indicators and potential mechanisms to monitor or assess impacts on biodiversity of REDD+ measures**
- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/9: Proposals on the integration of biodiversity considerations into climate change-related activities, including addressing gaps in knowledge and information**
- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/10: Technical and regulatory matters on geo-engineering in relation to the Convention on Biological Diversity**

Introductory Remark

Mr. Heikki Toivonen introduced the documents UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/8 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/9. Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/10 was not available from the Executive Secretary, therefore the participants of the Vilm workshop drafted preliminary recommendations following their own thoughts and ideas (see below).

Mr. Toivonen gave a short introduction to the draft recommendations and presented some suggestions for further refinement. The results of the respective break-out group were discussed in the plenary.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/8: Advice on the application of relevant safe-guards for biodiversity with regard to REDD+, and on possible indicators and potential mechanisms to monitor or assess impacts on biodiversity of REDD+ measures

Suggestions on the text:

ADVICE ON THE APPLICATION OF RELEVANT REDD+¹ SAFEGUARDS FOR BIODIVERSITY, AND ON POSSIBLE INDICATORS AND POTENTIAL MECHANISMS TO ASSESS IMPACTS OF REDD+ MEASURES ON BIODIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

¹ With reference to relevant decisions and documents of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the term REDD+ refers to 'reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries'.

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The Conference of the Parties

(a) Noting the potential for synergies in implementing efforts for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+), and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, *urges* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to ensure that they are implemented in a coherent and mutually supportive way;

(b) **Notes that effective and efficient indicators for forest biodiversity can already be monitored in a reliable and comparable manner including extent of undisturbed forests and other types of forests, including forests managed by local communities; forest fragmentation; areas of forests in protected areas; abundance of key species; and processes, policies and plans that consider biodiversity and indigenous and local community concerns;**

(c) **Invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to use the indicators referred to in paragraph 2 above to guide the implementation of REDD+ and ensure the respect of its safeguards for the following reasons:**

(a) **Biodiversity underpins the provision of forest ecosystem services, which grants higher legitimacy to biodiversity oriented REDD+ actions because they contribute to higher adaptation benefits: food, water, energy security and alternative livelihood strategies for forest dependent communities;**

(b) **Biodiversity underpins forest ecosystem resilience, which grants higher sustainability to biodiversity oriented REDD+ actions because they tend to improve the durability of their mitigation potential;**

[(Rationale: The extent of available reliable monitoring should be stressed. Indicators should be treated adequately in a way that the risk of perversion of REDD+ is reduced.)]

Invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to continue and strengthen their efforts to ensure that REDD+ activities support achieving of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and provide direct benefits for forest-biodiversity, and to indigenous and local communities;

Approves the indicative list of indicators available to assess progress towards the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in particular 5, 7, 11, 14 and 15 relevant to the monitoring of REDD+ activities as contained in Annex I as a contribution to the development of safeguards for biodiversity; [(Rationale: Refer to Annex I in order to keep the table with the indicators in the document; direct respond to decision X/33 to provide indicators and biodiversity safeguards and get them included into the ongoing work of UNFCCC.)]

Approves the advice on relevant biodiversity safeguards for REDD+ contained in section II of the present document (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/8); **[(Comment: It is suggested to discuss this particular text at SBSTTA-16, so that section II will become an Annex II.)]**

Invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to make use of the information in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/8 when planning and implementing REDD+ activities and when preparing National Reports and other submissions on progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020, and, where applicable, for other relevant submissions under other processes;

Noting its relevance to addressing REDD+ safeguards and multiple benefits, *reaffirms* guidance on ecosystem based approaches to climate change mitigation and on reducing biodiversity impacts of mitigation measures in decision X/33 paragraph 8, sub-paragraphs (m)-(q), (s), (u), (v), (y) and (z);

Invites Parties and other Governments, according to national circumstances and priorities, as well as relevant organizations and processes, in order to reduce the risks of ~~the~~ displacement of deforestation

and forest degradation **to areas of lower carbon value and high biodiversity value** and other risks to biodiversity and **the risks** to indigenous and local communities, to: **[(Rationale: Clearer wording for “displacement” on page 9, para 16. b)]**

(a) **Establish coherent national policies and measures mainstreaming biodiversity issues;**

(b) Undertake comprehensive land-use planning at the appropriate spatial scale, applying the ecosystem approach and its operational guidance, when planning and undertaking REDD+ activities (decisions V/6 and VII/11);

(c) ~~Promote broad country-participation in all phases of REDD+, and ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities;~~ **[(Question to the Executive Secretariat: What does “broad country participation” mean? Delete country to address it at the national level.)]**

(d) Enhance multiple benefits of REDD+ ~~for biodiversity and indigenous and local communities;~~ **[(Rationale: Deleted because there are the multiple benefits including ecological, social, cultural and economic benefits already pointed out in decision X/33.)]**

(e) Ensure the monitoring of changes in biodiversity across all main terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, in the framework of monitoring achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi targets; and promote regional collaboration for monitoring and assessment.

With reference to the safeguards adopted in UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, *encourages* Parties that are planning and implementing REDD+ activities to develop and apply national level REDD+ safeguards that ensure that benefits for biodiversity and for indigenous and local communities are achieved, drawing upon, as appropriate, the following relevant safeguards initiatives:

(f) The UN-REDD Programme Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria;

(g) The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Fund Common Approach to Environmental and Social Safeguards for Multiple Delivery Partners and its underlying operational policies of the World Bank; and

(h) The REDD+ Social & Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES).

Noting that the safeguard initiatives referred to in paragraph 7 above might undergo further development, *invites* the organizations involved in the development of these initiatives to further support developing countries in addressing biodiversity concerns and multiple benefits in REDD+ activities at national level, and to further develop the safeguard frameworks, *inter alia*, by reflecting the guidance referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above and by developing **national** verifiable indicators to assess their effectiveness; **[(Rationale: The focus is on national implementation of safeguards.)]**

Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to take the indicative indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including indicators related to REDD+, into account when carrying out future Global Forest Resources Assessments, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with FAO to ensure that the Global Forest Resources Assessment continues to provide useful data and analysis for the purpose of assessing progress in implementation of the Convention;

Requests the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, as part of its work on customary sustainable use of biodiversity (Article 10(c)) to consider the potential risk that REDD+ activities could **affect** ~~alter~~ and even undermine the traditional way of life and related knowledge, ~~and customary practices~~ **and innovations** of indigenous and local communities, with a view to exploring ways of mitigating this risk by promoting and supporting customary sustainable use as well as the active use of traditional knowledge.

Requests the Executive Secretary to:

a) Enhance collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to further support Parties' efforts to ensure that REDD+ contributes to the implementation of the Convention, and that relevant activities under the Convention contribute to the implementation of REDD+, including by offering further capacity building activities, subject to availability of funds;

- b) Compile information relevant to the application of REDD+ safeguards for biodiversity, and make it available through the clearing-house mechanism;
- c) Collaborate with the organizations involved in the development of safeguard initiatives referred to in paragraph ~~107~~ above to further integrate biodiversity concerns in the safeguards initiatives, and in relevant capacity-building and implementation activities;
- d) Report on progress of such efforts to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting;

Further *requests* the Executive Secretary, building on the information on possible indicators and assessment mechanisms in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/8, and with effective consultation with Parties and based on their views and in collaboration with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and without pre-empting any future decisions taken under the UNFCCC, to develop options for monitoring and assessing the contributions of REDD+ to achieving the objectives of the Convention, for consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

abridged

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/9: Proposals on the integration of biodiversity considerations into climate change-related activities, including addressing gaps in knowledge and information

Suggestions on the text:

PROPOSALS ON INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS INTO CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING ADDRESSING GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

I. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE SUBSIDIARY BODY

abridged; continued

II. RECOMMENDATION TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

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

Recalling activities to integrate biodiversity into relevant climate change activities already identified through decision IX/16, annex II and decision X/33, paragraph 8;

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of SBSTTA (recommendation XVI/-, paragraph 2) to strengthen knowledge and information on the linkages between biodiversity and climate change.

2. *Welcomes* the collaboration among the Rio convention secretariats, the Global Environment Facility and other organizations in the convening of the Rio Conventions Pavilions at meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to the Rio conventions as well as the Earth Summit Rio+20;

3. *Encourages* Parties, other governments and relevant organizations to explore options for further financing to fill biodiversity and ecosystem services data gaps that are critical for climate change planning and modeling;

4. *Invites* Parties and other governments to take into account the vulnerability and values of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to biodiversity and the impacts of climate change when developing national, **sub-national** and sector plans and strategies;

5. Encourages Parties to strengthen knowledge and information on the linkages between biodiversity, climate change and human well-being in their educational programmes at all levels. [(Rationale: Largely the importance of the education of future-generations has not been addressed.)]

6. Recalling activities to integrate biodiversity into relevant climate change activities, encourages Parties to establish coherent national policies and measures integrating biodiversity and climate change issues; [(Rationale: In order to make a link to implementation.)]

75. Requests the Executive Secretary to identify relevant workshops and activities under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and disseminate such information through the clearing-house mechanism and other means with a view to enhancing knowledge sharing on ecosystem based approaches for adaptation;

86. Further requests the Executive Secretary to identify relevant activities under Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) with a view to enhancing knowledge sharing on ecosystem based approaches to mitigation;

97. Further requests the Executive Secretary to explore, through the Joint Liaison Group, as appropriate, options to enhance the interoperability of databases on ecosystem based approaches for adaptation and mitigation, between the secretariats of the Rio conventions;

10. Further requests the Executive Secretary to prioritise educational activities at all levels under the CBD's CEPA plan and toolkit paying particular attention to the links and synergies between climate change, biodiversity, desertification, livelihood and development. [(Rationale: Focus on education and on synergies between the Conventions and ensuring a holistic approach to issues that interact.)]

abridged

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/10: Technical and regulatory matters on geo-engineering in relation to the Convention on Biological Diversity

General Remark

The following text consists of preliminary thoughts and ideas by the Vilm workshop on item 7.3 Geo-engineering: impacts on biodiversity and gaps in regulatory mechanisms (new text proposal).

Suggested text:

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, may wish to recommend that the

The Conference of the Parties

1. Welcomes findings of the studies carried out in line with CBD Decision X/33 on impacts of climate related geo-engineering on biodiversity (X/33, para. 9(l), and on regulatory framework of climate-related geo-engineering relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity (X/33, para. 9(m));

2. Adopts the definition of climate-related geo-engineering as a deliberate intervention in the planetary environment of a nature and scale intended to counteract anthropogenic climate change and/or its impacts through, *inter alia*, solar radiation management or removing greenhouse gases from the atmosphere; [(Footnote from the background document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/28: Does not include carbon capture and storage from fossil fuels when carbon dioxide is captured before it is released into the atmosphere.)]

3. Noting that:

(a) Some geo-engineering techniques are regulated under existing treaty regimes;

(b) Some other geo-engineering techniques would be subject to general procedural obligations within existing treaty regimes, but, to date, no specific rules governing these particular techniques have been developed;

(c) Many treaties potentially provide for principles, mechanisms, procedures or institutions that could determine whether the treaty in question applies to a specific geo-engineering activity and address such activities;

(d) Most regulatory mechanisms discussed in the study were developed before geo-engineering was a significant issue and, as such, do not currently contain explicit references to geo-engineering approaches;

4. Taking into account the great uncertainties related to various, often unintentional impacts of use of geo-engineering techniques, including large-scale pilot projects, invites Parties, other governments and relevant organizations including national and international organizations responsible for funding and conducting research activities to strengthen knowledge and information on the impacts of geo-engineering techniques to biodiversity, recognizing in particular following research questions:

(i) how will the proposed geo-engineering techniques affect weather and climate regionally and globally;

(ii) how do biodiversity and ecosystems and their services respond to changes in climate;

(iii) the direct effects of geo-engineering on biodiversity; and

(iv) what are the social and economic implications

5. *Emphasizes that climate change should be primarily addressed by a rapid and significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions through a transition to a low-carbon economy associated with, as appropriate, ecosystem-based mitigation and adaptation measures;*

6. *Reaffirming decision X/33 8(w) Inviting Parties and other Governments to ‘Ensure, in line and consistent IX/16 C, on ocean fertilization and biodiversity and climate change, in the absence of science based, global, transparent and effective control and regulatory mechanisms for geo-engineering, and in accordance with the precautionary approach and Article 14 of the Convention, that no climate related geo-engineering activities that may affect biodiversity take place, until there is an adequate scientific basis on which to justify such activities and appropriate consideration of the associated risks for the environment and biodiversity and associated social, economic and cultural impacts, with the exception of small-scale scientific research studies that would be conducted in a controlled setting in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention, and only if they are justified by the need to gather specific scientific data and are subject to a thorough prior assessment of the potential impacts on the environment;*

7. *Recognizes the deployment of geo-engineering techniques, if feasible and effective, could reduce some aspects of climate change and its impacts on biodiversity. At the same time, geo-engineering techniques are associated with their own negative impacts on biodiversity;*

8. *Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to continue to compile and update information on the impacts of geo-engineering techniques to biodiversity, and information on possibilities and ongoing processes to establish global or regional, transparent and effective control or regulatory mechanisms using best available science for various geo-engineering techniques;*

9. *Recognizing the obligations of the Parties under the CBD and noting the lack of regulatory mechanisms for solar radiation management techniques, especially given the potential for significant deleterious transboundary effects of techniques such as stratospheric aerosols or marine cloud albedo enhancement, requests the Executive Secretary to undertake a study on possibilities to address these obligations under the CBD and also in cooperations with other relevant conventions and organizations such as IPCC. [(Rationale: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is currently assessing, for the first time, the scientific basis as well as the potential impacts and side effects of geo-engineering proposals in their Fifth Assessment Report, which is scheduled to be finalized in 2014. Therefore it is important to ensure a collaborative approach and avoid duplication of efforts.)]*

6 Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

Item 8 of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/11: Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011 – 2020: progress in implementing decision X/17**

Introductory Remark

Ms. Anastasiya Timoshyna introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/11 starting with a short historic overview about the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC). The following discussion tackled issues such as the link between the GSPC and the Programmes of Work on Island Biodiversity and on Protected Areas, as well as the European Plant Conservation Strategy (EPCS). The main concern raised from workshop participants was about whether it will be possible to disaggregate data for plants from the suggested list of Strategic Plan indicators (see Annex 2 of the SBSTTA document). Ms. Timoshyna presented some suggestions for the further refinement of the draft recommendations that were discussed in a working group, incorporated in the text, and reported back to plenary.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/11:

Suggestions on the text:

GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

Progress in implementing decision X/17

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Having reviewed the revised technical rationales and proposed indicators as well as the online toolkit for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation,

Recommends that the Conference of the Parties adopts a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

(a) *Acknowledges* the financial contributions in support of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation from Finland, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom and the Rufford Foundation and contributions from other partners, including the members of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation; **continues to invite Parties, other Governments, the financial mechanism, and funding organizations to provide support to the further implementation of the Strategy, especially for developing countries Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition; [(Rationale: For coherency with paragraph 5 of decision X/17.)]**

Thanks the Missouri Botanical Garden for organizing the International Conference: A Global Partnership for Plant Conservation – Supporting the worldwide implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and for hosting the fourth meeting of the Liaison Group on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;

Reiterates the call in decision X/17 to Parties and other Governments to develop or update national and, regional targets as appropriate, and, where appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to align the further implementation of the Strategy with national and/or regional efforts to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; [(Rationale: Moved up from the body of Draft Recommendations, to provide the introduction of Strategic Plan early on in text of recommendations, more logical.)] in this respect, takes note of the links between the 16 GSPC targets (decision X/17) and the 20 Aichi Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (decision X/2) contained in Annex 4 of UNEP/CBD/LG-GSPC/4/2; [(Rationale: Added text to draw attention to existing cross-reference between GSPC and Aichi targets.)]

Takes note of the terms and technical rationales contained in annex I to this document and *encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to apply them in the development/update and promotion of national plant conservation strategies and their integration in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, sectoral strategies, land-use plans and development plans, as appropriate;

Agrees that monitoring the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, including the use of indicators should be seen in the broader context of, and linked to, the monitoring, review and evaluation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and notes in this context:

(a) The relevance of the indicator framework for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets¹;

(b) The analysis, contained in annex II to the present document, on the applicability to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation of indicators contained in recommendation XV/1 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

Requests the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other relevant organizations when preparing indicator-based information for GBO-4 to

¹ The indicator framework for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets has been agreed by the Subsidiary Body in recommendation XV/1.

ensure that GSPC related information is disaggregated; [(Rationale: There is an overall agreement to avoid double reporting, but there are concerns that the currently suggested Strategic Plan indicators may not be disaggregated for plants; reflecting on decision X/17 para. 9 that decided to conduct a mid-term review of the GSPC implementation in tandem with a review of the Strategic Plan.)]

Recalling paragraph 10 (b) of decision X/17, in which the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to develop, by 2012, an online version of the toolkit for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation in all United Nations official languages:

(a) *Welcomes* the preparation of the English version of the online toolkit for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and *expresses his-gratitude* to Botanic Gardens Conservation International for coordinating the development of the toolkit by the flexible coordination mechanism for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;

(b) *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Botanic Gardens Conservation International and the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation, to proceed with the translation of the toolkit into the official languages of the United Nations;

(c) *Decides* that the toolkit for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation should be maintained and further developed as a resource to which additional material should be added as it is made available, and *urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to make use of and further contribute to the toolkit;

(d) *Takes note* of the initiative of the Executive Secretary to develop guidance, in collaboration with the flexible coordination mechanism for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, to support focal points for the Strategy in the delivery of their mandates, **and further suggests** with a view to making this guidance available through the toolkit; **[(Rationale: editorial)]**

~~*Reiterates* the call in decision X/17 to Parties and other Governments to develop or update national and, regional targets as appropriate, and, where appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to align the further implementation of the Strategy with national and/or regional efforts to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; [(Rationale: moved up – now para. 3)]~~

(b) *Invites* botanical and other biodiversity conservation institutions, members of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation and members of the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity to incorporate relevant aspects of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation into their capacity-building activities and training materials, outreach programmes and awareness-raising activities, in order to support Parties as appropriate in enhancing national implementation of the Strategy;

9. Reiterates the call to Parties and other Governments to where relevant to identify National Focal Points for the GSPC; further encourages Parties and invites other Governments and relevant organizations, where relevant, to enhance their engagement with partner organizations for development and implementation of the national/sub-regional Strategies and targets; [(Rationale: Less than 50% of Parties identified NFPs; carrying out implementation with partner organizations could improve delivery – see also the discussion in Section IV.A of the present document.)]

10. Recognizes the progress made in conducting GSPC capacity-building workshops and recommends that relevant experts are invited to NBSAP/GSPC strategy development workshops. [(Rationale: Capacity-building workshops to involve relevant expertise – see also Section IV.C of present document and 4th Liaison Group Meeting report.)]

abridged

7 New and Emerging Issues

Item 10 of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/13: New and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity**

Introductory Remark

Mr. Jan Steinbring Jensen introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/13 presenting some definitions of key terms used in the draft text (synthetic biology, geo-engineering) and explaining the political background of the present document. Since it was controversially discussed, if the topic “Synthetic Biology” should become a new and emerging issue under the CBD or not, Mr. Steinbring Jensen came up with some suggestions regarding that controversy. His suggestions were discussed by the participants in plenary. The results of the discussion are mirrored in the following suggestions on the text.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/13:

Suggestions on the text:

NEW AND EMERGING ISSUES RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Having examined the submissions made in response to the invitation to propose new and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

Having discussed the issue of “geo-engineering: impacts on biodiversity and gaps in regulatory mechanisms” under the agenda item on biodiversity and climate change and made separate recommendations on this issue;¹

Takes note of the technical information on the impact of ground-level ozone on biodiversity contained in the annex to this note;

Recommends that the Conference of the Parties adopts a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

Takes note of the proposals for new and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

1. ~~Option 1. [*Decides not to add any of the proposed new and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to the agenda of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;*]~~

~~Option 2. [*Recognizing* the potential impacts of products derived from synthetic biology on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity **and on the basis of the precautionary approach**, *requests* the Executive Secretary to compile and synthesize available scientific information, and views and experiences of indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders, on the possible impacts of synthetic biology techniques and products on biodiversity and associated social, economic and cultural considerations, and options on definitions and understandings of synthetic biology relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity **and explore and identify possible gaps and overlaps with the provisions of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety** and make it available for consideration at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;]~~

[(Rational: Text on the precautionary approach is added in square brackets – there were mixed views on whether there was a need to add such a reference in the context of this issue. There is a need to analyse information on synthetic biology techniques and products in terms of possible gaps and overlaps within the Provisions of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, in particular the meaning of “Living Modified Organism” and “biotechnology technique”, this is to avoid duplication of efforts and to understand those risks posed by the elements of synthetic biology not addressed by the Cartagena Protocol.]

Evaluating the criteria in IX/29 for new and emerging issues the participants of the Vilm workshop feel it fully meets the following criterion a), our assessment of the level of meeting other criteria is outlined below:

- a) **Relevance of the issue to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention and its existing programmes of work - YES;**
- b) **New evidence of unexpected and significant impacts on biodiversity – Unable to make this assessment from the submissions received;**
- c) **Urgency of addressing the issue/imminence of the risk caused by the issue to the effective implementation of the Convention as well as the magnitude of actual and potential impact on biodiversity – Mixed views, some think there is a high urgency, others think there is a low urgency;**
- d) **Actual geographic coverage and potential spread, including rate of spread, of the issue relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity - this criteria is unclear in the context of synthetic biology, therefore unable to apply in this case;**
- e) **Evidence of the absence of tools to limit or mitigate the negative impacts of the issue on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity – premature to make this assessment;**

1. ¹ The note by the Executive Secretary on the impacts of geo-engineering: on biodiversity and gaps in regulatory mechanisms (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/10) will be discussed under agenda item 7.3, drawing on the studies on the impacts of climate-related geo-engineering on biodiversity and on the regulatory framework of climate-related geo-engineering relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

- f) **Magnitude of actual and potential impact of the issue on human well-being - needs to assessed both in terms of positive and negative impacts;**
- g) **Magnitude of actual and potential impact of the issue on productive sectors and economic well-being as related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity – needs to be assessed both in terms of positive and negative impacts.]**

2. *Noting* the effects of tropospheric ozone as a greenhouse gas and the significant potential contribution of its reduction in mitigating climate change, *noting also* its impacts on human health and on biodiversity, *decides* to include the consideration of the impacts of tropospheric ozone in the programme of work on the interlinkages of biodiversity and climate change and *requests* the Executive Secretary to report on progress to a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice where biodiversity and climate change is on the agenda;

3. *Noting* that overfishing, including deep-sea fishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing as well as the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems and the long-term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks fall within scope of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity, *requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure that the consideration of deep-sea fishing is addressed in the ongoing and future activities under the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity;

4. *Noting* that climate change in coastal and offshore zones falls within scope of the programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and on the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change, *requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure that the consideration of climate change in coastal and offshore zones is addressed in the ongoing and future activities under these programmes of work;

abridged

8 Biofuels and Biodiversity

Item 11 of the provisional agenda

- Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/14: Biofuels and biodiversity; progress report in implementing decision X/37

Introductory Remark

Mr. Axel Paulsch introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/14 highlighting the problems connected with the delineation and description of indirect and cumulative impacts of biofuels' production on biodiversity. This introduction was followed by an intensive discussion regarding threats to European biodiversity from biofuels production. Mr. Paulsch presented a list of suggestions for the refinement of the draft recommendations that were discussed in a small working group. The results were reported back to plenary and discussed in plenary.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/14:

Suggestions on the text:

BIOFUELS AND BIODIVERSITY: REPORT ON THE WORK IN RESPONSE TO DECISION X/37

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. requests the Executive Secretary to compile and, as appropriate, develop definitions, inter alia by an electronic consultation of Parties, other governments and relevant organisations, mindful of the three objectives of the Convention, for:

- Degraded lands and similar terminology
- Waste products
- High biodiversity or conservation value
- Critical ecosystems

not later than the submission deadline for consideration by COP-11, taking into account SBSTTA recommendation 15/2, para. 2d and 2e; [(Rationale: The lack of such definitions was identified as an important gap. Compilation and development of such definitions is therefore needed to address

this gap. A definition of the term degraded lands is also needed for achievement of Aichi Target 15. Recommendation 15/2 requests the Executive Secretary to develop a definition of degraded ecosystems for the Aichi Targets 14 and 15 before COP-11.)]

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

The Conference of the Parties

21. Welcomes the efforts of many Parties, relevant organizations and initiatives in developing and applying tools and approaches to promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity, and *encourages* continuing efforts in these regards **including continued monitoring of new types of applications and new generations of biofuels; [(Rationale: In light of the, quick development of new technologies the precautionary approach requires such monitoring to enable a continued learning process.)]**

32. Takes note of the gaps in tools and approaches, and remaining uncertainties surrounding the sustainability of biofuels, identified in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/14, in particular the inherent difficulty of addressing the cumulative impacts of biofuel activities through indirect land-use change;

43. Recognizing that various incentive measures, including subsidies, the setting of targets or mandates for biofuels production and use, and associated trade measures, are significant drivers of biofuels expansion and therefore have impacts on biodiversity through land-use change, and associated greenhouse gas emissions, *urges* Parties and other Governments to ensure that these measures are evaluated against clearly defined objectives, including, *inter alia*, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the net reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, using appropriate tools, such as strategic environment **assessment and socio-economic impact** assessment, and, where indicated by the outcome of such evaluations, to adjust these measures accordingly; **[(Rationale: Quote from COP-10 decision X/37)]**

54. Further recognizing that the sustainability of biofuel production and use, with regards to biodiversity, is a particular aspect of the broader issue of sustainable **use, sustainable livelihoods and land tenure and sustainable** consumption and production **patterns**, including the management of land, water, energy and other resources, and that consideration of these matters will be necessary to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular targets 4, 5, 7, 8, 14 and 15, *encourages* Parties: **[(Rationale: Use of Convention language as used in other COP decisions and taking on board concepts of sustainable development as defined in the Rio Declaration.)]**

(a) To consider these matters, ~~in consultation~~ **engaging and consulting** with relevant sectors and stakeholders, when updating and implementing their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and other relevant policies; **[(Rationale: Important stakeholders of relevant sectors need to be invited to get involved and not just consulted.)]** and

(b) To make use of tools for strategic environment **assessment and socio-economic impact** assessment and integrated land-use planning **to ensure effective, adaptive and evidence-based landscape and water management** ~~to address these matters~~; **[(Rationale: There is evidence about the impact of biofuels production at all levels of biodiversity. The assessments have to be linked to implementation and management.)]**

65. Requests Parties and *invites* other Governments to report on progress in responding to paragraphs 3 and 4 **and 5** above, *inter alia*, through the fifth national reports; and

7. Addresses biofuels as a cross-cutting issue to be considered under all relevant Programmes of Work; **[(Rationale: The problems connected with biofuels are increasing and will further increase and therefore need to be considered in all aspects of the Convention's work. Addressing biofuels as a cross-cutting issue will enhance communication and cooperation with other agreements, organisations and fora dealing with biofuels.)]**

8. Adopts the set of definitions submitted by the Executive Secretary for further use; **[(Rationale: Lack of definitions was identified as a gap. The Executive Secretary was requested to fill this gap. The proposal takes into account the urgency of the matter.)]**

9. Re-iterating the invitation to Parties according to COP decision X/37 to develop national inventories so as to identify areas of high biodiversity value, critical ecosystems and areas important to indigenous and local communities so as to assist policy makers in applying appropriate conservation measures and identifying areas deemed inappropriate for biofuel feedstock production, requests Parties to report on progress, *inter alia* through the fifth national reports; [(Rationale: The invitation was made in X/37 but without a comment on reporting.)]

76. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, ~~considering bearing in mind~~ relevant work in other ~~fora~~ forums, to assess the effectiveness of tools and approaches for strategic environment **assessment and socio-economic impact assessment and integrated land-use planning in assisting Parties to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to report on its findings for the consideration of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. [(Rationale: Cleaning the language and use of terminology from COP decision)]**

abridged

9 Incentive Measures

Item 12 of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/15: Incentive measures: progress report in implementing decision X/44**

Introductory Remark

Ms. Ana Delgado introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/15 to the plenary pointing out that the implementation of this Programme of Work in general shows only slow progress and that there is only insufficient reporting from Parties concerning the implementation progress. She made some suggestions for the refinement of the document which were discussed by the participants in plenary.

General Remark

The participants of the Vilm workshop noticed that work on incentive measures for biodiversity would assist in implementing all the Aichi Targets. In addition, there are a number of goals within the Resource Mobilization Strategy that will be implemented by work on incentive measures and that this should be recognized by the Parties. The recommendation did not note the findings on business engagement, as outlined in decision X/44, therefore new text summarising the importance of this has been added and Parties examples of doing this from the report has been included.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/15:

Suggestions on the text:

INCENTIVE MEASURES (ARTICLE 11)

Progress report on activities undertaken by Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and initiatives, and the Executive Secretary

Analysis of information received

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

abridged; continued

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, Technological Advice

Recommends to the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting adopts a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Takes note* of the progress reported by Parties and other Governments in implementing decision X/44, thereby contributing to **implementing all the** ~~translating~~ Aichi Biodiversity Targets ~~2, 3 and 4~~ of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 ~~into national policy planning and policy action;~~ **[(Rationale: Work on incentive measures contributes to all of the Aichi Targets.)]**

2. Recognizes the contribution of the cross-cutting theme of incentive measures to implementing the Resource Mobilization Strategy; [(Rationale: Implementation of a number of goals within the RMS will be assisted through work on incentive measures.)]

~~32.~~ *Welcomes* existing efforts by a number of Parties to prepare national studies on the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity, and *encourages* other Parties and Governments to also consider, as appropriate, the preparation of such studies, ~~in order to make~~ **ing** use of the findings of the international studies on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) and **building on these, contributing with regional and national knowledge and** to identify mechanisms and measures to integrate the values of biodiversity into relevant national and local policies, programmes and planning processes, as well as reporting systems, in a manner adapted to national circumstances; **[(Rationale: Parties should contribute their knowledge on doing national TEEB studies so that lessons can be shared and analysis for global, regional and national perspective can be examined to gather further insight.)]**

~~43.~~ *Cognizant* of the need to feed the results of these studies into national policy development and implementation in a systematic and coherent manner, *invites* Parties and other Governments that plan to undertake national studies on the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity, to ensure that these studies and the revised national biodiversity strategy and action plans are mutually supportive;

~~54.~~ *Recognizing* the considerable analytical work that has already been undertaken on harmful incentives, such as the analytical work undertaken, and recommendations developed, on environmentally harmful subsidies by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), **[Global Subsidies Initiative]**, as well as existing **international and** national studies on harmful incentives, including subsidies, **[(Rationale: There are other studies and initiatives that are of relevance.)]**

(a) *Emphasizes* that conducting studies for the identification of incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity should not delay immediate policy action in cases where candidates for elimination, phase out or reform are already known;

(b) *Urges* Parties and other Governments to take prioritized action in these cases, in form of immediate elimination or initiation of phase out or reform;

(c) *Urges* Parties and other Governments to seize opportunities for elimination, phase out or reform of harmful incentives, including subsidies, arising within the review cycles of existing sectoral policies, both at national and regional levels;

~~65.~~ *Recognizing* that eliminating, phasing out, or reforming incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity will make positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity more effective and/or less costly, *invites* Parties and other Governments to take into consideration in their policy planning, the linkages between the elimination, phase out, or reform of harmful incentives, including subsidies, and the promotion of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including in revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans;

~~76.~~ *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to consider, in accordance with the objectives of revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans **(NBSAPs)**, including specific criteria on bio-

diversity into national green procurement plans, national strategies for sustainable consumption and production, and similar planning frameworks, as a contribution to implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 4 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 **and strengthening the science and tools to enable this to be done more effectively; [(Rationale: Certification systems exist for a number of natural resources; however there are gaps, to enable effective design of new criteria and to consider policy design to tackle the issue of consumption and production on biodiversity the science and tools need to be strengthened.)]**

8. Encourages Parties to engage with business and enterprises on ways and means to contribute to the national implementation of the Convention, such as the establishment of business and biodiversity platforms/networks, the development of tools to promote the consideration of biodiversity in business activities, the development of guidance to assist businesses in reporting environmental impacts with biodiversity as a key theme, and to support international initiatives to engage business with biodiversity, such as the TEEB for Business; [(Rationale: In decision X/43 Parties were requested to report on engagement with business and enterprise on biodiversity, the report summaries such activities and these have been put forward here as suggested approaches to engaging with business.)]

97. Notes with appreciation the support of international organizations and initiatives, including the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD GM), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank and its Global Partnership for Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Natural Capital Project, and the Helmholtz-Center for Environmental Research (UFZ), **European Environment Agency (EEA)** to the efforts at global, regional and national levels in identifying and removing or mitigating perverse incentives, in promoting positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and in assessing and mainstreaming the values of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, and *invites* these and other relevant organizations and initiatives to continue and further intensify this work; **[(Rationale: The EEA contributed to the methodology for including the values of biodiversity into accounting systems – this work was used by UNCEEA to develop standards on this.)]**

108. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Continue and further strengthen its cooperation with relevant organizations and initiatives, with a view to catalysing, supporting, and facilitating further work in identifying and removing or mitigating perverse incentives, in promoting positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and in assessing and mainstreaming the values of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services;

(b) Continue holding regional capacity-building workshops in cooperation with relevant organizations and initiatives, to support countries in making use of the findings of TEEB studies and in integrating the values of biodiversity into relevant national and local policies, programmes and planning processes;

(c) Explore with relevant organizations and initiatives, and bi- and multilateral funding organizations, options for extending longer-term technical support and capacity-building on valuation methodologies and the integration of the values of biodiversity into relevant national and local policies, programmes and planning processes.

abridged

10 Collaborative Work: Agriculture, Forests and Health

Item 13 of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/16: Reports on collaborative work on biodiversity and agriculture, forests, and biodiversity and health**

Introductory Remark

Ms. Gabriele Obermayr introduced document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/16 informing the participants of the workshop about the different existing cooperations and collaborations in the areas of agriculture, forests and biodiversity and health. Subsequently, the plenary discussed the suggestions on the text elaborated by Ms. Obermayr and asked her to copy them to the draft text. The final results from a small outbreak group were then reported back to plenary.

General Remark

The participants of the Vilm workshop discussed the need to include some recommendations from SBSTTA-16 to COP-11 on the reports contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/16 although mindful of the busy agenda of SBSTTA-16.

It was also noted that neither SBSTTA-15 nor SBSTTA-16 will submit recommendations on the specific agenda item forest biodiversity and agriculture to COP-11 due to the fact that COP-10 did not send respective requests to SBSTTA.

Some participants also stressed that in preparing the documents on forest biodiversity for COP-11 the Secretariat should also address issues of forest definitions – this issue has not been addressed by COP-10 but is felt to be important.

Furthermore, linkages in the areas of forest biodiversity and agriculture with the GSPC were highlighted.

The participants of the Vilm workshop draw attention to the forthcoming WHO/IUCN/WWF/TRAFFIC Guidelines on Conservation of Medicinal Plants in the context of work on biodiversity and human health.

In the context of document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/16 the following recommendations are proposed by the participants of the Vilm workshop.

Suggestions on the text:

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/16 (status of document: advanced draft):

**REPORTS ON COLLABORATIVE WORK ON BIODIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURE,
FORESTS, AND BIODIVERSITY AND HEALTH**

Note by the Executive Secretary

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. takes note of the reports contained in Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA16/16 and related information documents;

2. recommends that the COP at its 11th meeting:

Agriculture

3. stresses the importance of further strengthening collaboration between the CBD and FAO in achieving relevant Aichi Targets also by furthering the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Agriculture, related Initiatives, as well as with regard to valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by agricultural ecosystems;

Biodiversity and human health

[(Comment: The participant of the Vilm workshop felt that it is important to continue work on biodiversity and health issue because of its relevance to the achievement of the Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets.)]

4. requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to continue its cooperation with relevant organizations and initiatives in the field of human health & biodiversity, in particular WHO and COHAB, focusing on mutual benefits in achieving the Aichi Targets, taking into account the co-benefits listed in the Annex of Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/16;

5. recognizes the contribution of the Biodiversity Indicator Partnership into the biodiversity and human health area of work through the development of the indicator of Biodiversity for Food and Medicine, reported in GBO-3, requests the Executive Secretary to continue the use of an indicator of Biodiversity for Food and Medicine for GBO-4 [(Rationale: Indicator of biodiversity for food and medicine has direct relevance to work on Biodiversity and human health.)], and invites Parties, other Governments and other relevant organisations to raise awareness on Biodiversity and health issues and to co-operate with the national health sector in order to integrate relevant Aichi Targets in national health strategies and programmes to achieve mutual benefits and report thereon to COP 12 and onwards.

abridged

**European expert meeting in preparation of the fifteenth meeting of SBSTTA
(SBSTTA-16)**

March 5 – 7, 2012

at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation
International Academy for Nature Conservation,
Isle of Vilm, Germany

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European expert meeting in preparation of SBSTTA-16

Objectives

The goal of the expert meeting was to exchange information on topics on the agenda of the upcoming sixteenth meeting of SBSTTA (SBSTTA-16) among national experts from European countries. The informal discussion was based on the documents prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Programme

Sunday, 04.03.2012

Arrival of the participants of the European expert meeting

- 20.30 HORST KORN
Welcome of the participants of the European expert meeting
 Opening of the meeting

Monday, 05.03.2012

- 08.00 *Breakfast*
- 09.00 JEAN PATRICK LEDUC
Island biodiversity: In-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work
 Discussion
- 09.45 MARCEL KOK
Global Biodiversity Outlook: Preparation of the 4th edition
 Discussion
- 10.30 *Coffee / Tea break*
- 11.00 ANASTASIYA TIMOSHYNA
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation: Progress in implementing decision X/17
 Discussion
- 11.45 AXEL PAULSCH
Biofuels and Biodiversity: Progress in implementing decision X/37
 Discussion
- 12.30 *Lunch*

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

15.00 *Coffee / Tea break*

15.30 DRAFTING GROUPS: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORKSHOP REPORT (PART 1)
including Coffee / Tea break

18.30 *Dinner*

20.00 DRAFTING GROUPS: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORKSHOP REPORT (PART 2)

Tuesday, 06.03.2012

08.00 *Breakfast*

09.00 HEIKKI TOIVONEN

Biodiversity and climate change:

1. Advice on the application of relevant REDD+ safeguards for biodiversity, and on possible indicators and potential mechanisms to monitor or assess impacts of REDD+ measures on biodiversity
 2. Integration of biodiversity considerations into climate change related activities, including addressing gaps in knowledge and information
 3. Geo-engineering: Impacts on biodiversity and gaps in regulatory mechanisms
- Discussion

10.00 *Coffee / Tea break*

10.30 TIM PACKEISER

Marine and coastal biodiversity:

1. Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas
 2. Addressing adverse impacts of human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity, including coral bleaching, ocean acidification, fisheries and underwater noise
 3. Marine and spatial planning, marine protected areas and voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental assessments in marine and coastal areas
- Discussion

11.30 ANA DELGADO

Incentive measures: Progress in implementing decision X/44

Discussion

12.00 GABRIELE OBERMAYR

Reports on collaborative work in areas of agriculture, forests and health

Discussion

- 12.30 *Lunch*
- 14.00 JAN STEINBRING JENSEN
New and emerging issues: Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
 Discussion
- 14.30 DRAFTING GROUPS: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORKSHOP REPORT (PART 3)
- 16.00 *Coffee / Tea break*
- 16.30 DRAFTING GROUPS: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORKSHOP REPORT (PART 4)
- 18.30 *Dinner*
- 20.00 DRAFTING GROUPS: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORKSHOP REPORT (PART 5)

Wednesday, 07.03.2012

- 08.00 *Breakfast*
- 09.00 PLENARY: SHORT REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE DRAFTING GROUPS FOLLOWED BY DRAFTING GROUPS: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORKSHOP REPORT (PART 6)
- 10.30 *Coffee / Tea break*
- 11.00 PLENARY: FINAL DISCUSSION OF ALL TOPICS AND FINALIZATION OF THE WORKSHOP REPORT
- 12.30 *Lunch*
- 14.00 PLENARY: FINAL DISCUSSION OF ALL TOPICS AND FINALIZATION OF THE WORKSHOP REPORT
- 16.00 *Coffee / Tea break*
- 16.30 PLENARY: FINAL DISCUSSION OF ALL TOPICS AND FINALIZATION OF THE WORKSHOP REPORT
- 18.30 *Reception at the invitation of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation*
- 20.00 Plenary: Finalisation of the workshop report if necessary, otherwise informal get-together

Thursday, 08.03.2012

Departure of the participants

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF WORK FOR THE SIXTEENTH MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE (Montreal, 30 April – 5 May 2012)

	Plenary	Working Group I	Working Group II
<i>Monday, 30 April 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.</i>	<p><i>Agenda items:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening of the meeting; 2. Organizational matters: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Election of officers; 2.2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work; 3. Ways and means to improve the effectiveness of SBSTTA in light of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and issues, modalities and options for collaboration with IPBES. 		
<i>Monday, 30 April 3 p.m. – 6 p.m.</i>		4. Global Biodiversity Outlook: preparation of the fourth edition.	5. Island biodiversity: In-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work.
<i>6 p.m.</i>	<i>Poster session begins</i>		
<i>Tuesday, 1 May 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.</i>		<p>7. Biodiversity and climate change:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1. Advice on the application of relevant REDD+ safeguards for biodiversity and on possible indicators and potential mechanisms to monitor or assess impacts REDD+ measures on biodiversity; 7.2. Integration of biodiversity considerations into climate change-related activities, including addressing gaps in knowledge and information; 	<p>6. Marine and coastal biodiversity</p> <p>6.1: Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas 6.2: Addressing adverse impacts of human activities on marine and coastal biodiversity, including coral bleaching, ocean acidification, fisheries, and underwater noise; and 6.3: Marine spatial planning and voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental assessments in marine and coastal areas).</p>
<i>Tuesday, 1 May 3 p.m. – 6 p.m.</i>		<p>7. Biodiversity and climate change:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7.3. Geo-engineering: impacts on biodiversity and gaps in regulatory mechanisms. 	<p>6. <i>Continued.</i></p> <p>8. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation: progress in implementing decision X/17.</p>

	Plenary	Working Group I	Working Group II
<i>Wednesday, 2 May 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.</i>		11. Biofuels and biodiversity: progress report in implementing decision X/37. 12. Incentive measures: progress report in implementing decision X/44.	9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: revised draft comprehensive capacity building strategy. 10. New and emerging issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
<i>Wednesday, 2 May 3 p.m. – 5 p.m.</i>		13. Reports on collaborative work in the areas of agriculture, forests and health. <i>Pending issues</i>	<i>Pending issues</i>
<i>Thursday, 3 May 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.</i>	Progress reports of the Working Groups <i>Pending issues (item 3)</i>		
<i>Thursday, 3 May 3 p.m. – 6 p.m.</i>		<i>Pending issues</i>	<i>Pending issues</i>
<i>Friday, 4 May 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.</i>		<i>Pending issues</i>	<i>Pending issues</i>
<i>Friday, 4 May 3 p.m. – 6 p.m.</i>		<i>Pending issues</i> 15. Adoption of the report of Working Group I.	<i>Pending issues</i> 15. Adoption of the report of Working Group II.
<i>Saturday, 5 May 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.</i>	14. Other matters. 15. Adoption of the report. 16. Closure of the meeting.		