

Report on the expert meeting in preparation of SBSTTA-9, October 15 – 19, 2003

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

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

- **Protected Areas**
- **Technology Transfer and Cooperation**
- **Ecosystem Approach**
- **Sustainable Use**
- **Monitoring and Indicators**
- **Biological Diversity and Climate Change**
- **Mountain Ecosystems**
- **Integration of Outcome Oriented Targets into
the CBD / 2010 Targets**

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1 Introduction

The expert meeting in preparation of the ninth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-9) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was an informal scientific workshop, **aiming to exchange information and opinions on the topics to be discussed at the upcoming ninth meeting of SBSTTA**. The 40 participants from 18 European countries (EU member states, Norway and PHARE countries) attended in their personal capacity as biodiversity experts. Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah, Chair of the SBSTTA-Bureau, Mr. Yaroslav Movchan, member of the SBSTTA-Bureau, and Mr. Alexander Shestakov, member of the COP Bureau, took part in the meeting. Further experts introducing their respective topics were Mrs. Birgit Georgi (German Federal Environmental Agency), Mrs. Gordana Beltram (Slovenian Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy and Member of the COP Bureau), Mr. Horst Korn (German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation), Mrs. Tone Solhaug (Norwegian Ministry of Environment), Mr. Peter Herkenrath (BirdLife International), Mr. Sheldon Cohen (Nature Conservancy), Mr. Lars Berg (Swedish Scientific Council on Biological Diversity), Mr. Ben ten Brink (Dutch National Institute for Health and Environment), Mr. Andrew Stott (British Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, DEFRA), Mrs. Almuth Ostermeyer-Schlöder (German Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety), and Mr. Arild Lindgaard (Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management).

The participants of the preparatory meeting to SBSTTA-9 were welcomed by Dr. Horst Korn from the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, who also chaired the meeting. The topics were introduced briefly by the above named specialists in their field and discussed extensively in the plenary. In this report the main points of discussion are summarised and general comments on the Secretariat's documents are given. In addition, amendments to the recommendations given in the Secretariat's documents are suggested. Topics of the Secretariat's documents not mentioned specifically in this report were widely agreed on by the workshop. The major points raised during the discussion are represented in this report. **The aim of the workshop was not to reach a consensus on the individual points but rather to have an exchange of opinions and ideas.** A high degree of similar points of view was apparent.

This report is intended to help individuals and delegations in their preparation of the topics on the agenda of SBSTTA-9.

How to read the report

Amendments and additions to the original SBSTTA-9 documents are marked as follows throughout the report:

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

Text = suggestion for new text

[(Text)] = comment

[Text] = non-agreed text among the participants of the Vilm Workshop

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

2 General Recommendations

Template or Framework Programme of Work

Many issues recur in every programme of work, particularly in the thematic programmes. In the successive debates over the various programmes of work, SBSTTA has spent many hours negotiating repeatedly what are essentially the same issues. This might have been avoided had there been a common framework or template for a programme of work that could have been discussed and agreed upon.

The framework programme of work would contain all the elements that are common to all programmes. The framework would be adapted to each particular issue by inclusion of items specific to that issue, or by prioritisation of the existing elements. This format would allow SBSTTA to focus its work on the elements that are particular to the ecosystem or issue that is the subject of the programme of work.

Such a framework could in future be used not only for new programmes, but also when existing programmes are revised.

SBSTTA may wish to request the Executive Secretary to prepare a framework programme of work for consideration by SBSTTA with a view to its adoption by the eighth Conference of the Parties.

3 Protected Areas

Item 4.1. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/6: Protected areas – proposed programme of work**

Introductory remark

A summary of the documents regarding protected areas was given by Mr. Peter Herkenrath, with special emphasis on document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/6 “Proposed programme of work” with its suggested recommendations and proposed elements of a programme of work. Mr. Sheldon Cohen provided input from the World Parks Congress, and Mr. Lars Berg reported on the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Protected Areas.

General Comments

Participants agreed that the achievement of the 2010-target to stop the loss of biodiversity or at least to achieve a significant reduction of the current rate of the loss by 2010 is the overarching aim of the work of the CBD in the next 6 years and should be the aim of other relevant organisations and institutions as well. Networks of protected areas, which include areas with different levels of sustainable use, are one of the key instruments to reach the 2010-target. Therefore participants emphasised that at COP-7 parties to the CBD should commit themselves at the highest degree possible to concrete action on the ground with clear targets and timetables.

Bearing in mind the central importance of the issue of protected areas there was quite a lengthy discussion on how to best guarantee the implementation of decisions of the COP on protected areas. Some participants were very much in favour of a legally binding instrument (Protocol) under the CBD, others were against it.

Participants focussed their work on the improvement of the proposed Programme of Work in the light of the following message of the World Parks Congress to the CBD:

“(a) Adopt a rigorous programme of work on protected areas, including specific targets and timetables, that responds to the needs identified at the Congress, as a contribution to meeting the 2010 target;

(b) Establish effective means for monitoring and assessing implementation of the programme of work; and

(c) In the event that assessment indicates that the programme of work is not adequate, to consider adoption of stricter measures, to ensure that protected areas can contribute most effectively to meeting the 2010 target.”

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/6:

Additional remark on how to read this text:

[Text] = non-agreed text, suggestions for further discussion

Suggestions on the text:

PROTECTED AREAS

Proposed programme of work

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- (a) *Welcome* the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Protected Areas (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/3)
- (b) *Express its appreciation to:*
 - (i) The Government of Sweden for its financial support of the Expert Group meeting;
 - (ii) Other Governments and organizations for the participation of their representatives;
 - (iii) The co-chairs and all the members of the Expert Group for their contributions.

The Subsidiary Body may also wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties:

- (a) *Confirms* that efforts to establish and maintain systems of protected areas and areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity in line with Article 8 on *in situ* conservation and other relevant articles of the Convention, are essential for implementing, in the context of the ecosystem approach, the three objectives of the Convention and thus contributing to **achieving the 2010 target contained in the CBD Strategic Plan, in The Hague Ministerial Declaration, and in the WSSD Plan of Implementation, and to achieve** sustainable development and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals;

Status and trends of, and threats to, protected areas

- (b) *Welcomes* the documents on status and trends of, and threats to, protected areas prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/5) ~~and the 2003 United Nations List of Protected Areas prepared for the Fifth World Parks Congress;~~
- (c) *Notes* that, in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, **criteria set out in Annex I of the Convention should be the basis for selecting** protected areas and areas where special

measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity ~~can include any area identified as containing components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use as set down in Annex I to the Convention;~~

(d) ~~Recognizes that, although~~ at the global level the number and extent of protected areas has been increasing in the past decades, **so that around 11% of the world's land surface is currently in protected status. However,** existing systems of protected areas are not representative of the world's ecosystems, habitat types and biomes, and that, ~~in particular,~~ marine areas, of which less than 1 per cent are protected, are particularly under-represented;

(e) Recognizes that insufficient financial support, poor governance, ineffective management, and insufficient participation pose fundamental barriers to achieving the protected areas' objectives of the CBD;

~~(e) Further recognizes that almost a tenth of the world's land surface is in some form of protected area and that marine protected areas cover only less than 1 per cent of Earth's marine area, and notes, however, that comprehensive evaluations of the effectiveness of protected areas and their systems have been relatively rare, despite the importance of such evaluations in ensuring that protected areas fulfil the aims for which they were established;~~

Overall objective

(f) Adopts the objective of establishment and maintenance by 2010 of a comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative global system of networks of protected areas and areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;

Programme of work

~~(f) Adopts a programme of work on protected areas based on the proposed elements of a programme of work contained in the present note;~~

(g) Adopts the Programme of Work on Protected Areas contained in the present note;¹

~~(g) Affirms that any decisions adopted on the basis of SBSTTA recommendation VIII/3 B, on marine and coastal protected areas, be considered an integral part of the Convention's work on protected areas;~~

(h) Affirms that any decisions adopted on the basis of SBSTTA recommendation VIII/3 B, on marine and coastal protected areas, be considered an integral part of the Convention's Programme of Work on Protected Areas;²

~~(h) Urges Parties to incorporate, as appropriate, the activities recommended in the programme of work into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans; and implement them taking into account the ecosystem approach and the particular national and local conditions so as to contribute to the significant reduction of the rate of biological diversity loss by 2010 and beyond;~~

¹ Note: While the Programme of Work is called "Programme of Work on Protected Areas", it is understood that it covers terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine protected areas as well as areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity, in line with Article 8 of the Convention.

² Note: Cross-reference to SBSTTA-8 recommendation on marine and coastal protected areas need to be incorporated into the Programme of Work on Protected Areas

(i) Urges Parties, other Governments and organisations to implement the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, and further urges Parties to incorporate the elements of the Programme of Work into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

~~(i) Encourages Parties, other Governments and organizations to ensure coherence and synergy with the thematic programmes of work while implementing this programme of work;~~

(j) *Invites Urges* Parties to elaborate outcome-oriented targets for the extent, representativeness and effectiveness of their systems of protected areas, taking into account the Strategic Plan of the Convention, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals, as well as any **targets decision** adopted by the Conference of the Parties ~~at its seventh meeting, on global targets~~ to facilitate monitoring of the progress towards achievement of the 2010 target;

~~(k) Decides to establish, within the framework and institutions of the Convention, mechanisms to address the following outstanding issues and report to eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:~~

- ~~(i) Develop guidance to assist Parties in implementing Article 8 (a) and (b) including best practice guidelines for
 - The planning, and establishment of national systems of protected areas, including ecological corridors and networks;
 - The management of protected areas; and
 - The evaluation of the effectiveness of protected areas;~~
- ~~(ii) Develop scientific and technical advice on measures required to achieve a truly representative network of protected areas, globally, in order to contribute to the 2010 target and longer term purpose of the Strategic Plan. This work should draw upon the input of Parties and other Governments, the work of relevant United Nations organizations and conventions, the work of the World Commission on Protected Areas, the outcomes and recommendations of the Fifth IUCN World Congress on Protected Areas, and the work of relevant local and indigenous communities, and non-governmental organizations;~~
- ~~(iii) Explore options for cooperation to ensure the establishment of protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction, especially for the high seas, in accordance with applicable law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and taking into account the results of the work of the Executive Secretary proposed in paragraph 20 of SBSTTA recommendation VIII/3 B. This work should be carried out in close collaboration with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant organizations;~~
- ~~(iv) Explore options for the financing of protected areas in order to implement Article 8 (m) of the Convention; and~~
- ~~(v) Explore options for technical and other support for the establishment of a global system of protected areas, including identification and removal of barriers to the creation of protected areas, and removal of perverse incentives for unsustainable activities, pursuant to decision VI/15, on incentive measures;~~

(k) Requests SBSTTA to develop scientific and technical advice on measures required to achieve a truly representative network of protected areas, globally, in order to contribute to the

2010 target and longer-term purpose of the Strategic Plan. This work should draw upon the input of Parties and other Governments, the work of relevant United Nations organizations and conventions, the work of the World Commission on Protected Areas, the outcomes and recommendations of the Fifth IUCN World Congress on Protected Areas, and the work of relevant local and indigenous communities, and non-governmental organizations;

~~(l) — To this end, requests SBSTTA to convene a second meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Protected Areas, and/or establish an expert meeting or open ended working group on protected areas;~~

(l) — Decides to establish an ad hoc open ended working group on protected areas to review the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas and report to COP-83;

(m) — Decides to assess at each meeting of the COP, until 2010, the results of the above review, and to determine the need for possible stricter measures;

(n) — Requests the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on protected areas:

i) — to explore options for cooperation to ensure the establishment of protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction, especially for the high seas, in accordance with applicable law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and taking into account the results of the work of the Executive Secretary proposed in paragraph 20 of SBSTTA recommendation VIII/3 B. This work should be carried out in close collaboration with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant organizations;

ii) — to explore options for technical and other support for the establishment of a global system of protected areas, including identification and removal of barriers to the creation of protected areas, and removal of perverse incentives for unsustainable activities, pursuant to decision VI/15, on incentive measures;

~~(m) — Invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to report on implementation of this decision and the programme of work, including information on the needs for human, institutional and financial resources, through, *inter alia*, their reports submitted to the Conference of the Parties;~~

(o) — Urges Parties and invites other Governments and relevant organizations to report to the Executive Secretary on implementation of this decision and the Programme of Work;

~~(p#) — Recognizes the value of a single international classification system for protected areas and the benefit of providing information that is comparable across countries and regions, and therefore welcomes the ongoing efforts of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas to refine the IUCN system of categories, and encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to assign protected-area management categories to their protected areas, using the **refined** IUCN categories, taking into account the results of the process for their refinement;~~

~~(o) — Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to provide up to date information for the World Database on Protected Areas in order to facilitate the updating of the United Nations List of Protected Areas and thereby assist the monitoring of progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target;~~

3 Detailed terms of references of the ad hoc open ended working group to be elaborated and adopted by COP-7

(q) Requests UNEP-WCMC to further develop the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), including additional socio-economic and cultural information, in order to assist the monitoring of progress towards the overall objective of this decision, and urges Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to provide up-to-date information for the WDPA;

Financial issues

(r) Requests the Global Environment Facility to maintain current levels of support for protected areas, and commit itself in the fourth replenishment, to a substantive increase in funding for the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, to help meet any identified funding shortfalls, *inter alia* using opportunities of third tranche of Enabling Activities GEF programme;

(s) Calls upon donors and the private sector to support the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas;

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

(t) Requests the Executive Secretary to update information on status and trends of, and threats to, protected areas as part of the reviews of the implementation of the thematic programmes of work, in collaboration with Parties and relevant organizations, in particular the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas among others, and making use of all available relevant information;

(u) Requests the Executive Secretary to strengthen collaboration with other organizations, institutions and conventions with a view to supporting implementation and streamlining many of the activities contained in the programme of work, promoting synergies and avoiding unnecessary duplications, and to establish a liaison group of relevant organizations including the World Heritage Convention, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Man and Biosphere programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and relevant regional conventions and other organisations to facilitate this objective;

(v) Further requests the Executive Secretary to:

- (i) Compile information received from Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations and bodies on the implementation of the programme of work, and transmit this information to the ad hoc open ended working group analyze progress made towards the achievement of a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 through the establishment and management of protected areas;**
- (ii) Assist the Parties in implementing the programme of work through, in particular *inter alia*, the supporting activities defined in the programme of work; and the development, in collaboration with relevant organizations, of proposals for global and, where appropriate, regional targets or expected measurable outputs with timeframes and main actors;**
- (iii) Compile and disseminate information linking protected areas to sustainable development, poverty alleviation and Millennium Development Goals; Emphasizing the importance of protected areas for livelihoods, compile and disseminate information linking protected areas to sustainable development and poverty alleviation.**
- (iv) Establish in collaboration with IUCN-WCPA a roster of experts to help respond to requests by Parties for assistance in implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas;**

- (v) **Establish a small group of experts drawn from the Roster of Experts, which on the request of countries assesses their steps undertaken to implement the Programme of Work on Protected areas with a view to identifying the needs of those countries and thus assisting those countries in the further implementation of the Programme of Work⁴.**

(abridged; continued)

PROPOSED ELEMENTS OF A PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS

I. Introduction

1. *In situ* conservation, **sustainable use** of biological diversity **and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources are** is dependent upon properly maintaining sufficient natural habitat. Protected areas, **together with conservation, sustainable use and restoration initiatives in the wider land- and seascape,** are essential components in national and global biodiversity conservation strategies. They provide a range of goods and ecological services while preserving natural and cultural **heritage resources**. They can contribute to poverty alleviation by providing **gainful** employment opportunities and livelihoods to people living in and around them. In addition, they also provide opportunities for research including for adaptive measures to cope with climate change, environmental education, recreation and tourism. As a result, ~~many~~ **most** countries have developed a system of protected areas. The protected-area network now covers about ~~42~~**11** percent of ~~the~~ Earth's land surface, **however less**. ~~Less than 1% of the Earth's marine area is covered. Their central role of protected areas in implementing the objectives of the Convention has been repeatedly emphasized in decisions of the Conference of Parties. Protected areas~~ **They** form a vital element of the various thematic programmes of work, namely, marine and coastal biological diversity, inland water ecosystems biological diversity, dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity, forest biological diversity and mountain biological diversity.

2. Given their many benefits, protected areas are important instruments for meeting the Convention's targets of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. However, according to the best available data on the status and trends on protected areas (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/5), the current global ~~network~~ **systems** of protected areas ~~is~~ **are** not sufficiently large, sufficiently well-planned, nor sufficiently well-managed to ~~optimise~~ **maximise** its contribution to preventing global biodiversity loss. Therefore, there is an urgent need to take action to improve the coverage, representativeness and management of protected areas nationally, regionally and globally.

3. The Convention on Biological Diversity works with many partner organizations, conventions and initiatives in facilitating conservation and sustainable use through protected areas. These include the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA); the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC); the International Maritime Organization (IMO); the World Resources Institute (WRI); ~~The~~ **the** Nature Conservancy (TNC); **the World Wide Fund for Nature** (WWF); the UNESCO Man and Biosphere programme (MAB); the UNESCO ~~Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage~~ **Convention**; the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention); the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and the associated agreements; ~~the Global Environment Facility (GEF);~~ and various regional agreements and programmes.

4. The present programme of work on protected areas features goals and activities that are specific to protected areas. Some elements of existing programmes of work on forests, inland waters, dry and sub-

⁴ Detailed terms of references of the roster of experts to be elaborated and adopted by COP-7

humid lands ~~biological diversity~~, coastal, and marine, **and mountain** biological diversity also apply to protected areas. The goals and activities contained in these existing programmes of work should also be applied and implemented, whenever appropriate for their respective protected areas.

5. The WSSD, in its Plan of Implementation, has stated that the achievement of the 2010 target requires new and additional financial and technical resources for developing countries, and that progress in establishment and maintenance of a comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative global system of protected areas is of crucial importance for achieving the 2010 target. The WSSD decision includes the commitment to increase funding for activities in this field, recognizing that funding for this purpose generally should consist of a mixture of national and international resources and include the whole range of possible funding instruments such as public funding, debt-for-nature swaps, private funding, remuneration from services provided by protected areas, and taxes and fees at the national level for the use of ecological services.

II. Overall purpose and scope of the programme of work

~~5. The overall purpose of the programme of work on protected areas is to significantly reduce biological diversity loss at the international, national and sub-national levels through the implementation of the three main objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable development, thereby supporting the objectives of the Strategic Plan of the Convention, the World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Development Goals. The ultimate result of the implementation of the programme of work is the establishment and maintenance in perpetuity of an effectively managed, ecological representative global system of protected area networks, where human activities are managed to maintain the structure and functioning of the full range of ecosystems, in order to provide benefits to both present and future generations.~~

6. The overall purpose of the programme of work on protected areas is to support the establishment and maintenance, by 2010, of a comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative global system of networks of protected areas⁵. The Ultimate result will be to significantly reduce biodiversity loss at the international, regional, national and sub-national levels through the implementation of the three main objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable development, thereby supporting the objectives of the Strategic Plan of the Convention, the World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Development Goals.

~~7.6. The programme of work consists of three interlinked elements intended to be mutually reinforcing. It was developed bearing in mind the need to avoid unnecessary duplication with existing thematic work programmes and other ongoing initiatives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to promote synergy and coordination with relevant programmes of various international organizations. Parties are encouraged to apply where appropriate the objectives and activities from these thematic work programmes and the work on cross-cutting issues.~~

8.7. The Convention's work on protected areas should be undertaken in the context of **takes into account the ecosystem approach. The ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention, and its application will help reach a balance between the three objectives of the Convention. Multiple-use protected areas applied in an ecosystem approach context can, for example, help meet specific goals relating to both conservation, and sustainable use, **and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.**** The ecosystem approach provides a framework within which the relationship of protected areas to the wider landscape and seascape can be understood, and the goods and services flowing from protected areas can be valued. In addition, the establishment and management of protected area systems in the context of the ecosystem approach should not simply be considered in national terms, but where the relevant ecosystem extends beyond national boundaries, in ecosystem or bioregional terms as well. This presents a strong argument for transboundary and high-seas protected areas.

⁵ Note: While the Programme of Work is called "Programme of Work on Protected Areas", it is understood that it covers terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine protected areas as well as areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity, in line with Article 8 of the Convention.

8. — The programme of work is intended to assist Parties in establishing national programmes of work with targeted goals, actions, specific actors, time frame, inputs and expected measurable outputs. Parties may select from, adapt, and/or add to the goals and actions suggested in the current programme of work according to particular national and local conditions and their level of development. Implementation of this programme of work should take into account the ecosystem approach of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In determining national programmes of work, Parties are encouraged to pay due regard to the social, economic and environmental costs and benefits of various options. In addition, Parties are encouraged to consider the use of appropriate technologies, source of finance and technical cooperation, and to ensure, through appropriate actions, the means to meet the particular challenges and demands of their protected areas.

9. In implementing the programme of work, Parties are encouraged to pay due regard to the social, economic and environmental costs and benefits of various options. In addition, Parties are encouraged to consider the use of appropriate technologies, source of finance and technical cooperation, and to ensure, through appropriate actions, the means to meet the particular challenges and demands of their protected areas.

9. — Bearing in mind the three objectives of the Convention and the need to approach work on protected areas in a balanced manner that pays due attention to conservation, sustainable use, and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, the Parties may wish to establish the following programme of work on protected areas:

III. Programme elements, goals and actions

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 1: Direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing and managing protected area systems and sites

~~Goal 1.1 — Contributing to globally agreed goals:~~

Goal 1.1 – To establish a global system of protected area networks as a contribution to globally agreed goals:

Target: By 2010, a global comprehensive and representative system of protected area networks, built on national and regional systems, is established as a To expand and strengthen the overall contribution of protected area systems to (i) the goal of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and the WSSD of achieving a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010; and (ii) the Millennium Development Goals (Millennium Development Goals) – particularly goal 7 on ensuring environmental sustainability. **This will build on the existing systems of protected areas, including community conserved areas.**

Activities of the Parties

~~1.1.1. By 2006, conduct national level rapid assessments of the contributions of protected areas to the country's economy and culture, and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (Millennium Development Goals) at the national level. These assessments should document and analyse empirical data and concrete case studies to the extent possible, drawing upon economic valuation, natural resource accounting and other methodologies.~~

~~1.1.2. Drawing upon the results of the above assessments, develop a range of tailored communications tools and outreach programs that articulate this information to policymakers, key stakeholder groups and the general public.~~

1.1.1, 1.1.3. By 2006, conduct national-level analyses of options for setting time-bound, measurable protected area targets that contribute to the above globally agreed conservation goals. Suggested

national-level measures of progress toward targets include: total hectares under protected status, percent of ecoregions and major habitat types under protected status, status assessment of ecological integrity of protected areas, and numerical targets for species-at-risk.

1.1.2 As a matter of urgency, by 2005, where appropriate, conduct feasibility studies to establish or expand protected areas in any remaining large, intact or relatively unfragmented or highly irreplaceable natural areas under high threat, as well as protected areas securing globally critically endangered species and endangered species confined to a single site, and largely unprotected freshwater and marine ecosystems, paying particular attention to areas beyond national jurisdiction.

1.1.3. Drawing upon existing site selection methodologies, develop by 2006 a framework for assessing protected area system gaps at the national and ecoregional levels, including marine and coastal protected areas. This should take into account different level of biodiversity namely genetic, species, habitat, ecosystems and landscapes. The framework should take into account Annex I of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international conventions, along with such criteria as irreplaceability of target biodiversity components, minimum size and viability requirements, connectivity (including [eco-]corridors), intactness, ecological processes and ecosystem services.

1.1.4 By 2006, conduct national-level reviews of existing and potential forms of conservation including innovative models of governance for protected areas that need to be recognized and promoted through legal, policy, financial, institutional and community mechanisms, such as protected areas run by government agencies at various levels, co-managed protected areas, private protected areas, community conserved areas and microreserves.

1.1.5. Drawing upon the above-mentioned reviews, conduct gap assessments and develop, by 2006, national plans for filling identified system gaps (including site selection for establishment of new sites, expansion of existing sites, restoration and rehabilitation of degraded and semi-natural areas, and recovery of endangered species).

1.1.6 By 2008, designate the protected areas as identified through the gap analysis and complete by 2010 the establishment of comprehensive and representative national systems of protected areas, as part of national and regional ecological networks.

~~1.1.4. By 2006 establish suitable time-bound, measurable protected area targets and begin to measure progress toward such targets, based on a periodic monitoring programme.~~

~~1.1.5. Report on progress toward targets in future national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity.~~

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

1.1.6 Prepare and disseminate to Parties a technical document providing a framework for national-level, time-bound, measurable protected areas targets as referenced above.

1.1.7 Identify options for quantitative and qualitative protected areas targets and indicators that might be used at the global level that could contribute to the 2010 target and the Millennium Development Goals.

1.1.8 Invite relevant international and regional organizations to offer their assistance to the Parties in conducting national-level rapid assessments.

1.1.9 Compile and disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism current relevant approaches, frameworks and tools for system planning and promote and facilitate the ex-

change of experiences and lessons learned in applying and adapting them in different ecological and social settings.

[(For the sake of simplification and clarity, the paragraphs on ‘main partners’ and ‘other collaborators’ were deleted throughout the whole document and listed at the end.)]

Main partners

Parties, UNEP-WCMC, UNESCO-MAB, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, UNDP, Ramsar Convention, IUCN-WCPA.

Other collaborators

Relevant international, regional and national organizations such as The Nature Conservancy, WWF, WRI, intergovernmental organizations

Goal 1.2 — Planning and establishment of national systems of protected areas: To support more systematic planning processes and to build, by 2010, comprehensive and representative national systems of protected areas, drawing on recent advances in ecological as well as social sciences and economics, building on the existing systems of protected areas, and including community conserved areas.

Activities of the Parties

- 1.2.1. Drawing upon existing site selection methodologies, develop by 2006 a framework for assessing protected area system gaps at the national and ecoregional levels. The framework should take into account Annex I of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international conventions, along with such criteria as irreplaceability of target biodiversity components, minimum size and viability requirements, connectivity (including corridors), intactness, ecological processes and ecosystem services.
- 1.2.2. Conduct national level reviews of existing and potential forms of conservation including innovative models of governance for protected areas, such as protected areas run by government agencies at various levels, co-managed protected areas, private protected areas and community conserved areas.
- 1.2.3. Using the above framework, conduct gap assessments and develop, by 2006, national plans for filling identified system gaps (including site selection for establishment of new sites, expansion of existing sites, restoration and rehabilitation of degraded and semi-natural areas, and recovery of endangered species).
- 1.2.4. As a matter of urgency, by 2005, conduct a feasibility study to establish or expand protected areas in any remaining large, intact or relatively unfragmented natural areas.
- 1.2.5. Complete by 2010 the establishment of comprehensive and representative national systems of protected areas.
- 1.2.6. Complementing government-managed protected areas, recognize and promote the broader set of conservation areas (e.g., areas conserved by indigenous and local communities, private reserves) through legal, policy, financial, institutional and community mechanisms.

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

- 1.2.7. Compile and disseminate through the clearing house mechanism current relevant approaches, frameworks and tools for system planning and promote and facilitate the exchange of experiences and lessons learned in applying and adapting them in different ecological and social settings.

Main partners

~~Parties, UNEP-WCMC, UNESCO-MAB, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, UNDP, Ramsar Convention, IUCN-WCPA.~~

Other collaborators

~~Relevant international, regional and national organizations such as The Nature Conservancy, WWF, WRI, Birdlife International, Conservation International, intergovernmental organizations~~

~~**Goal 1.3—Integrating protected areas into broader landscapes and sectors:** To integrate sites and national systems of protected areas into relevant sectors and broader landscapes, taking into account the ecosystem approach and the concept of ecological networks.~~

Goal 1.2 – To integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors:

Target: By 2015, all protected areas are linked into the wider land- and seascape and protected area systems into relevant sectors, taking into account the ecosystem approach and the concept of ecological networks.

Activities of the Parties:

1.2.1.1.3.1. ~~Evaluate by 2006 national and sub-national lessons learned on specific efforts to integrate protected areas and biodiversity into broader landscapes and sectoral plans, and identify and implement practical steps for improving such integration, including policy, legal, planning and other measures.~~

1.2.2. ~~Identify and implement, by 2008, practical steps for improving such integration, including policy, legal, planning and other measures.~~

1.2.3. ~~Design and manage buffer zones around protected areas, in order to help maintain their ecological integrity, as part of ecological networks.~~

1.2.4. ~~Restore habitats, as appropriate, as a substantial contribution to building ecological networks.~~

~~1.3.1.~~ ~~Use social and economic benefits generated by protected areas to alleviate poverty, consistent with protected area management objectives.~~

~~1.3.2.~~ ~~Engage relevant stakeholders in participatory planning and governance, recalling the principles of the ecosystem approach.~~

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

1.2.5.1.3.4. ~~Organise an international workshop on integration of biodiversity and protected areas into relevant sectoral and spatial plans, and disseminate results to all Parties and relevant partners and collaborators. [move to Recommendations?]~~

1.2.6.1.3.5. ~~Prepare an updated format for the second thematic reports on protected areas, covering, *inter alia*, integration of protected areas and national systems of protected areas into relevant sectors and spatial planning.~~

Main partners

~~Parties, UNESCO-MAB, IUCN-WCPA, Ramsar and other environmental conventions~~

Other collaborators

Relevant international, regional and national organizations and intergovernmental organizations

~~Goal 1.4—Transboundary protected areas (TBPAs): To strengthen existing and establish new TBPAs to enhance conservation of biological diversity, implement the ecosystem approach, and improve international cooperation.~~

Goal 1.3. – To establish and strengthen Transboundary Protected Areas (TBPAs) and regional networks:

Target: By 2010, TBPAs and regional networks are established to the extent necessary to achieve goal 1.1., to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, implementing the ecosystem approach, and improving international cooperation.

Activities of the Parties

~~1.3.1.1.4.1.~~ Enter into dialogue to establish, where appropriate, new TBPAs with adjacent Parties and countries, bearing in mind the ecosystem approach and the importance of ecological networks.

~~1.3.2.1.4.2.~~ Collaborate with adjacent Parties and countries to strengthen effective collaborative management of existing TBPAs.

~~1.3.3.1.4.3.~~ Harmonise relevant national legislation with a view to facilitating the establishment and management of TBPAs.

1.3.4. Collaborate with other Parties and relevant partners to establish effective regional networks of protected areas, particularly around shared ecological resources identified as conservation priorities (e.g., barrier reef systems, large-scale river basins, mountain systems), and establish multi-country coordination mechanisms as appropriate to support the establishment and effective long-term management of such networks.

1.3.5. Collaborate with other Parties to establish and manage protected areas on the high seas and other areas beyond national jurisdiction.

~~1.4.4.~~ Develop mechanisms for equitable sharing of the costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of TBPAs.

~~1.4.5.~~ Within the context of TBPAs, provide appropriate mechanism to prevent the spread of invasive alien species.

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

~~1.3.6.1.4.6.~~ Organize a liaison group meeting, including *inter alia* the Ramsar Bureau, World Heritage Centre and UNESCO MAB, Ramsar and CMS Conventions, UNEP-WCMC, IUCN-WCPA, local and indigenous communities, NGOs, private sector companies and funding agencies for developing guidelines for establishing transboundary protected areas and collaborative management approaches for dissemination to Parties, taking into account the existing IUCN-WCPA Guidelines on TBPAs.

~~1.3.7.1.4.7.~~ Prepare, for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, a comprehensive inventory of existing adjacent protected areas on either side of international borders, and other Trans-frontier land areas suitable for the establishment of TBPAs, with particular attention to such areas lying within biodiversity hotspots.

1.3.8. Compile and disseminate information on regional networks of protected areas, including, as far as possible, their geographical distribution, their historical background, their role and the partners involved.

Main partners

~~Parties, UNESCO MAB, World Heritage Centre, IUCN WCPA, Ramsar, CMS, CITES and other environmental conventions.~~

Other collaborators

~~Relevant international, regional and national organizations and intergovernmental organizations.~~

~~Goal 1.5—International systems of protected areas:~~ ~~To strengthen international systems of protected areas in order to enhance conservation of biological diversity, implement the ecosystem approach, and improve international cooperation.~~

Activities of the Parties

~~1.5.1 Collaborate with other Parties and relevant partners to establish effective international systems of protected areas, particularly around shared ecological resources identified as conservation priorities (e.g., barrier reef systems, large scale river basins, mountain systems), and establish multi-country coordination mechanisms as appropriate to support the establishment and effective long-term management of such systems.~~

~~1.5.2 Increase support for and participation in existing international systems of protected areas, including the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention and the UNESCO MAB programme;~~

~~1.5.3 Incorporate reporting on national components of international protected area systems in national reports on protected areas under the Convention on Biological Diversity;~~

~~1.5.4 Explore establishment of a harmonized system for reporting on sites designated under the Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention and UNESCO MAB programme, taking into account the reporting mechanism currently being developed by UNEP WCMC;~~

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

~~1.5.5 Compile and disseminate information on international systems of protected areas, including, as far as possible, their geographical distribution, their historical background, their role and the partners involved.~~

Main partners

~~Parties, UNESCO MAB, World Heritage Centre, IUCN WCPA, Ramsar, CMS, CITES and other environmental conventions.~~

Other collaborators

~~Relevant international, regional and national organizations and intergovernmental organizations.~~

~~Goal 1.6—Site-based protected area planning:~~ ~~To support systematic, highly participatory and science-based site planning processes that lead to clear biodiversity objectives, targets, management strategies and monitoring programs, drawing upon existing methodologies.~~

Goal 1.4 – To substantially improve site-based protected area planning:

Target: All protected areas to have effective management in existence by 2012, using highly participatory and science-based site planning processes that lead to clear biodiversity objectives, targets, management strategies and monitoring programs, drawing upon existing methodologies.

Activities of the Parties:

~~1.6.1~~ Create a highly participatory process involving all major relevant stakeholders as part of site-based planning, and use relevant ecological and socioeconomic data required to develop effective planning processes.

~~1.4.1.1-6.2~~ Identify measurable conservation targets for sites, such as genomes, species, natural communities, ecosystems, and ecological processes, drawing on criteria laid out in Annex I to the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant criteria.

~~1.4.2.1-6.3~~ Identify and rank the relative importance of major threats to defined conservation targets (including both proximate stresses and underlying sources), and identify strategies to address critical threats **including climate change.**

~~1.4.3.1-6.4~~ Include in the site-planning process an analysis of opportunities for the protected area to contribute to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at local and regional scales, **taking into account, inter alia, the value of sustainable hunting to indigenous peoples as well as for self-funding opportunities.**

~~1.4.4.1-6.5~~ **As appropriate, but not later than 2012, develop** ~~Develop~~ or update strategic management plans for **existing** protected areas, built on the above processes, to better achieve conservation objectives.

~~1.4.5.1-6.6~~ In developing site-management plans, consider dynamic processes such as invasion by alien species, diseases, succession and climate change, and develop strategies that contribute to the resilience of sites to these processes.

~~1.4.6.1-6.7~~ Utilize as appropriate the full range of governance systems as well as traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities.

~~1.6.8~~ ~~Promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits generated by the protected area to relevant stakeholders, consistent with site management objectives.~~

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

~~1.4.7.1-6.9~~ Compile and disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism current relevant approaches, frameworks and tools for site planning and promote and facilitate the exchange of experiences and lessons learned in applying and adapting them in different ecological and social settings.

~~1.4.8.1-6.10~~ Assist Parties, multilateral agencies, non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors to utilize such tools in their relevant site-based work.

Main partners

~~Parties, IUCN WCPA, UNEP WCMC, UNESCO MAB, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Ramsar and other international conventions.~~

Other collaborators

Relevant international, regional and national organizations, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Birdlife International, and other intergovernmental organizations

~~**Goal 1.7 – Prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats :**~~ To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas, in accordance with national legislation and, where appropriate, employ suitable and rigorous impact assessments.

Goal 1.5 – To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats:

Target: By 2015, the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas are prevented and/or mitigated, in accordance with national legislation and, where appropriate, employing suitable and rigorous impact assessments.

Activities of the Parties

~~1.5.1.1.7.1.~~ Apply **timely strategic impact assessments and** environmental impact assessments to any **plan and** project with the potential to have negative effects on protected areas, taking into account decision VI/7 A of the Conference of the Parties on guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessments.

~~1.7.2.~~ Undertake timely strategic and environmental impact assessments to ensure that the necessary data will be available to support decision-making processes in order to prevent negative impacts on protected areas and/or to develop, if appropriate, effective mitigation measures.

~~1.5.2.1.7.3.~~ Develop, **by 2010**, liability regimes (**incorporating the polluter pays principle or other appropriate mechanisms**) that incorporate the polluter pays principle or other appropriate mechanisms in relation to damages to protected areas, at national and international levels.

~~1.5.3.1.7.4.~~ Prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of economic development and enhance positive impacts of such development on protected areas.

1.5.4. Identify and develop strategies to prevent the introduction the introduction and/or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species (including alien diseases and pathogens) that may threaten biodiversity in protected areas, making use of the guidance available from the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP).

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

~~1.5.5.1.7.5.~~ Address issues specific to protected areas, in the guidelines for incorporating biodiversity considerations in environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment, procedures and regulations.

~~1.7.6.~~ Disseminate the best practices and lessons learned for efficient management of protected areas through clearing-house mechanism.

~~1.5.6.1.7.7.~~ Collaboration with the International Association for Impact Assessment and other relevant organizations on further development and refinement of the impact assessment guidelines particularly to incorporate all stages of environmental impact assessment processes in protected areas taking into account the ecosystem approach.

1.5.7. Gather and disseminate, in collaboration with GISP, impacts of invasive alien species in protected areas.

1.5.8. Compile and disseminate through clearing-house mechanism the case studies on best practices and lessons learnt in mitigating the adverse impacts of invasive alien species and facilitate the exchange of experiences.

Main partners

Parties, UNESCO-MAB, World Heritage Centre, scientific bodies of UNFCCC, CCD and Ramsar conventions, IUCN-WCPA, the International Association for Impact Assessment.

Other collaborators

Relevant international, regional and national organizations, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Birdlife International, and other intergovernmental organizations.

~~Goal 1.8—Prevent the introduction of invasive alien species and mitigate their negative impacts:~~ To prevent the introduction of invasive alien species that potentially threaten the biodiversity of protected areas, and to control and, where possible, eradicate established invasive species in protected areas.

Activities of the Parties

- ~~1.8.1. Provide the Executive Secretary, as appropriate, with examples of the impacts of invasive alien species and of programmes used to control their introduction and mitigate negative consequences on protected areas.~~
- ~~1.8.2. Raise awareness about the possible problems and cost associated with the deliberate or accidental introduction of alien species in protected areas.~~
- ~~1.8.3. Identify and develop strategies to prevent the introduction the introduction and/or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species that may threaten biodiversity in protected areas, making use of the guidance available from the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP).~~
- ~~1.8.4. In collaboration with GISP, promote implementation of projects assessing the impacts of invasive alien species in protected areas.~~

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

- ~~1.8.5. Gather and disseminate, in collaboration with GISP, impacts of invasive alien species in protected areas.~~
- ~~1.8.6. Compile and disseminate through clearing-house mechanism the case studies on best practices and lessons learnt in mitigating the adverse impacts of invasive alien species and facilitate the exchange of experiences.~~

Main partners

Parties, GISP, International Council of Scientific Union, Ramsar, CMS, and other environmental conventions.

Other collaborators

Relevant international, regional and national organizations, UNEP-WCMC, FAO, TRAFFIC, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Birdlife International, and other intergovernmental organizations

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: Enabling activities

~~**Goal 2.1 — Policy, institutional and socio-economic reforms:** To identify and implement policy reforms, including use of social and economic valuation and incentives, to provide a supportive enabling environment for more effective establishment and management of protected areas and protected areas systems.~~

Goal 2.1 – To implement policy, institutional and socio-economic reforms to provide an enabling environment for protected areas:

Target: By 2012, policy reforms, including use of social and economic valuation and incentives, are identified and implemented, to provide a supportive enabling environment for more effective establishment and management of protected areas and protected areas systems.

Activities of the Parties

2.1.1. By 2006, identify legislative and institutional gaps that impede the effective establishment and management of protected areas and, by 2010, effectively address these gaps.

2.1.2.2.1.1. Integrate By 2006, conduct national-level rapid assessments of the contributions of protected areas to the country's economy and culture, and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals at the national level; and integrate[, by 2008,] the use of economic valuation and natural resource accounting tools into national planning processes in order to identify the hidden and non-hidden economic benefits provided by protected areas and who appropriates these benefits.

2.1.3. Harmonise sectoral policies and laws to ensure that they support the conservation and effective management of the protected area system.

2.1.4. Consider governance principles such as the rule of law, decentralisation, participatory decision-making mechanisms for accountability and equitable dispute resolution institutions and procedures.

2.1.5.2.1.2. Identify and remove[, by 2009,] perverse incentives and inconsistencies in sectoral policies that increase pressure on protected areas, or take action to mitigate their perverse effects.

2.1.6.2.1.3. Identify and establish[, by 2007,] positive incentives that support the integrity and maintenance of protected areas and the involvement of communities and other stakeholders in conservation.

2.1.7.2.1.4. Assess[, by 2008,] the economic and socio-cultural costs and impacts arising from the establishment and maintenance of protected areas, particularly for indigenous and local communities, and adjust policies to ensure that such costs and impacts—including the costs of livelihood opportunities forgone—are equitably compensated.

2.1.8.2.1.5. Establish[, by what year?,] policies and institutional mechanisms to facilitate the legal recognition and effective management of indigenous protected areas and community conserved areas in a manner consistent with the goals of conserving both biodiversity and the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.

2.1.9.2.1.6. Develop[, by what year?,] national incentive mechanisms and institutions to support the establishment of biodiversity conservation areas on private lands, including private reserves and conservation easements, which achieve biodiversity conservation goals in the managed landscape surrounding formal protected areas.

~~2.1.10.2.1.7.~~ Identify and foster[, by what year?,] economic opportunities and the creation of markets for goods and services produced by protected areas and/or reliant on the ecosystem services that protected areas provide, consistent with protected area objectives.

2.1.11. Cooperate with neighbouring countries to establish an enabling environment for trans-boundary protected areas and regional networks.

~~2.1.8.~~ Establish adequate national policies to deal with access to genetic resources within protected areas and benefits arising from their utilization, drawing on the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization.

~~2.1.9.~~ With respect to transboundary protected areas (TBPAs), identify the main legal and institutional constraints on establishment of TBPAs, take steps to overcome them, and establish strategies within existing TBPAs to strengthen enforcement through collaboration between relevant authorities.

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

~~2.1.12.2.1.10.~~ In collaboration with key partners such as OECD, IUCN, WWF and the secretariats of other conventions compile information on relevant guidance, resource kits and other information on incentive measures including those relating to the development of incentive options through tenure rights, markets, pricing policies, etc.

~~2.1.13.2.1.11.~~ Compile and disseminate case-studies on best practices on the use of incentive measures for the management of protected areas.

~~2.1.14.2.1.12.~~ Identify ways and means to integrate the use of incentive measures into protected area management plans, programmes and policies including opportunities for the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives.

Main partners

~~Parties, IUCN-WCPA, UNESCO-MAB, World Heritage Centre, scientific bodies of CCD and Ramsar conventions.~~

Other collaborators

~~Relevant international, regional and national organizations, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Birdlife International, World Bank and other intergovernmental organizations.~~

~~Goal 2.2 – Capacity building:~~ To enhance and strengthen capacity to manage protected areas at local, national and international levels, ensuring that capacity building initiatives are comprehensive, develop knowledge and skills, and raise professional standards at individual, community and institutional levels, with particular emphasis on social equity.

Goal 2.2 – To build capacity for the planning, establishing and management of protected areas:

Target: By 2010, all protected areas have enhanced and strengthened capacity, ensuring that capacity-building initiatives are comprehensive, develop knowledge and skills, and raise professional standards at individual, community and institutional levels[, with particular emphasis on social equity].

Activities of the Parties

- 2.2.1. Compile and/or develop by 2006 national protected-area capacity assessments, **incorporating existing knowledge and experiences on protected area management, including indigenous/traditional knowledge; and establish and implement capacity-building programmes and report progress within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This should include conflict resolution and negotiation skills.** incorporate the resulting information into national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- ~~2.2.2. Establish effective mechanisms to document existing knowledge and experiences on protected area management, including indigenous/traditional knowledge and identify knowledge and skills gaps.~~
- ~~2.2.3. Establish and implement a capacity building programme at the national level that is demand driven and adaptive to changes and innovation and report progress within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity.~~
- 2.2.2.2.4.** Establish mechanisms to exchange lessons learnt, information and capacity-building experiences among countries, in collaboration with **the Clearing-House Mechanism and other** relevant organizations.
- ~~2.2.5. Review and assess the capacity of national institutions with respect to providing leadership, skills and competencies in protected area management.~~
- ~~2.2.6. Enhance the capacity of institutions, including those outside the conservation sector (e.g. sectoral agencies and local governments) to take biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into account in legislation and sectoral policies.~~
- 2.2.3.2.2.7.** Create and/or strengthen the capacities of institutions to establish cross-sectoral collaboration for protected area management at the regional, national and local levels, and to establish harmonized and enabling policy and legal frameworks.
- 2.2.4.2.2.8.** Create and/or strengthen the capacities of institutions to establish and sustain baseline funding at levels adequate to ensure appropriate standards of protected area management, **including creative fundraising through fiscal incentives, environmental services, and other instruments.**
- ~~2.2.9. Create and/or develop the capacity of protected areas institutions for creative fundraising through fiscal incentives, environmental services, and other instruments.~~
- ~~2.2.10. Call on the GEF and other donor agencies to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition to put in place their capacity building initiatives on protected area management.~~

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

- 2.2.5.2.2.11.** Compile available information, including national reports, review past studies, and identify capacity needs.
- 2.2.6.2.2.12.** Cooperate with and support the Protected Areas Learning Network (PALNet), an interactive website where protected area managers and associated people can exchange experience and explore lessons learned from those experiences, in collaboration with relevant organizations.

Main partners

Parties, IUCN-WCPA, UNESCO-MAB, World Heritage Centre, scientific bodies of CCD and Ramsar Conventions.

Other collaborators

Relevant international, regional and national organizations, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Birdlife International, World Bank and other intergovernmental organizations.

Goal 2.3 – To develop, apply and transfer appropriate technologies for protected areas:

Target: By 2008, the development, validation, and transfer of appropriate technology and innovative approaches for the effective management of protected areas, improved, taking into account decisions of the Conference of the Parties on technology transfer and cooperation.

Activities of the Parties:

- 2.3.1. Carry out documentation of appropriate technologies, including of risk assessment of these technologies, for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of protected areas and management of protected areas, and make this information available through the Clearing-House Mechanism.**
- 2.3.2. Undertake an assessment of needs for relevant technologies for protected area management involving all stakeholders such as the local and indigenous communities, research institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.**
- 2.3.3. Encourage development and use of appropriate technology for habitat restoration, resource mapping, biological inventory, and rapid assessment of biodiversity, monitoring, *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation, conflict resolution, negotiation skills, and sustainable use etc.**
- 2.3.4. Create enabling environment for transfer of technology through legal frameworks and strengthening law enforcement.**

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

- 2.3.5. Compile information provided by Parties and relevant international organizations on appropriate technologies and approaches for efficient management of protected areas and conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of protected areas.**
- 2.3.6. Disseminate this information through the clearing-house mechanism and facilitate exchange of information.**

Main partners

IUCN-WCPA, UNEP-WCMC, UNESCO-MAB, World Heritage Centre, WRI, Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

Other collaborators

Relevant international, regional and national organizations, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Birdlife International, other NGOs, Global Biodiversity Information Facility, and interested parties.

Goal 2.3 – Financial sustainability: To ensure the financial sustainability of national and international systems of protected areas.

Goal 2.4 – To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas and the global system of networks of protected areas:

Target: By 2010, sufficient resources to identify, establish and meet the recurrent operating costs of the global system of networks of protected areas are secured.

Activities of the Parties

2.4.1.2.3.1. Conduct a national-level study by ~~2005~~**2006** of financial needs and options related to the national system of protected areas, **with funding consisting of a mixture of national and international resources and include the whole range of possible funding instruments such as public funding, debt for nature swaps, private funding, taxes and fees for the use of ecological services at national level, remuneration from services provided by protected areas, and environmental compensation payments.**

2.4.2.2.3.2. Based on the results of this study, establish country-level sustainable financing plans (SFPs) that support national systems of protected areas, and begin to implement these by 2006, including necessary regulatory, legislative, institutional and other measures. To help in the development of these plans, countries should draw on the expertise and resources of United Nations agencies, multilateral and bilateral aid agencies and non-governmental organizations.

2.4.3.2.3.3. Collaborate with other countries to develop and implement sustainable financing programs for **regional and** international systems of protected areas.

2.4.4.2.3.4. Provide information on national protected areas financing in future national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and help to strengthen the role of the Convention Secretariat in collecting and sharing information about protected areas financing, in collaboration with other relevant mechanisms such as the World Database on Protected Areas, **as, inter alia, a support for developed countries' efforts to substantially increase their funding efforts in developing countries.**

2.4.5. Mainstream protected areas into development planning and financing processes.

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

2.4.6.2.3.5. Seek information from parties about the financing of protected areas and requirements for implementation of the programme of work.

2.4.7.2.3.6. Convene a meeting of the donor agencies for facilitating funding to parties for implementation of the programme of work.

2.4.8.2.3.7. Compile and disseminate case-studies and best practices concerning protected area financing through the clearing-house mechanism.

Main partners

~~Parties, GEF, World Bank, Conservation Finance Alliance, and other donors.~~

Other collaborators

~~Relevant international, regional and national organizations, IUCN, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Birdlife International, other intergovernmental organizations.~~

Goal 2.4 – Education and Communication: ~~To increase public awareness and understanding of the importance and benefits of protected areas, and support for their effective management.~~

Goal 2.5 – To strengthen Communication, Education and Public Awareness as indispensable tools for protected areas establishment and management:

Target: By 2008, public awareness and understanding of the importance and benefits of protected areas, and support for their effective management, substantially strengthened.

Activities of the Parties:

2.5.1.2.4.1. Establish or strengthen education and public awareness programs on the importance of protected areas in terms of their role in national conservation and socio-economic development, in close collaboration with the Communication, Education and Public Awareness Initiative (CEPA) under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

2.5.2.2.4.2. Identify core themes for education, awareness and communication programmes relevant to protected areas, **including, *inter alia*, their contribution to economy and culture**, to achieve specific end results such as compliance by resource users and other stakeholders or an increased understanding of science-based knowledge by local and indigenous communities and policy makers.

2.5.3.2.4.3. Strengthen, and where necessary, establish information mechanisms directed at target groups such as the private sector, policy makers, development institutions, community-based organizations, the media, and the general public.

2.5.4.2.4.4. Develop mechanisms for constructive dialogue and knowledge exchange among protected-area managers, and between protected area managers and indigenous and local communities and their organizations.

2.5.5.2.4.5. Incorporate protected areas as an integral component of the school **and university** curricula at both national and regional levels.

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

2.5.6.2.4.6. Develop copyright-free educational tools and materials for adaptation and use in the promotion of protected areas as an important means of achieving the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

~~2.4.7. Develop guidelines for evaluating communication, education and public awareness practices as part of protected area establishment and management.~~

2.5.7.2.4.8. Generate an annotated bibliography and case studies to demonstrate the range of effective options available for designing and implementing awareness and communication programmes and activities for protected areas.

~~[2.5.8.]2.4.9. [Establish, in collaboration with the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas and other relevant partners, an initiative to engage the global news and entertainment industry (television, film, popular music, internet, etc.) in a global campaign to raise awareness of the costs of biological diversity loss and the important role of protected areas in reversing that loss.]~~

Main partners

~~IUCN WCPA, UNESCO MAB, World Heritage Centre, and Ramsar CIPA Working Group~~

Other collaborators

~~Relevant international, regional and national organizations, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Birdlife International, multinational mass media corporations.~~

~~**Goal 2.5 – Stakeholder involvement:** To enhance the fair and effective involvement of stakeholders in all phases and levels of work related to protected areas.~~

Goal 2.6. – To enhance and secure stakeholder involvement

Target: By 2008, the fair and effective involvement of stakeholders in all phases and levels of work related to protected areas enhanced and secured, and all protected areas managed and established in full compliance with the rights of indigenous and mobile peoples and local communities.

Activities of the Parties

2.6.1.2.5.1. Carry out national reviews of the status, needs and context-specific mechanisms for involving stakeholders, **ensuring gender and social equity**, in protected areas policy and management, at the level of national policy, protected area systems and individual sites.

2.6.2.2.5.2. On the basis of the national reviews, develop specific plans and initiatives to involve stakeholders in all levels of protected areas **planning**, establishment, **governance** and management, including community conserved areas, **using relevant ecological and socio-economic data**.

2.6.3.2.5.3. Support participatory assessment exercises among stakeholders to identify and harness the wealth of knowledge, skills, resources and institutions of importance for conservation that are available in society.

~~**2.5.4.** Establish and/or strengthen transparent and accountable mechanisms to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas.~~

2.6.4.2.5.5. Promote and support stakeholder organising and capacity building for the establishment and management of protected areas.

2.6.5.2.5.6. Ensure an enabling environment (legislation, policies, capacities, and resources) for the involvement of local, **mobile people** and indigenous stakeholders in decision making, and the development of their capacities and opportunities to establish and manage community-conserved and private protected areas.

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

2.6.6.2.5.7 In collaboration with the key partners and based upon the best practices develop and make available guidance for parties on how to promote and enhance stakeholder participation in all aspects of protected areas.

2.6.7.2.5.8 Make available to Parties case-studies, advice on best practices and other sources of information on stakeholder participation in protected areas

2.6.8.2.5.9 Promote the international sharing of experience on effective mechanisms for stakeholder involvement in conservation in particular with regard to co-managed protected areas, community conserved areas and private protected areas.

Main partners

IUCN-WCPA, UNESCO-MAB, World Heritage Centre, Ramsar, CCD, and other environmental conventions, World Bank, UNDP.

Other collaborators

Relevant international, regional and national organizations, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Birdlife International, other NGOs and interested parties.

Goal 2.7 – To secure the equitable sharing of costs and benefits related to the establishment and management of protected areas:

Target: By 2012, costs and benefits related to the establishment and management of protected areas are shared equitably, including those related to genetic resources, taking the rights of indigenous and mobile peoples and local communities fully into account.

Activities of the Parties:

2.7.1. Establish and/or strengthen transparent and accountable mechanisms to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas, including those related to genetic resources, taking the rights of indigenous and mobile peoples and local communities fully into account.

2.7.2. Use social and economic benefits generated by protected areas to alleviate poverty, consistent with protected area management objectives.

2.7.3. Develop mechanisms for equitable sharing of the costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of TBPAs.

[2.7.4. Establish, by (?) adequate national policies to deal with access to genetic resources within protected areas and benefits arising from their utilization, drawing on the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization.] **[(SUFFICIENTLY DEALT WITH IN BONN GUIDELINES?)]**

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

[(TO BE ADDED)]

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: Standards, assessment, and monitoring ~~and technology development~~

Goal 3.1 – Minimum standards and best practices for protected areas: To develop and adopt voluntary minimum standards and best practices for planning, selecting, establishing, managing and governance of protected area sites and systems.

Goal 3.1 – To develop minimum standards and best practices for protected areas and systems of networks of protected areas:

Target: By 2008, develop and adopt minimum standards and best practices for planning, selecting, establishing, managing and governance of protected area and systems of networks of protected areas.

Activities of the Parties:

- 3.1.1. ~~Institute, within the framework of the Convention, a process for the development of voluntary~~ **Develop** protected areas standards and best practices, **recalling the Guideline Series on Protected Area Management produced by IUCN.** ~~In developing this framework, Parties may wish to recall the Guideline Series on Protected Area Management produced by IUCN.~~
- 3.1.2. Develop an efficient, long-term monitoring system ~~based on a set of indicators~~ measuring: **biodiversity status,** status of conservation targets, ecological integrity, threat abatement, and capacity for effective management, **where appropriate based on a set of indicators.**
- 3.1.3. Draw upon monitoring results to employ adaptive management according to the ecosystem approach.

Supporting Activities of the Executive Secretary:

- 3.1.4. In collaboration with the key partners and based upon the best practices develop and make available guidance for parties minimum standards for planning, selecting, establishing, managing and governance of protected area sites and systems.
- 3.1.5. Compile information on best practices and case-studies on effective management of protected areas and disseminate it through clearing-house mechanism and facilitate exchange of information.

Main partners

~~IUCN WCPA, UNEP WCMC, UNESCO MAB, World Heritage Centre, Ramsar and other environmental conventions.~~

Other collaborators

~~Relevant international, regional and national organizations, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Birdlife International, other NGOs and interested Parties.~~

~~Goal 3.2 – Evaluating protected areas management effectiveness:~~ To adopt and implement a framework for monitoring, evaluating and reporting protected areas management effectiveness at sites, national system, and transboundary protected area levels.

Goal 3.2 – To evaluate the effectiveness of protected areas management:

Target: By 2008, frameworks for monitoring, evaluating and reporting protected areas management effectiveness at sites, national system, and transboundary protected area levels adopted and implemented.

Activities of the Parties:

- 3.2.1. Develop standards and best practice guidelines for evaluating the effectiveness of protected area management and governance, and set up a related database, taking into account the IUCN-WCPA framework for evaluating management effectiveness, and other relevant methodologies.
- 3.2.2. Select by 2004 appropriate methods, criteria and indicators for evaluating protected areas management effectiveness.
- 3.2.3. Implement management effectiveness evaluations of at least 30 percent of each Party's protected areas by 2010, **and of national protected area systems.**

- 3.2.4. Include information resulting from evaluation of protected areas management effectiveness in national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- 3.2.5. Focus management effectiveness efforts on site and system planning, governance, participatory process, financing, access to genetic resources, and benefit sharing processes.

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

- 3.2.6. Compile and disseminate information on initiatives and develop a database of experts in evaluation of protected area management effectiveness.
- 3.2.7. Compile information on approaches to protected area design, establishment and management that have high probability of being the most effective in conserving biodiversity.

Main partners

~~IUCN WCPA, UNEP-WCMC, UNESCO MAB, World Heritage Centre, Ramsar and other environmental conventions.~~

Other collaborators

~~Relevant international, regional and national organizations, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Birdlife International, other NGOs and interested parties.~~

~~**Goal 3.3 – Assessing and monitoring protected area status and trends:** To undertake regular assessment of national protected area statistics, which will enable monitoring of protected area status and trends at national, regional and global scales, and assist in evaluating progress in meeting global biodiversity targets.~~

Goal 3.3 – To assess and monitor protected area status and trends:

Target: By 2010, systems of undertaking regular assessment of national protected-area statistics, which will enable monitoring of protected-area status and trends at national, regional and global scales, and assist in evaluating progress in meeting global biodiversity targets, established.

Activities of the Parties:

- 3.3.1. By 2006 establish suitable time-bound, measurable protected area targets and begin to measure progress toward such targets, based on a periodic monitoring programme and report on progress toward targets in future national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity.**
- 3.3.2. Incorporate reporting on national components of regional networks of protected areas in national reports on protected areas under the Convention on Biological Diversity.**
- 3.3.3. Explore establishment of a harmonized system for reporting on sites designated under the Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention and UNESCO MAB programme, taking into account the reporting mechanism currently being developed by UNEP-WCMC.**
- 3.3.4.3.3.1. Submit regular updates of national protected area statistics for inclusion **Participate** in the World Database on Protected Areas maintained by UNEP-WCMC, **in the periodic United Nations List of Protected Areas and the State of the World's Protected Areas assessment process.****

~~3.3.2. Participate in the periodic United Nations List of Protected Areas and the *State of the World's Protected Areas* assessment process.~~

~~[3.3.5.]3.3.3. [Encourage establishment of geographic information system units as a tool for monitoring protected areas and supporting decision-making processes.]~~

~~3.3.4. Invite multilateral, bilateral and private donor agencies and institutions to support the World Database on Protected Areas in its function as a key support mechanism in the assessment and monitoring of protected area status and trends, taking into account paragraph 4 of decision VI/7 C of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.~~

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

~~**3.3.6.3.3.5.** Develop and strengthen working partnerships with appropriate organizations and institutions that have developed and maintained databases on protected areas, in particular with the UNEP-WCMC and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas.~~

~~**Goal 3.4 – Biodiversity status in protected areas:** To develop an improved understanding of the biodiversity found in protected areas and the values, goods, and services they provide.~~

Goal 3.4 – To ensure that scientific knowledge contributes effectively to the establishment and continuously improved management of the protected area networks:

Target: By 2008, an improved scientific understanding of the biodiversity found in protected areas and the values, goods, and services they provide, developed.

Activities of the Parties:

3.4.1. Improve research, scientific and technical cooperation related to protected areas.

3.4.2. Promote interdisciplinary, applied research, bringing together ecological, social, and economic sciences.

~~3.4.3. Conduct collaborative research programs in transboundary protected areas to enhance effective management.~~

~~**3.4.3.3.4.4.** In line with the Global Taxonomy Initiative, encourage studies to improve the knowledge of the distribution, status and trends of biological diversity in protected areas.~~

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

~~**3.4.4.3.4.5.** Develop and strengthen working partnerships with appropriate organizations and institutions which undertake research studies leading to an improved understanding of biodiversity in protected areas.~~

~~**3.4.5.3.4.6.** Further develop methods and techniques for evaluation of goods and services of biodiversity of protected areas.~~

Main partners

~~IUCN WCPA, UNEP WCMC, UNESCO MAB, World Heritage Centre, WRI, Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.~~

Other collaborators

Relevant international, regional and national organizations, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Birdlife International, other NGOs, Global Biodiversity Information Facility, and interested parties.

Goal 3.5—Development, application and transfer of appropriate technologies for protected areas:

To improve the development, validation, and transfer of appropriate technology and innovative approaches for the effective management of protected areas, taking into account decisions of the Conference of the Parties on technology transfer and cooperation.

Activities of the Parties:

- 3.5.1. Carry out documentation of appropriate technologies for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of protected areas and management of protected areas.
- 3.5.2. Undertake an assessment of needs for relevant technologies for protected area management involving all stakeholders such as the local and indigenous communities, research institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.
- 3.5.3. Make available to the Executive Secretary information concerning appropriate technologies and effective approaches for the management of protected areas.
- 3.5.4. Encourage development and use of appropriate technology for habitat restoration, resource mapping, biological inventory, and rapid assessment of biodiversity, monitoring, in situ and ex situ conservation, sustainable use etc.
- 3.5.5. Create enabling environment for transfer of technology through legal frameworks and strengthening law enforcement.

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary:

- 3.5.6. Compile information provided by Parties and relevant international organizations on appropriate technologies and approaches for efficient management of protected areas and conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of protected areas.
- 3.5.7. Disseminate this information through the clearing-house mechanism and facilitate exchange of information.

Main partners

IUCN-WCPA, UNEP-WCMC, UNESCO-MAB, World Heritage Centre, WRI, Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

Other collaborators

Relevant international, regional and national organizations, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Birdlife International, other NGOs, Global Biodiversity Information Facility, and interested parties.

Main partners

Parties, CITES, CMS, Conservation Finance Alliance, GEF, the International Association for Impact Assessment, IUCN-WCPA, Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, UNCCD and its scientific bodies, UNDP, UNEP-WCMC, UNESCO-MAB, UNESCO-World Heritage Centre, scientific bodies of UNFCCC, the World Bank, WRI, Ramsar, its scientific bodies and its CIPA Working Group, and other environmental conventions and donors.

Other collaborators

Relevant international, regional, national and intergovernmental organizations such as Birdlife International, IUCN, The Nature Conservancy, WRI, WWF, other NGOs and interested parties, Global Biodiversity Information Facility, World Bank, multinational mass media corporations.

4 Technology Transfer

Item 4.2. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/7: Technology transfer and cooperation: proposals for the development of a programme of work on technology transfer and cooperation**
- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/7/Add.1: Technology transfer and cooperation: proposals for the development of a programme of work on technology transfer and cooperation - Draft elements of a programme of work on technology transfer and cooperation**

Introductory remark

Mrs. Almuth Ostermeyer-Schlöder introduced the documents regarding Technology Transfer and Cooperation (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/7, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/7/Add.1 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/7/Add.2) to the participants of the workshop. She emphasised the key role of Technology Transfer, Cooperation and Capacity Building for the implementation of the CBD. Mr. Arild Lindgaard summarised the outcomes of the Norway/UN Conference on Technology Transfer and Capacity Building convened in Trondheim from 23-27 June 2003.

General Comments

The participants considered that Technology Transfer, Cooperation and Capacity Building are vital issues for the implementation of the Convention and that there is an urgent need for effective and immediate technology transfer.

However, there was a general concern among the participants that the free standing Programme of Work as proposed in the documents presented might not be an adequate instrument to address the issue of Technology Transfer and Cooperation within the CBD framework.

The major shortcomings of the present Programme of Work are the following:

- The Programme of Work is too ambitious, not pragmatic and not practical, it will only result in a lot of paperwork. Very little facilitation is provided to actual Technology Transfer and Cooperation;
- It does not reflect the need for urgent action as also expressed during the Trondheim Conference;
- According to the proposed Programme of Work the real work on Technology Transfer will only start after COP-10, by the time we should have reached the 2010 target, while many countries need Technology Transfer and Cooperation to achieve the 2010 target;
- Among the many time consuming procedures the Programme of Work there are over-complex procedures for assessment of technology needs. No concrete action for assessment of specific technologies needs, along with risk assessments and impact assessments, are identified;

- It also does not refer and take into account ongoing activities of Technology Transfer and Cooperation related to biodiversity;
- The CBD Clearing-House Mechanism is only considered as an information system and not as a facilitation instrument, which actively supports cooperation;
- The Programme of Work does not indicate the possible financial mechanisms for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to fulfil the huge amount of activities required in the Programme of Work.

The group felt that there is a strong need to integrate elements to facilitate Technology Transfer and Cooperation in the broad sense into the framework of each thematic work programme of the CBD, in particular as we have to take into account that we are not only referring to “hard” technologies but also to “soft technologies” including knowledge and skills. The development of a set of guiding principles for this integration could be helpful to facilitate a needs driven Technology Transfer and Cooperation in support of the 2010 target.

The CBD Clearing-House Mechanism should be selected as the main overarching mechanism providing the platform for Technology Transfer and Cooperation. There is a need that all actors of such a platform (providers of technology, those who need it as well as the Clearing-House Mechanism network) develop a proactive approach towards the exchange of information and the facilitation of Technology Transfer and Cooperation.

The participants identified a number of comments on each “Programme Element” of the proposed Programme of Work (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/7/Add.1) for consideration by SBSTTA in view of a revision, which is considered necessary. It was also concluded that the recommendations proposed by the Secretariat in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/7 will have to be completely revised and adapted to the outcome of the revision of the Programme of Work.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/7:

Suggestions on the text:

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND COOPERATION

Proposals for the development of a programme of work on technology transfer and cooperation

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Recalling that, by its decision VI/30, the Conference of the Parties requested SBSTTA to consider the scientific, technical and technological aspects of technology transfer and cooperation at its ninth meeting and to adopt a recommendation that will include elements for a programme of work on technology transfer;

Taking note of recommendation 4 of the Open-ended Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2010, on the legal and socio-economic aspects of technology transfer and cooperation;

Recalling paragraph 44 (h) of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation, which calls upon States to provide financial and technical support to developing countries, including capacity-building, in order to enhance indigenous and community-based biodiversity conservation efforts;

Recalling also SBSTTA recommendation II/3 to conduct work on technology transfer within sectoral themes related to the priority issues under its programme of work as set out in recommendation II/12;

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

(g) ~~Adopts the elements of a~~ programme of work on technology transfer and cooperation as contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on the subject (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/7/Add.1) **and revised by SBSTTA**;

(h) *Decides* that implementation of the programme of work should be undertaken in close coordination with relevant activities under thematic programmes of work and programmes of work of other cross-cutting issues, in order to prevent duplication of work and maximize synergy;

2. ~~Also recommends~~ that, as a first phase in implementing the programme of work, the Conference of the Parties should:

Needs assessment

~~(a) Invite Parties and governments to identify relevant stakeholders and sources of information, as well as appropriate mechanisms for effective stakeholder involvement and participation, and to prepare, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, a national scoping study to identify: (i) priorities in needs assessment, relevant assessment methodologies, including adaptation needs to national circumstances and priorities; (ii) needs for related building or enhancement of capacity; (iii) the necessary interaction with national biodiversity strategy and action plans as well as with other policy planning tools;~~

~~(b) Invite Parties, governments and competent international organizations to submit information on the conduct of technology needs assessments, including case studies and best practices, and on their applicability and possible adaptation needs for technologies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and for technologies that make use of genetic resources, to the Executive Secretary;~~

~~(c) Request the Executive Secretary to compile the information provided by Parties, governments and competent international organizations, and to prepare a manual for the assessment of technol-~~

ogy needs, including relevant assessment methodologies and appropriate processes and mechanisms, for consideration by the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

Information systems

~~(d) — Invite Parties and governments to review national information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including the identification of best practices and of needs for further improvements, in particular in regard to the accessibility of such systems for local and traditional communities, to initiate and conduct consultations among relevant organizations and stakeholders with a view to identify options to further cooperation in the development or improvement of information systems on technology transfer and technology cooperation, including on traditional technologies, and to submit the analyses and the outcome of such consultation to the Executive Secretary;~~

~~(e) — Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare proposals on options to develop or strengthen national information systems of technology transfer and technology cooperation, to develop or strengthen south-south information systems of technology transfer and technology cooperation, and to link them to an international information system;~~

~~(f) — Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the informal advisory committee of the clearing-house mechanism, to develop proposals on the possible role of the clearing-house mechanism as a central mechanism for exchange of information on technologies relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and for technologies that make use of genetic resources, and to ensure the interoperability with relevant existing systems of national and international information exchange, including technology and patent databases;~~

Enabling Environments

~~(g) — Invites the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to further explore and analyse the role of intellectual property rights for technology transfer in the context of the Convention, and to identify potential options to increase synergy;~~

~~(h) — Invites Parties and Governments to identify relevant mechanisms and measures, including best practices as well as existing barriers:~~

- ~~(i) — To foster enabling environments that would provide incentives for and facilitate foreign investment and the absorption and diffusion of relevant technologies, including relevant technologies that arise from the use of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and that would provide south-south cooperation;~~
- ~~(ii) — To provide financial and non-financial incentives to private sector actors as well as public research institutions, to encourage the transfer of technologies to developing countries, through, e.g., technology transfer programmes or joint ventures;~~
- ~~(iii) — To promote the transfer and use of relevant technologies that arise from the use of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities;~~
- ~~(iv) — To promote and advance priority access for Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties, and to promote the effective participation in related biotechnological research and development by those Parties;~~

~~as a first step to develop national strategies and action plans for enabling environments for technology transfer and cooperation in accordance with the programme of work on technology transfer and cooperation, and to submit such information to the Executive Secretary;~~

(i) — ~~Requests the Executive Secretary to compile and analyse the information received and to develop proposals on options to apply such measures and mechanisms;~~

Capacity building

(m) — ~~Invites Parties and governments to submit information on identified needs to build or enhance capacity for (a) the assessment of technology needs; (b) developing or improving information systems; and (c) creating an enabling environment to the Executive Secretary;~~

(n) — ~~Requests the Executive Secretary to make such information available through the clearing house mechanism and other means as appropriate;~~

(o) — ~~Invites international, regional and national donors and relevant international organization to support the building or enhancement of capacity along the identified needs, and to support the development of national strategies and action plans to foster enabling environments for technology transfer and cooperation, in particular with regard to:~~

- (i) — ~~Building policy, legal, judicial and administrative capacity;~~
- (ii) — ~~Facilitating access to relevant proprietary technologies;~~
- (iii) — ~~Providing other financial and non-financial incentives for the diffusion of relevant technologies;~~
- (iv) — ~~Supporting, if feasible and appropriate, the design and implementation of additional supportive policy measures to the introduction or strengthening of national intellectual property rights regimes, in order to mitigate any negative side effects and to maximize benefits;~~
- (v) — ~~Building capacities of, and empowering, indigenous and local communities with respect to access to and use of relevant technologies as well as providing opportunities for promoting the use of technologies arising from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices and benefiting from their transfer, including community to community transfers;~~
- (vi) — ~~Providing support to improve the capacity of national research institutions for the adaptation and further development of imported technologies;~~
- (vii) — ~~Supporting the development and operation of regional or international initiatives to assist technology transfer as well as scientific and technical cooperation, particularly those initiatives designed to facilitate south-south cooperation and south-south joint development of new technologies.~~

Implementation support mechanisms

(m) — ~~Invites Parties, governments and competent international organizations to submit nominations for a roster of experts on technology transfer and cooperation; and~~

(n) — ~~Requests the Executive Secretary to compile such nominations and maintain the roster of experts accordingly;~~

(o) — ~~Decides that the Ad Hoc Expert Group on Technology Transfer and Cooperation shall assist in the implementation of the programme of work, and, in particular, in:~~

- (i) — ~~The development of a manual for technology needs assessment;~~
- (ii) — ~~The preparation of proposals on options to apply institutional, administrative, legal and policy measures and mechanisms, including best practices as well as~~

~~corresponding barriers, to facilitate access to and absorption of technologies on the public domain and to proprietary technologies, by developing countries and countries with economies in transition.~~

(abridged)

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/7/Add.1:

Suggestions on the text:

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND COOPERATION

Proposals for the development of a programme of work on technology transfer and cooperation

Note by the Executive Secretary

Addendum

DRAFT ELEMENTS OF A PROGRAMME OF WORK ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND COOPERATION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

In implementing this programme of work, Parties, governments, international and regional organizations and processes as well as civil society and private institutions are invited to take into account the following strategic considerations:

(a) In the light of largely varying socio-economic and cultural conditions among countries, technology transfer, and in particular the assessment of technology needs and of the related needs for the building or enhancement of capacity, is necessarily a country-driven process;

(b) The involvement and consultation of **indigenous and** local ~~and traditional~~ communities is key for the successful transfer and diffusion of technology for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

(c) The strengthening of national, regional and international information systems, providing, *inter alia*, access to information on existing technologies for the purposes of the Convention, and the improvement of the Convention clearing-house mechanism as ~~a~~ **the** central gateway to such information systems, is crucial for the implementation of Articles 16 and 18 of the Convention;

(d) The development of innovative partnerships, involving governmental agencies, public and private research institutions, the private sector, and national and local stakeholders, is a key **element of the creation of** ~~precondition to create~~ enabling environments that are conducive to the successful transfer of technologies;

(e) Building or enhancing human and institutional capacity at all levels is of paramount importance to **facilitate technology transfer and cooperation** ~~implement the present programme of work in~~ particular in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition;

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 1: ASSESSMENT OF TECHNOLOGY NEEDS, INCLUDING CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS

[(Comments:

- **Lowest priority;**
- **Needs assessments at national level in all sectors are too demanding and time consuming to be efficient. The kind of broad assessments proposed in the Programme of Work will only produce results in 2010. Still there is a need for ensuring that the technology transfer is country driven, responds to the actual needs and involve the relevant stakeholders, also possible negative impacts of Technology Transfer in recipient country should be prevented;**
- **While voluntary initiatives to implement needs assessment could still be relevant, the group believes that analysis similar to feasibility study that are specific, target oriented and within specific themes (e.g. in protected areas, in forest management, sustainable fisheries etc.) could be more efficient and better reflect the need for urgent action as expressed also during the Trondheim Conference;**
- **Instead of a complex manual for national needs assessments, the Secretariat and the AHTEG should prepare a handy toolkit for thematic needs assessments in coordination with the Informal Advisory Committee for the CHM in order to guarantee integration in the CHM as the gateway for Technology Transfer and Cooperation.)]**

(abridged; continued)

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INFORMATION SYSTEMS

[(Comments:

- **Highest priority;**
- **The information system should also be seen as an instrument for the facilitation of Technology Transfer and Cooperation. The group feels that there is a need for an innovative system, based on the Clearing-House mechanism, which allows owners of and those who need technology to meet on-line;**
- **The Executive Secretary should develop this innovative and interoperable platform while national Clearing-House mechanisms should be further elaborated in order to provide the gateway with/to existing national initiatives, information systems and networks where information relevant to Technology Transfer and Cooperation is present;**

- This system should also guarantee that all kind of transfer and cooperation are promoted (north, south, east, west, in all combinations), participation of stakeholders is ensured, and that traditional technologies are included;
- Experiences with Technology Transfer and Cooperation, including the results of the risk assessments and impact assessments, should be made available through the information gateway developed under this programme element.)]

(abridged; continued)

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: CREATING ENABLING ENVIRONMENTS

[(Comments:

- Lowest priority;
- While the participants recognise the importance of creating enabling environments for Technology Transfer and Cooperation, it was felt that the activities proposed under this programme element are unnecessarily complicated, bureaucratic, set long timeframes, and seem not to contribute to facilitate Technology Transfer and Cooperation (for instance, the participants questioned the need for the development of “national strategies and action plans for enabling environments for TT and Cooperation” before action to create enabling environment takes place);
- Many of the activities under this programme element are already covered by the recommendations adopted at the Open-Ended Intersessional meeting on MYPOW on legal and socio-economic aspects of Technology Transfer and Cooperation (UNEP/CBD/COP/7/5). The recommendations in MYPOW suggest a more pragmatic and less bureaucratic way forward;
- Therefore, the participants felt that element 3 is not effective in this programme of work, and that the slowness of the bureaucracy required could even result counterproductive in creating an enabling environment, also in view of the 2010 target.)]

(abridged; continued)

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 4: CAPACITY-BUILDING AND ENHANCEMENT

[(Comments:

- Highest priority, but not as proposed here;
- The participants felt that operational targets 1 and 2 are referring to needs assessments and enabling environments. Therefore, in view of the earlier comments to those two programme elements, operational targets 1 and 2 should be revised;
- Emphasis under this programme element should be placed on operational target 3;
- The transfer of technologies could imply some risks in the recipient countries and risk assessments and impact assessment, ex-ante and ex-post, are essential. Therefore there is a need to develop the capacity of the recipients of technologies to be able to carry out these kind of assessments and to decide if they want the technology on a prior-informed basis;

- Some technologies need to be adapted to the ecological, technical, socio-economic and cultural conditions of the recipient. Therefore, both the provider and the recipient should have the capacity for technology adaptation.)]

(abridged; continued)

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 5: IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT MECHANISMS

[(Comments:

- High priority;
- The participants agree with the establishment of a roster of experts, with the AHTEG, with regional workshops and with the role of the IAC, but their mandates should be adapted to the final revised Programme of Work;
- The composition of the roster of experts should take into account the need for risk assessments, impact assessments, adaptation of technologies and capacity building for both “hard” and “soft” technologies.)]

(abridged)

5 Ecosystem Approach

Item 5.1. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/8: Ecosystem approach: further elaboration, guidelines for implementation and relationship with sustainable forest management**

Introductory remark

An introduction was given to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/8 and the contained annexes by Mrs. Gordana Beltram. She emphasised the overlap to the sustainable use issue and its logic relationship to the Ecosystem Approach. A timeline for the recommendations is missing.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/8:

Suggestions on the text:

ECOSYSTEM APPROACH: FURTHER ELABORATION, GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND RELATIONSHIP WITH SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

(a) *Welcome* the report of the Expert Meeting on the Ecosystem Approach (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/4);

(b) *Express its appreciation* to the Government of the Netherlands for its financial support of the Expert Meeting and to the co-chairs and all the members of the Expert Group for their contributions.

10. The Subsidiary Body may also wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties:

(a) *Notes* that there has been significant experience in implementing the ecosystem approach by some Parties operating under the Convention, as well as experience in implementation of similar ap-

proaches to management under other national and international processes, but that additional efforts are needed to ensure effective implementation of the approach by all Parties and other Governments;

(b) *Agrees* that the priority at this time should be on facilitating the implementation of the ecosystem approach as a primary framework for addressing the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced way, and that a potential revision of the principles of the ecosystem approach should only take place at a later stage, when the application of the ecosystem approach has been more fully tested;

(c) **Endorses** *Notes* the implementation guidelines and annotations to rationale as outlined in annex I to this document, and *agrees* that they provide a good basis for moving towards implementation of the ecosystem approach, keeping in mind that in applying the ecosystem approach, all principles need to be considered, with appropriate weight given to each, in accordance with local conditions;

(d) Welcomes the progress in developing the practical principles, operational guidance and associated instruments for sustainable use (Addis Ababa principles) and recognises that they have been built on the ecosystem approach, as an overarching concept;

~~(c)~~**(d)** *Notes* that sustainable forest management, as developed within the framework established by the Rio Forest Principles, can be considered **in general** as a means of applying the ecosystem approach to forests, **while recognising that the two concepts are similar, but there is also a need for sustainable forest management to pursue cross-sectoral integration and give more emphasis to biodiversity conservation issues.** Further, ~~There is potential for the tools developed under sustainable forest management to be used to help implement the ecosystem approach. These tools include *inter alia* the criteria and indicators developed under various regional and international processes, national forest programmes, and certification schemes. There is substantial potential for mutual learning among those implementing both the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management;~~

~~(f)~~**(e)** *Notes* that, in addition to sustainable forest management, many other ~~existing~~ approaches, **which are also relevant to other biodiversity related conventions,** including “ecosystem based management”, “integrated river-basin management”, “integrated marine and coastal area management”, “responsible fisheries approaches” and “sustainable forest management”, are consistent with the application of the Convention’s ecosystem approach, and support its implementation **into** various sectors or biomes. Implementation of the ecosystem approach in various sectors can be promoted by building upon the approaches and tools developed specifically for such sectors.

~~(g)~~**(f)** *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties and relevant international and regional organizations, to facilitate the undertaking of the following activities, and report on progress made to the SBSTTA **before the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;**

(i) Undertake an analysis of ~~the range of existing~~ tools and approaches, including, *inter alia*, those outlined in paragraph ~~(f)~~**(e)** above, that are consistent with the Convention’s ecosystem approach, but operate on different levels and belong to a variety of sectors/communities, **and are applied in Programmes of Work of the Convention of Biological Diversity,** in order to learn from their experiences and build upon their approaches, and identify any gaps in the coverage of such tools.;

(ii) Prepare a document which gives analysis and generalization of basic elements of all programmes of work (both biome and cross-cutting) in line with ecosystem approach principles and sustainable use principles;

~~(iii)~~**(ii)** Where needed, facilitate development of new tools and techniques to enable the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including tools specific to each sector and biome;

~~(iv)~~~~(iii)~~ Continue collection of case-studies on the implementation of the ecosystem approach, and develop, in cooperation with the clearing-house mechanism, a database of case-studies, searchable by biome/eco-region and sector;

~~(v)~~~~(iv)~~ Make the above widely available to Parties through the development of a web-based “sourcebook” for the ecosystem approach, accessible through the clearing-house mechanism. This sourcebook should be non-prescriptive and allow adaptation to differing regional, national and local needs. It should be developed in collaboration with other relevant organizations, peer reviewed and field tested as appropriate, and made available through the clearing-house mechanism, in hard copy and on CD-Rom, and periodically revised.

~~(h)~~~~(g)~~ *Recommends* that Parties and other Governments continue or start implementation of the ecosystem approach **including the implementation guidelines and annotations to rationale as outlined in annex I** and:

- (ii) Provide feedback on their experiences to the Executive Secretary and to other Parties, including by submitting further annotated case-studies and lessons learned for dissemination through the clearing-house mechanism;
- (iii) Provide technical input to the development and field testing of the “sourcebook”;
- (iv) Promote the application of the ecosystem approach in all sectors with potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems, as well as inter-sectoral integration;
- (v) Enhance and facilitate the sharing of experiences and expertise through approaches such as undertaking workshops to bring together experts and practitioners from different sectors and approaches;
- (vi) Promote better understanding of the ecosystem approach through programmes of communication, education and public awareness;

~~(i)~~~~(h)~~ *Requests* that the Executive Secretary collaborate with the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests in order to further integrate the concepts of ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management, in particular with respect to:

- (i) Considering, within the ecosystem approach, lessons learned from application of tools specific to sustainable forest management, as part of the effort to move the ecosystem approach towards an increasingly outcome-oriented approach;
- (ii) Considering, within sustainable forest management, placing greater emphasis on:
 - The interactions between forests and other biome/habitat types within a landscape **pursuing a better cross-sectoral integration**; and
 - Biodiversity conservation issues, in particular in the context of development of criteria, indicators and certification programmes, and including protected areas.

(j) Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties and relevant international and regional organizations, to assess the implementation of ecosystem approach in the light of the experiences gained from the activities under paragraphs (g), (h) and (i) above for the consideration of a SBSTTA prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

6 Sustainable Use

Item 5.2. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/9: Sustainable use: development of practical principles, operational guidance and associated instruments**
- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/9/Add.1: Management of forest biodiversity to derive products and services and benefit-sharing**
- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/9/Add.2: Sustainable use: Proposals for the prevention of losses caused by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forests resources**
- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/9/Add.3: Elaboration of proposals for the application of ways and means to remove or mitigate perverse incentives**

Introductory remark

Mrs. Tone Solhaug introduced the documents on the Sustainable Use issue to the participants of the workshop focussing on key document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/9. She highlighted the relevance of the 14 Practical Principles, the operational guidance and the associated instruments for sustainable use (Addis Ababa Principles) for the implementation of the CBD.

General Comments

The participants found great merit in the paper on Sustainable Use (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/9) and felt that the annex could be adopted without change.

The participants would like to ensure that this paper is dealt with on its own, to limit the possibility that the principles it contains are put at risk from other discussions whose link with sustainable use is relatively weak. For this reason, the participants recommend that two of the papers attached to this document be separated and dealt with individually, as follows:

- The document on Non-Timber Forest Products (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/9/Add.2) might be treated as a report since it contains little substantive new material.
- The document on proposals for the application of ways and means to remove or mitigate perverse incentives (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/9/Add.3) contains its own set of recommendations (where recommendation (f) is of particular relevance to the sustainable use issue) and should be considered as a discrete entity.

Although document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/9/Add.1 also contains its own recommendations, the relevant COP decision asked that it be dealt with in the context of Sustainable Use. The participants felt that this paper should be addressed under this agenda item but not tied to the main paper on principles.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/9: Sustainable use: development of practical principles, operational guidance and associated instruments

Suggestions on the text:

SUSTAINABLE USE: DEVELOPMENT OF PRACTICAL PRINCIPLES, OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE AND ASSOCIATED INSTRUMENTS

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The Conference of the Parties,

Underlining that the proposals for the application of ways and means to remove or mitigate perverse incentives elaborated by the Workshop on Incentive Measures for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity, held in Montreal from 3 to 5 June 2003, provide further guidance on the implementation of principle 3 of the draft Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity,

Stressing that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action in the Convention on Biological Diversity and that there is a need to consider the interlinkages between the draft Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity and the ecosystem approach in the sustainable management of biodiversity,

Noting the ongoing work on impact assessment under the Convention on Biological Diversity,

1. *Adopts* the draft Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, as contained in the annex to the present document;

2. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to initiate a process for the implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines at the national and local levels, including the development of pilot projects, with a view to:

(a) Integrating and mainstreaming the principles and guidelines into national legislation and other regulations, **land-use policies**, sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes addressing consumptive and non consumptive use of biodiversity, including plans and programmes addressing the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and

(b) Gathering relevant information on experiences and lessons learned for the further improvement of the guidelines;

3. *Invites* the Executive Secretary, in order to facilitate the gathering of relevant information, to continue assembling and compiling case-studies that can illustrate the importance of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, in different thematic areas and geographical contexts and will lead to guidance specific to sectors and biomes. Case studies should follow a format prepared by the Executive Secretary. Lessons learned from the case studies could be used to further elaborate and/or refine the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines.

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to undertake further work on issues pertaining to use of terms for sustainable use, adaptive management, monitoring and indicators building on the outcome of the Addis Ababa workshop **for consideration by SBSTTA-10**.

5. *Invites* Parties and Governments, in collaboration with other relevant organizations (e.g., IUCN, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) and the Executive Secretary to undertake further research investigating:

(a) The impacts of sustainable use and non-sustainable use on livelihoods, and ecosystems goods and services;

(b) The role of women in the sustainable use of components of biodiversity;

(c) The relationship between resilience of ecosystems and the sustainable use of biodiversity;

(d) The terms used in the description of sustainable use, in particular what “long-term decline” of biodiversity should mean in concrete terms, taking into account the aspirations of present and future generations in different regions and situations;

(e) The elaboration of management plans at time scales appropriate to the life history of species or populations;

(f) The applicability of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines on the use of components of biological diversity that are subject to multiple jurisdictions, (e.g., a resource shared between different countries, or migratory species moving across national jurisdictions), in collaboration with relevant international agreements (such as the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals);

(g) The functional relationships between different components of biological diversity in the context of sustainable use;

(h) The socio-economic factors that influence intensity of use of biotic resources, and economic and social value of goods and services provided by ecosystems including plausible scenarios of climate and societal changes;

(i) Methods and mechanisms to determine sustainability of various intensities of use, and participatory methods for determining appropriate levels of sustainable use;

(j) Ways of enhancing equitable distribution of benefits derived from the use of components of biodiversity;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to gather **existing** information and experiences on how sustainable use of biodiversity can contribute to the achievement of the biodiversity target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 and how sustainable use can contribute to sustainable development, **for consideration by SBSTTA-10**;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to integrate **indicators for sustainable use** ~~the work on indicators for monitoring sustainable use referred to in section III~~ into the broader work undertaken pursuant to decision IV/7 on the “identification, monitoring, indicators and assessment”. In particular, indica-

tors of external influences (e.g. pollution, natural disasters, poverty, foreign debts, refugees and displaced persons) should be developed/identified.

(abridged)

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/9/Add.1: Management of forest biodiversity to derive products and services and benefit-sharing

The participants want to draw attention to the ongoing activities organised by the Executive Secretary in order to facilitate an efficient implementation of the Forest Programme of Work, in particular to (i) the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on the implementation of the programme of work on forest biodiversity, which will take place in Montpellier, France, 24-27 November 2003, and to (ii) the voluntary report on implementation of the Forest Programme of Work with deadline 15 October 2003.

The participants welcomed the focus on implementing the Forest Programme of Work, and also recognise the decision from COP-6 where the Executive Secretary is asked to prepare a document with recommendations to be dealt with together with the topic sustainable use prior to COP-7.

The document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/9/Add.1 is based on 25 parties responding to a questionnaire. The proposed recommendations reflect elements of the Forest Programme of Work.

In order to avoid repeating existing activities of the Forest Programme of Work and the recommendations on the Ecosystem Approach, the participants suggest simplifying the recommendations related to forest biodiversity.

Suggestions on the text:

SUSTAINABLE USE: DEVELOPMENT OF PRACTICAL PRINCIPLES, OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE AND ASSOCIATED INSTRUMENTS

Note by the Executive Secretary

Addendum

MANAGEMENT OF FOREST BIODIVERSITY TO DERIVE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES AND BENEFIT-SHARING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The following suggested ~~elements for~~ recommendations by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to the Conference of the Parties are derived from the views and suggestions provided by ~~the respondent Parties~~ **25 Parties in response to a questionnaire** and are based on national experiences with the sustainable use of forest biodiversity and benefit-sharing.

[(The Conference of the Parties:)]

Takes note of the report prepared by the Executive Secretary.

1.—*Regarding management strategies and approaches, there is a need to:*

(a)—~~Recognize a broad approach to ecosystem management, encompassing sustainable forest management paradigms as well as the ecosystem approach as an appropriate framework to support planning and management at the required landscape scales;~~

(b)—~~Recognize that sustainable forest management based on the principles of economic viability, socio-environmental acceptance and ecological integrity is a suitable framework for linking conservation and development objectives;~~

Welcomes the refinement of the ecosystem approach and the development of the Addis Ababa principles on sustainable use.

Requests that the Executive Secretary collaborates with the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests in order to further develop synergies between the concepts of ecosystem approach, the draft Addis Ababa Principles on sustainable use and sustainable forest management (SFM), and report to SBSTTA prior to COP-9.

Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to collect and disseminate information to assist national implementation of the forest programme of work.

(c)—~~Develop and/or review relevant legislation at the national level in order to address and strengthen existing regimes for the sustainable management of forests.~~

2.—*Regarding indigenous and local communities, there is a need to:*

(a)—~~Review existing legislation and develop, as needed, specific legislative measures for the protection of forest related traditional knowledge;~~

(b)—~~Ensure effective enforcement of legislation in order to advance the sustainable management and use of forest biological diversity and benefit sharing;~~

(c)—~~Initiate or strengthen specific public awareness campaigns to promote public participation on sustainable management of forest biodiversity in indigenous and local communities;~~

(d)—~~Promote technology transfer and the use of adequate incentives to enhance the participation of indigenous and local communities in sustainable management of forest biodiversity;~~

(e)—~~Identify and address technical and financial needs of indigenous and local communities related to sustainable forest management.~~

3.—*Regarding participation mechanisms, information sharing and education, there is a need to:*

(a)—~~Undertake additional activities at the international and national levels and strengthen co-operation among relevant organizations and institutions responsible for the conservation and management~~

~~of forest resources, by, *inter alia*, sharing information on lessons learned on the sustainable management of forests and the identification of technical and financial mechanisms that could support developing countries in the implementation of relevant programmes and strategies;~~

~~(b) — Improve forest national monitoring systems and, to this end, create national inventories and record centres, develop and use adequate indicators for forest biological diversity and undertake mapping and regular monitoring of biodiversity;~~

~~(c) — Encourage relevant stakeholders and allow them to participate in national forestry programmes to address demands on native forest resources while promoting sustainable use of the resources and protecting traditional knowledge;~~

~~(d) — Consider education and professional training as a priority for the sustainable management of forests and, in this regard, promote the creation of regional, national and/or local education and training systems targeted to different stakeholders.~~

~~4. — *Regarding cooperation, there is a need to:*~~

~~(a) — Identify technical and financial mechanisms that support countries in the implementation of programmes and strategic actions for the promotion of sustainable use of forest biodiversity, such as research and inventories, and strengthen the participation of local and indigenous community organizations;~~

~~(b) — Provide additional technical and financial assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition through, *inter alia*, a stronger commitment from donor governments and international organizations to support the sustainable management and use of biological diversity.~~

(abridged)

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/9/Add.3: Elaboration of proposals for the application of ways and means to remove or mitigate perverse incentives

Suggestions on the text:

SUSTAINABLE USE: DEVELOPMENT OF PRACTICAL PRINCIPLES, OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE AND ASSOCIATED INSTRUMENTS

Note by the Executive Secretary

Addendum

ELABORATION OF PROPOSALS FOR THE APPLICATION OF WAYS AND MEANS TO REMOVE OR MITIGATE PERVERSE INCENTIVES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Recognizing that the removal of policies or practices that create perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, or the mitigation of these perverse incentives, is a crucial element in national and global strategies to halt and reverse the degradation of biodiversity,

Stressing that the draft Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity also call for the removal or mitigation of policies, laws and regulations that generate perverse incentives,

Underlining the need for further policy guidance on this issue, in particular with regard to the application of ways and means to remove or mitigate perverse incentives,

Recognizing that new policies should also be examined with a view to identifying, and avoiding, potential perverse incentives,

Recalling the programme of work on incentive measures established in decision V/15 of the Conference of the Parties and the recognition by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting that further work needs to be undertaken on the role of positive incentives and their performance as well as on perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation, as reflected in decision VI/15,

Recognizing that the development and application of practical methods of assessing trends in the economic and social value of biodiversity and of demonstrating the economic and ecological consequences of biodiversity loss are essential elements in meeting the 2010 target,

Recognizing the relevant work performed by the OECD and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment regarding economic aspects of biodiversity.

Recommends that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity:

Proposals for the application of ways and means to remove or mitigate perverse incentives

(abridged)

7 Monitoring and Indicators

Item 5.3. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10: Monitoring and indicators: designing national-level monitoring programmes and indicators**

Introductory remark

Mr. Andrew Stott introduced the document on Monitoring and Indicators to the participants focussing on suggestions for a further improvement of the given recommendations.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10: Monitoring and indicators: designing national-level monitoring programmes and indicators

Suggestions on the text:

MONITORING AND INDICATORS: DESIGNING NATIONAL-LEVEL MONITORING PROGRAMMES AND INDICATORS

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

(a) *Notes* the indicators already in use by Parties as reported in annex 1 to the present note, and *welcomes* the ongoing efforts on the development of biodiversity indicators within the various thematic programmes and cross-cutting themes of the Convention;

(b) *Also welcomes* the report prepared by the expert group on indicators of biological diversity including indicators for rapid assessment of inland water ecosystems;

(c) *Thanks* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for its financial support for the expert meeting on indicators of biological diversity, the co-chairs and all the experts for their contributions to the meeting;

(d) *Notes and encourages* the collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity and other conventions and organizations in the development of indicators;

(e) Agrees that the framework contained in annex 2 to the present note provides useful guidance for the development of national-level biodiversity indicators and monitoring, notes that the framework emphasises the use of existing national data and evaluation methods in a participatory and accessible approach, and recognises that further research is needed to develop and confirm the scientific validity of indicators;

(f)(e) Recognizes that regional and national differences and different national priorities on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the role of indicators necessitates a flexible approach at the national level but that there are benefits in promoting on the one hand and the need for a more consistent framework for data acquisition, computation and reporting on the other hand suggest a flexible approach with respect to the elements that can contribute to the development of commonly agreed indicators at regional and global levels;

(g)(f) Urges all Parties that have not done so to develop a set of biodiversity indicators as part of their national strategies and action plans, taking into account, as appropriate, the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the target to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level, as well as the guidance, lessons learned and list of indicators provided in this document, and to report on progress to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(h)(g) Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to make use of biodiversity indicators in their assessment of biodiversity, in particular in their assessment of progress towards the achievement of globally agreed targets such as those of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, the Strategic Plan of the Convention, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals;

(f) Agrees that the framework contained in annex 2 to the present note provides useful guidance for the development of national-level biodiversity indicators and monitoring;

(i) Recognizes that the development and use of indicators, particularly in the development phase, requires a financial and technical commitment from Parties, and therefore encourages bi-lateral and multilateral funding agencies to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition through the provision of financial assistance and training, as required, to develop and implement effective biodiversity indicators;

(j) Acknowledges that the GEF-funded project on "Biodiversity Indicators in National Use" might illustrate how each step proposed in the guidelines for indicator development contained in this document could be carried out in practice and thereby provides lessons on the practical development of biodiversity indicators;

(k) Encourages Parties to share experience in the development and use of indicators and monitoring and to cooperate and promote, where useful, harmonized procedures and formats for data acquisition, computation and reporting, especially at sub-regional and regional levels;

(l) Requests the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention to develop an effective system to share of information sharing on lessons learned on the development of national-level biodiversity indicators and monitoring, for example by, including through the presentation of worked examples and case studies;

(m) Requests the Executive Secretary to facilitate further develop the identification, development and testing of indicators based on accrued experience, including the ongoing work of FAO, IPGRI and other relevant organizations with and making particular reference to efforts on indicators (i) concerning the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources; and (ii) on the states and trends of biodiversity at the genetic level, taking into account the ongoing

~~ing work of FAO, IPGRI and other relevant organizations,~~ and *invites* him to report on progress for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

(n) Requests the Executive Secretary to develop appropriate mechanisms for co-ordination between sets of indicators prepared within the various programmes of work and cross-cutting themes of the Convention to avoid duplication of effort in developing indicators, data gathering and reporting.

(abridged)

8 Biological Diversity and Climate Change

Item 5.4. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/11: Climate change – review of the interlinkages between biological diversity and climate change, and advice on the integration of biodiversity considerations into the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol**

Introductory remark

Mr. Horst Korn introduced the document on Biological Diversity and Climate Change, including the report of the AHTEG on Biodiversity and Climate Change, emphasising the existing interlinkages between the issues of the CBD and the UNFCCC.

Because of the urgency of the matter (important decisions are coming up the next COP of the UNFCCC), participants of the Expert Meeting recommend to SBSTTA to adopt the executive summary of the report of the Expert Group as contained in annex I without changes and to have it sent directly to the relevant bodies of the UNFCCC for their consideration at COP-9 in December 2003.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/11: Climate change – review of the interlinkages between biological diversity and climate change, and advice on the integration of biodiversity considerations into the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol

Suggestions on the text:

CLIMATE CHANGE

Review of the interlinkages between biological diversity and climate change, and advice on the integration of biodiversity considerations into the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

(a) *Welcome* the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Climate Change and Biodiversity, as one of the results from its wider assessment of the interlinkages between biological diversity and climate change decided to be undertaken at its sixth meeting;

(b) *Adopt* the executive summary of the report of the Expert Group as contained in annex I to the present note;

(c) *Express its appreciation* to the Government of Finland for its financial support for this work, and for hosting two of the meetings of the Expert Group, and thank the co-chairs and all the members of the AHTEG for their contributions;

(d) *Welcome* the involvement of climate change experts in the work of the Expert Group;

(e) *Express its appreciation* for the attention given to the work of SBSTTA on this topic by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, and its encouragement of the involvement of climate change experts;

(f) *Welcome* the Technical Paper on Climate Change and Biodiversity, prepared by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as an important component of the wider assessment of the interlinkages between biological diversity and climate change, and *express gratitude* to the authors of the Paper, the IPCC, and its bureau and secretariat for this contribution;

(g) *Note that:*

(i) There are opportunities to implement climate change mitigation and adaptation activities in ways that are mutually beneficial and synergistic, and that contribute simultaneously to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and other international agreements, all within broader national development objectives;

(ii) The ecosystem approach provides a framework for the integrated management of land, water and living resources and that its application can facilitate the formulation of climate change mitigation and adaptation projects that also contribute to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;

(iii) There are research priorities and information gaps ~~arising from the report of the Expert Group, and~~ listed in annex II below, and *recommend* that Parties, Governments, funding agencies, research bodies and other organizations address these gaps in order to help to optimise biodiversity conservation within climate change mitigation and adaptation projects over the long term at the national, regional, and global levels;

(iv) Review the scientific evidence relating to the expected impact of climate change on the achievement of the target to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 and identify related monitoring and indicators needed to assess such impact at national, regional and global levels.

(h) *Decide* that as the next stage of its work on providing advice for the integration of biodiversity considerations, including biodiversity conservation, in the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, and in accordance with decision V/4, it will develop draft ~~voluntary~~ guidelines, **that should be voluntary, if appropriate,** for promoting synergy between climate change mitigation and adaptation activities and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

(i) *Request* the Executive Secretary and the Chair of SBSTTA to contact, respectively, the UNFCCC Secretariat and Chair of SBSTA, with a view of bringing the report of the Expert Group and

the executive summary contained in annex I to the present note to the attention of the SBSTA of the UNFCCC at its nineteenth session, in December 2003, in order that it may consider its contents, *inter alia* in its ongoing work on definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol;

- (j) *Request* the Executive Secretary to:
- (i) Transmit the Executive Summary as adopted by SBSTTA and the full report of the Expert Group to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its bodies, and also to the secretariats of the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Ramsar Convention, **UNESCO-MAB, the World Heritage Convention**, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, the Convention on Migratory Species, the United Nations Development Programme, the Global Environment Facility, and the United Nations Forum on Forests, as well as relevant organizations and bodies including *inter alia* members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, the World Conservation Union (IUCN), and the World Wildlife Fund;
 - (ii) Ensure that the results of the report are incorporated into the ongoing work of the Convention on Biological Diversity, whenever appropriate, and in particular, on forest biodiversity, marine and coastal biodiversity, mountain biodiversity, indicators, impact assessment, and incentive measures;
 - (iii) In preparation for the next stage of SBSTTA work on climate change and biodiversity, gather in collaboration with the UNFCCC secretariat, IPCC, and other relevant organizations elements for draft voluntary guidelines for promoting synergy between climate change mitigation and adaptation activities and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, drawing upon:
 - Case-studies, contributed by Parties and others, illustrating the potential of biodiversity both to mitigate and adapt to global climate change, and lessons from these experiences;
 - Existing relevant tools, approaches and processes for designing and evaluating the economic, environmental and social implications of projects related to mitigating or adapting to climate change within the broader context of sustainable development;

(abridged; continued)

Annex I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Interlinkages between biological diversity and climate change, and advice on the integration of biodiversity considerations into the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol

[(Executive summary should be adopted without any change!)]

(abridged; continued)

Annex II

**INFORMATION GAPS AND RESEARCH PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED BY THE AD-HOC
TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND CLIMATE
CHANGE**

1. General requirements for the development of high quality and policy relevant research:

- **Truly interdisciplinary research is needed that effectively integrates natural and social sciences.**
- **Identification of potential synergies and further development of co-operation between the biodiversity and climate change research communities.**
- **Further development of the ecosystem approach, taking climate change into consideration, as this approach provides a framework or adaptive management of habitats and ecosystems.**
- **Criteria and rationales are needed to help prioritise policy reforms that results in benefits for biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation.**
- **The development of interfaces between science and stakeholders, for instance to provide guidance to organizations and individuals responsible for the planning and management of protected areas.**

2.1- Biodiversity and linkages to climate change

2.1.1- Identification of which ecosystem functions are most vulnerable to species loss; in particular, the relationship between biodiversity and ecosystem structure, functioning and productivity for the delivery of goods and services;

2.2.1- Knowledge of the interaction between climate change and land-use change impacts on biodiversity and on the effects of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) enrichment on the productivity, species composition and carbon dynamics in different ecosystems; and on ecosystem resistance and resilience;

3.2- Climate change and biodiversity: observed and projected impacts

3.1.2- Development of data and models for the geographical distribution of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine species, especially those based on quantitative information and at high resolution, and with special attention to invertebrates, lower plants, and key species;

3.2 Understanding past responses of ecosystems to environmental changes by collecting, analysing and comparing long-term ecological monitoring data and molecular, paleo-climatological and fossil data.

3.3.2- Development of data and models that include human land and water use patterns, as they will greatly affect the ability of organisms to respond to climate change via migration, and in order to provide a realistic projection of the future state of Earth's ecosystems;

3.4.2-3 Development of data and models to enable the elucidation of the impacts of climate change compared with pressures from other human activities;

3.5.2-4 Development of approaches and models for projecting changes in biodiversity in response to climate change especially at the local level;

3.6.2-5 Development of data and models for assessing impacts and adaptations to climate change at the genetic, population, and ecosystem levels;

3.7.2-6 Knowledge of present and projected climate change impacts on soils and on coastal and marine ecosystems.

3.8 Assess the significance of ecotones and climatic transition zones, in response of their rich biodiversity and climate change.

3.9 Enhance understanding of past, current and future dispersal and migration of species under climatic change in fragmented landscapes.

(abridged)

9 Mountain Ecosystems

Item 5.5. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/12: Mountain ecosystems – mountain biodiversity: proposed programme of work**

Introductory remark

Mrs. Birgit Georgi introduced the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/12 focusing on the proposed recommendations given in the documents.

General Comments

The participants generally agreed on the proposed work programme compiled by the AHTEG on mountain biodiversity with its actions and supportive activities. Some amendments to the indicative list of actions and the suggested recommendations for COP-7 were proposed and are indicated in the document below.

The document states that the programme of work focuses on issues specific to mountain biodiversity, but this is not in fact the case. Many listed actions are relevant for the other thematic areas and cross-cutting issues as well. At the previous SBSTTA the participants recommended, and want to repeat here, that SBSTTA should develop a generic work programme. Each specific work programme would then include a common section covering issues that are important for all programmes of work, and would also have a short section that is either specific to that topic, or outlines an unique prioritising of issues. This format would make SBSTTA's work more effective and efficient since the body would not have to go over the previously agreed generic part and could focus instead on the specifics.

As stated in the Chapter “General Recommendations” of this report, the participants propose that the Executive Secretary develops such a generic framework from the existing Programmes of Work, with a view to using this template for any further Programmes of Work (e.g. Islands), and for any revised version of existing Programmes of Work. A coherent generic framework might be achieved by extracting all the generic issues from the existing Programmes of Work and assembling them into a single document, having merged similar issues and removed unnecessary overlap.

**Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/12: Mountain ecosystems – mountain biodiversity:
proposed programme of work**

Suggestions on the text:

MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS

Mountain biodiversity: proposed programme of work

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- (a) Welcome the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Mountain Biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/11);
 - (b) Express its gratitude to the Government of Italy for its financial support to the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, and to the other Governments and international organizations for the participation of their representatives;
 - (c) Also express its gratitude to the Co-Chairs, the experts and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for their work regarding the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Mountain Biodiversity;
6. SBSTTA may also wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties:
- (a) Adopts the proposed programme of work on mountain biological diversity, contained in to the present note as a set of actions addressing characteristics and problems that are specific to mountain ecosystems;
 - (b) **Invites parties to identify priority actions among the actions recommended in the proposed programme of work depending on the particular national or local conditions and urges** ~~Parties to incorporate them, as appropriate, the activities recommended in the proposed programme of work into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and implement them taking into account the ecosystem approach and the particular national and local conditions so as to contribute to the significant reduction of the rate of mountain biological diversity loss by 2010;~~ **Urges** Parties to incorporate them, as appropriate, the activities recommended in the proposed programme of work into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and implement them taking into account the ecosystem approach and the particular national and local conditions so as to contribute to the significant reduction of the rate of mountain biological diversity loss by 2010;
 - (c) Encourages Parties, other Governments and organizations to ensure cross-referencing to, and coherence with, the other thematic programmes of work while implementing this programme of work;
 - (d) Invites Parties to identify priorities for every goal and adopt outcome oriented targets for mountain biodiversity, taking into account the Strategic Plan of the Convention, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals;

(e) Requests the Executive Secretary to develop in collaboration with Contracting Parties and relevant organizations proposals on global outcome-oriented targets, timeframes and indicators for consideration at SBSTTA prior to COP-8.

(f)(e) Recognizes the need for resources, human, technological and financial capacity, to implement effectively the activities in the proposed programme of work;

(g)(f) Invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to report on implementation of this decision and the **parts of the** programme of work **that were identified as priorities under national and local conditions in the paragraphs (b) and (d),** through, *inter alia*, their reports submitted to the Conference of the Parties;

(h)(g) Requests the Executive Secretary to:

- (i) Compile information received from Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations and bodies, on the implementation of the programme of work, and analyse progress made towards the achievement of a significant reduction in the rate of mountain biodiversity loss by 2010;
- (ii) Assist the Parties in implementing the programme of work through, *inter alia*, the supporting activities defined in the programme of work, and the development, in collaboration with relevant organizations, of proposals for global and, where appropriate, regional targets or expected measurable outputs with timeframes and main actors; and
- (iii) Regularly gather information on the characteristics and problems that are specific to mountain biological diversity listed in paragraph 6 of the proposed programme of work;

(i)(h) Further requests the Executive Secretary to strengthen collaboration with other organizations, institutions and conventions, **particularly regional conventions on mountains,** as a way to streamline many of the activities contained in the proposed programme of work; promote synergies and avoid unnecessary duplications;

(j)(i) Notes that the notes by the Executive Secretary on status and trends of, and threats to, mountain biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/5), and on measures taken for the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/6), can be a basis for the identification of priorities for early action, and recognizes that the relative importance of threats, and their underlying causes will vary by region and country, and, accordingly, requests the Executive Secretary to update this information as part of the reviews of the implementation of the thematic programmes of work in collaboration with Parties and relevant organizations, in particular the Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment among others, and making use of all available information;

(k)(j) Emphasizes the importance of mountain biodiversity for livelihoods, and therefore requests the Executive Secretary to compile and disseminate information linking mountain biodiversity to sustainable development and poverty alleviation, and examples of successful collaboration between mountain dwellers and communities living in areas adjacent to mountains (as a way to illustrate the “upland-lowland contract”).

(abridged; continued)

THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MOUNTAIN BIODIVERSITY*

(abridged; continued)

C. *Programme elements, goals and actions*

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 1: DIRECT ACTIONS FOR CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING

Goal 1.1: To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biological diversity

Actions

1.1.1. Reduce the impacts of inappropriate land-use practices and changes in urban, forest and agricultural areas in mountain ecosystems, including the buffer zones of protected areas, so as to ensure the maintenance of biodiversity, in particular ecosystem integrity.

1.1.2. Mitigate the abandonment of agricultural activity that maintain biological diversity in mountain ecosystems.

1.1.3.~~1.1.2.~~ Develop mechanisms and implement measures to reduce human-induced slope instability and to maintain and/or enhance soil stability and ecosystem integrity by way of a diverse and dense vegetation cover that will also promote soil biodiversity function.

1.1.4.~~1.1.3.~~ Prevent or mitigate the negative impacts of economic development, infrastructure projects and other human-induced disturbances (mining, communication towers, electricity generation, outdoor activities, etc.) on mountain biological diversity at all levels, taking into consideration the results of environmental and social impact assessment, paying particular attention to cumulative impacts.

1.1.5.~~1.1.4.~~ Develop strategies specific to mountains ecosystems to prevent the introduction of invasive alien species and, when they have been introduced, control and eradicate them and/or minimize their negative impacts on mountain biological diversity.

1.1.6.~~1.1.5.~~ Monitor and exchange information on the impacts of global climate change on mountain biological diversity, and identify and implement ways and means to reduce the negative impacts.

1.1.7.~~1.1.6.~~ Implement measures to reduce key pressures in mountain ecosystems such as deforestation **and fragmentation**, illegal logging, inappropriate reforestation or afforestation, land degradation, disruption of water flow, and consequent losses of biological diversity (see also decision VI/22).

1.1.8.~~1.1.7.~~ Identify factors responsible for the retreat of glaciers in some mountain systems and implement measures to minimize the impact of this process on biodiversity.

* Sections A and B below are extracted from SBSTTA recommendation VIII/1 A

- 1.1.9.4-1.8.** Identify local and long-range pollution (air, water and soil), which threaten mountain biodiversity at all levels and take appropriate measures to prevent and mitigate the impacts.

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

- 1.1.10.4-1.9.** Compile, in collaboration with relevant bodies and organizations, and disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism and other means:

- (a) Information on degraded mountain ecosystems as well as key threats to mountain biodiversity and their ecological and socio-economic impacts;
- (b) Case-studies, lessons learned and best-practice guidance on ways to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity.

Goal 1.2: To protect, recover, and restore mountain biological diversity

Actions

- 1.2.1. Develop and implement programmes to restore degraded mountain ecosystems and maintain biological diversity in order to enhance the capacity of mountain ecosystems to resist and adapt to climate change, or recover from its negative impacts including, *inter alia*, by establishing corridors to enable vertical migration of species, ensuring minimal viable population sizes to enable genetic adaptation to changing environmental conditions.
- 1.2.2. Initiate specific activities to facilitate maintenance, protection and conservation of existing levels of endemic species, with a focus on narrowly-distributed taxa.
- 1.2.3. Identify and protect unique, fragile mountain ecosystems, biological diversity hotspots and their associated species, especially threatened species, giving priority consideration to measures aimed at strict *in situ* protection and/or developing *ex situ* mechanisms whenever feasible.
- 1.2.4. Develop strategies for land-use planning at landscape level using the ecosystem approach, taking into account elements of ecological connectivity and to prevent and mitigate losses of mountain biological diversity due to fragmentation and land-use conversion.
- 1.2.5. Establish and strengthen adequate, effective national and regional networks of mountain-protected areas, in accordance with decisions of the Conference of the Parties on protected areas, while respecting the rights and full participation of indigenous and local communities.
- 1.2.6. Identify suitable practices for enhancing ecosystem sustainability, with particular emphasis on degraded slopes.
- 1.2.7. Address issues related to conflict between humans and other species, especially with regard to coexistence with predators.
- 1.2.8. Examine the representativity and sustainability of existing protected areas and take measures to identify and address gaps and weaknesses, to ensure representativity with a wide ecological range.
- 1.2.9. Establish restoration areas where mountain biological diversity has been degraded significantly and where restoration is needed to complement and buffer the protected area network.**

~~1.2.10.~~~~1.2.9.~~ Develop and implement measures to restore freshwater networks for migratory species, taking into account the physical barriers such as those represented by dams for fish.

1.2.11 Protect existing natural dynamic in mountain ecosystems to the extent possible without risking harm to human life. Develop and apply methods that restore natural disturbances (such as fire; wind throw, floods) or positive anthropogenic induced impacts (such as traditional landscape management) or mimic the effects of natural dynamic necessary to maintain mountain biological diversity.

Supporting action of the Executive Secretary

~~1.2.12.~~~~1.2.10.~~ Collaborate with relevant organizations and bodies to compile and disseminate information on:

- (a) Components of biodiversity important for conservation, in particular, on mountain endemic species, hotspots and their associated species and threatened species;
- (b) Best practices for their conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing.

~~1.2.13.~~~~1.2.11.~~ Compile and disseminate case-studies on methods and economic aspects of restoration of degraded mountain ecosystems and recovery of mountain endangered species.

Goal 1.3: To promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources

Actions

- 1.3.1. Promote sustainable land-use practices in relation to human livelihood needs (agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, aquaculture, inland water fisheries, etc.) in mountain ecosystems, taking into account the Convention ~~guidelines~~ **principles** for sustainable use **and the ecosystem approach**. 2/
- 1.3.2. Promote sustainable land-use practices, techniques and technologies, including those of indigenous/local communities and community-based management systems, for the conservation and sustainable use (including hunting and fishing) of wild flora and fauna and agro-biodiversity in mountain ecosystems, including biological pest control.
- 1.3.3. Support activities of indigenous and local communities involved in the use of traditional mountain-related knowledge, in particular concerning sustainable management of biodiversity, soil, water resources and slope.
- 1.3.4. Promote partnerships between all stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, involved in the sustainable use of mountain biological resources. (see also goal 2.3)
- 1.3.5. Develop criteria in the framework of the draft Convention Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in accordance with the ecological conditions of mountains ecosystems and promote the use of these guidelines. 3/
- 1.3.6. Through appropriate environmental planning, manage the reduction of the negative impacts of tourism and outdoor activities on mountain ecosystems, as well as the development of associated human settlements and facilities, e.g., waste disposal facilities, ski lifts and runs, roads, and associated infrastructure.

2/ The Conference of the Parties will consider the Addis Ababa principles and guidelines on sustainable use at its seventh meeting.

3/ At its eighth meeting in March 2003, SBSTTA recommended that the Conference of the Parties adopt the draft guidelines (recommendation VIII/5, annex). They will be considered at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

- 1.3.7. Strengthen local capacity for sustainable tourism management, in order to ensure that benefits derived from tourism activities are shared by local communities, while preserving natural and cultural heritage values.
- 1.3.8. To promote the sustainable cultivation of economically useful wild plants, e.g., medicinal, edible and aromatic plants, as an income-generating activity for the local inhabitants.
- 1.3.9. Promote integrated watershed management practices at all levels for maintaining ecosystem integrity, ~~slope soil~~ stability, upstream-downstream inter-connections and protection against natural hazards.

(abridged; continued)

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION FOR CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT SHARING

Goal 2.1. To enhance the legal, policy, institutional, and economic framework

Actions

- 2.1.1. Identify and address perverse incentives and/or policies that may impede the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in mountain ecosystems, taking into account the decisions of the Conference of the Parties on incentive measures.
- 2.1.2. Develop and introduce appropriate incentives and market mechanisms for the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services.
- 2.1.3. Promote the diversification of income-generating activities in support of conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity and poverty reduction, including methods to share economic wealth, i.e., within mountain regions through regional development plans and between regions through “upland-lowland contracts”. 4/
- 2.1.4. Improve the science/policy linkages by undertaking national and subnational scientific assessments of the causes of biodiversity loss, including making policy recommendations, in order to reduce the rate of loss of mountain biological diversity by 2010.
- 2.1.5. Develop performance measures and report on the integration of conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity into institutional programmes, including sectoral policies, legal and economic frameworks.
- 2.1.6. Integrate aspects of mountain biological diversity into donor body’s and financial institution’s policies and programmes related to mountain areas.**
- 2.1.7. Seek to harmonize policies at regional and sub regional levels including the upland-lowland relationship in mountain areas.**

4/ The concept was described by Professor Christian Körner, Professor of Botany at the University of Basel and Chairman of the Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment in his keynote presentation at the eighth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in March 2003 as follows: The upland-lowland contract concept establishes joint responsibilities between lowlanders and uplanders. Under this concept, uplanders would, for example, be responsible for taking care of the fragile upland mountain landscape to reduce potential impacts on lowlanders. In return, lowlanders may be able to provide uplanders with the products of lowland cultivated areas (food and other resources).

2.1.8.2.1.6. Strengthen legal and institutional capacity to implement the work programme on mountain biological diversity, especially through national focal points, institutes and other relevant stakeholder groups.

2.1.9.2.1.7. Develop and implement legal and policy strategies for land-use planning at the landscape level, taking into account elements of ecological integrity and connectivity, while emphasizing upstream-downstream relations and the prevention of losses of mountain biological diversity due to fragmentation and land-use conversion.

2.1.10.2.1.8. Support proactive planning and adaptive measures to reduce the vulnerability to both natural and human-induced hazards adversely impacting on mountain biological diversity, cultural landscapes and local communities.

2.1.11.2.1.9. Encourage the implementation of environmental and social impact assessments at sectoral, programme and project levels. Take into account cumulative impacts, to prevent the negative impacts of economic development on mountain biological diversity, by observing decision VI/7 A of the Conference of the Parties on incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental-impact-assessment legislation or processes and in strategic impact assessment.

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

2.1.12.2.1.10. Collate and disseminate, e.g., through the clearing-house mechanism and other appropriate means, case-studies of best practice of international and national efforts to enhance the legal, policy, institutional and economic frameworks to conserve and sustainably use mountain biodiversity.

Goal 2.2. To respect, preserve, and maintain knowledge, practices and innovations of indigenous and local communities in mountain regions

Actions

- 2.2.1 Promote the implementation of activities aimed at maintaining existing levels of agrobiodiversity, agro-ecosystems and the goods and services they provide both for meeting local demands and to ensure sources of food security.
- 2.2.2. Respect and understand the traditions and sustainable practices of the indigenous and local communities in mountain regions in ways which accommodate their needs, participation, knowledge and practices for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity (taking into account Article 8(j) of the Convention and related decisions from the Conference of the Parties and programmes of work).
- 2.2.3 Promote networking, collaborative action and participation of indigenous and local communities in decision-making processes, paying particular attention to the empowerment of women, in order to maintain mountain biodiversity and its sustainable use.
- 2.2.4 Encourage decentralization and enhance access to information for the full participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in decisions that affect them in relation to mountain ecosystems.
- 2.2.5 Promote the implementation of activities aimed at the improvement of mountain livelihoods, poverty reduction and the maintenance of cultural self-determination, in order to achieve sustainable use of mountain biological diversity.
- 2.2.6. Develop capacity-building measures and information-sharing to facilitate the involvement of indigenous and local communities, with their prior informed consent, in the management, conservation, and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity.

2.2.7. Provide incentives for the maintenance of cultural diversity when it is a prerequisite to conserve mountain biological diversity.

Goal 2.3. To establish regional and transboundary collaboration and the establishment of cooperative agreements

Actions

(abridged; continued)

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: SUPPORTING ACTIONS FOR CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING

Goal 3.1. To develop work on identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity

Actions

(abridged; continued)

Goal 3.2. To improve knowledge on and methods for the assessment and monitoring of the status and trends of mountain biological diversity, based on available information.

Actions

- 3.2.1. Develop key abiotic, biotic and socio-economic indicators of status and change of mountain ecosystems.
- 3.2.2. Develop and select international, regional and national criteria and, where appropriate, quantifiable indicators for mountain biological diversity, taking into account the work of the Convention on monitoring and indicators and the knowledge held by indigenous and local communities, together with other experience of sustainable mountain management.
- 3.2.3. Develop methodologies for assigning value to the ecological services provided by biodiversity-rich land management systems in order to develop economic-incentive mechanisms for compensating the poor and vulnerable mountain communities.
- 3.2.4. Assess and address the changing status of both local and long-range pollution and global climate change issues with special relevance to mountain ecosystems.
- 3.2.5. Assess and address fragmentation and impacts on biodiversity, by changing land-use management practices, e.g., land abandonment, mining.

3.2.6 Assess and address natural dynamic in mountain ecosystems and the need to preserve areas for natural dynamic processes.

3.2.7.3.2.6. Assess and address the positive and the negative impacts of tourism and outdoor activities in mountain ecosystems.

Goal 3.3. To improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of mountain biological diversity and develop associated databases

Actions

(abridged; continued)

Goal 3.4. To improve research, technical and scientific cooperation, and other forms of capacity building related to mountain biological diversity

Actions

3.4.1 Conduct long-term research on species adaptability to changing environmental conditions under climatic or human-induced global change, in relation to mountain biological diversity.

3.4.2 Conduct key research on the role and importance of mountain biological diversity and ecosystem functioning, considering ecosystem components, structure, function, processes and services.

3.4.3. Conduct key research to improve the understanding of the various underlying causes of mountain biological diversity loss.

~~3.4.4.~~3.4.3. Develop and support research to assess the role of soil biological diversity and the diversity of protective forests for the stability and safety of mountain areas and watershed protection, e.g., avoidance **human induced** of erosion, landslides and avalanches.

~~3.4.5.~~3.4.4. Initiate mechanisms and develop collaborative research/scientific programmes of mutual interest among countries with mountains, especially those having common problems and comparable socio-cultural conditions.

~~3.4.6.~~3.4.5. Foster exchange of experiences and knowledge of sustainable development and ecosystem vulnerability among countries with mountains, taking into account the vulnerability of social-cultural systems and communities.

~~3.4.7.~~3.4.6. Conduct interdisciplinary, key research programmes on mountain biological diversity, and its relationship to ecosystem structure and functions, including communities-based management, with special reference to transitional zones linking upland-lowland ecosystems such as ecotones, hotspots, buffer areas and corridors.

~~3.4.8.~~3.4.7. Develop capacity and enhance opportunities for community-based research and monitoring to conserve mountain biodiversity and provide greater benefits to mountain communities.

Supporting activity of the Executive Secretary

~~3.4.9.~~3.4.8. Explore and quantify the benefits of a diverse, intact vegetation cover in catchments for water and hydroelectric yield.

Goal 3.5. To increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to mountain biological diversity

Actions

3.5.1. Promote educational and capacity-building systems tailored to the specific conditions of mountain ecosystems, such as workshops, courses, study tours, community exchanges, communications from the Convention on Biological Diversity, education and publications efforts, in line with the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (Decision VI/19 of the Conference of the Parties).

3.5.2. Increase broad based awareness of the values of mountain biological diversity through, inter alia, national and local public awareness campaigns.

~~3.5.3.3-5.2.~~ Increase awareness of the potential contribution of knowledge, practices and innovations of indigenous and local communities to conserve and sustainably use mountain biological diversity, i.e., biodiversity documentation, inventories by community and other appropriate levels.

~~3.5.4.3-5.3.~~ Encourage the implementation of sustainable tourism activities aimed at increasing awareness, respect and knowledge for mountain biological diversity, including knowledge of the local, natural and cultural landscapes.

~~3.5.5.3-5.4.~~ Increase dissemination of knowledge on upland-lowland interactions.

~~3.5.6.3-5.5.~~ Further promote the education of women and their role in the conservation and dissemination of traditional knowledge.

Goal 3.6. To promote the development, validation, and transfer of appropriate technologies for mountain ecosystems, including indigenous technologies in accordance with Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and related provisions

Action

3.6.1 Implement the programme of work on technology transfer, 5/ giving particular attention to matters relating to the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity.

Supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

3.6.2 Document best practices and appropriate technologies and innovative approaches to managing biodiversity.

3.6.3 In collaboration with relevant organizations, provide Parties with access to appropriate and latest technologies and innovations relating to mountain biodiversity.

5/ To be considered by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting.

9 Other Matters: Integration of Outcome Oriented Targets into the CBD / 2010 Targets

Item 7.2. of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14: Other matters – integration of outcome-oriented targets into the programmes of work of the Convention, taking into account the 2010 biodiversity target, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and relevant targets set by the World Summit on Sustainable Development**

Introductory remark

Mr. Ben ten Brink introduced the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14 relating to the integration of outcome-oriented targets into the programmes of work of the Convention. The other related documents (SBSTTA/9/14/Add.1, SBSTTA/9/14/Add.2 and SBSTTA/9/14/Add.3) were not discussed at the meeting.

General Comments

This document represents a convergence of ideas from SBSTTA, MYPOW and the London meeting. This convergence has resulted in a rich and interesting document, but also introduces some tensions into the text.

The participants of the Vilm workshop consider that the most urgent element of the paper relates to the 2010 target. The paper also covers targets that relate to pressures on biodiversity, and on targets developed within the various programmes of work, and are not necessarily directly connected to the 2010 target. Readers should be aware that the processes involved in work towards the 2010 target and work towards the other targets are different, although equally important.

Some participants are concerned that the number of targets, not only to measure progress towards the 2010 target, but also developed in the various programmes of work, will lead to an unmanageable and unrealistic number of indicators. There is little point in developing a large array of indicators that will be beyond the capacity of most of the Parties to assimilate and act upon. This implies that there should be an effort to prioritise the targets and indicators, and to co-ordinate the development of targets between the various programmes of work.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14: Other matters – integration of outcome-oriented targets into the programmes of work of the Convention, taking into account the 2010 biodiversity target, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and relevant targets set by the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Suggestions on the text:

OTHER MATTERS

Integration of outcome-oriented targets into the programmes of work of the Convention, taking into account the 2010 biodiversity target, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and relevant targets set by the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Recalling decisions VI/26 (Strategic Plan) and VI/9 (Global Strategy for Plant Conservation), and taking into account MYPOW recommendations 1 (Analysis of the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development) and 2 (Implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan) and also SBSTTA recommendations VIII/2 (Inland Waters) and VIII/3 (Marine and coastal biodiversity),

Welcoming the Report of the London Meeting: “2010 – the Global Biodiversity Challenge” **(UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/9), the paper on proposed biodiversity indicators relevant to the 2010 target (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/26), and relevant aspects of the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on national-level monitoring and indicators (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10).**

Assessing progress towards the 2010 target

1. *Recommends* to the Conference of the Parties:

(a) That a small number of global goals be developed, each associated with one or two targets for 2010, in order to assess progress towards the 2010 global biodiversity target adopted by decision VI/26;

(b) That such goals should complement the existing goals of the Strategic Plan and be focused on:

- (i) Halting ~~or~~ reducing the rate of loss of the components of biodiversity, including (a) habitats, biomes and ecosystems; (b) species and populations and; **(c)** genetic diversity;
- (ii) **Reducing** ~~Addressing~~ threats to biodiversity, including those arising from (a) invasive alien species; (b) unsustainable use and ~~including~~ illegal trade and; **(c)** climate change, pollution etc.
- (iii) Maintaining goods and services provided by biodiversity in ecosystems, including biological resources that support livelihoods, food security and health, and protecting associated traditional knowledge, innovations and practices;
- (iv) Ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources;

(c) That, in order to assess progress towards these targets, **the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting agree** a limited number of existing indicators, **adapted or derived from the outcome of the London Conference (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/9 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/26)/7**, for which data ~~are~~ is available from existing sources, **be used to be developed for immediate use and subsequent review at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;**

(d) To request SBSTTA to prepare a coherent set of global goals and targets, and associated indicators, prior to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(e) To request the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with other relevant organizations and agencies, and taking into account further advice to be provided by SBSTTA at its tenth or eleventh meeting, to make use of these goals, targets and indicators, in reports analysing progress towards the 2010 target, including through periodic issues of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

(f) To request that the Executive Secretary establish a mechanism to allow national assessments and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to contribute to regional and global assessments of progress towards the 2010 target;

(g) That in recognising the need to reduce key threats, in particular from invasive alien species, unsustainable use, climate change and pollution, and taking account that other international organisations have responsibilities in these areas, request the Executive Secretary to work with these organisations to achieve the 2010 target.

Integration of targets into the programmes of work of the Convention

2. Welcomes the approach for integrating targets in the programmes of work outlined in section II C of the present document, by which a small number of outcome-oriented targets may be complemented by a larger number of process-oriented targets, milestones and deadlines;

6 Noting the outputs of the London Conference and reflecting MYPOW decision (UNEP/CBD/7/5 3d) to operationalise a small number of intermediate targets and indicators, the participants of the Vilnius meeting recommended that initial priority should be given to development of goals and targets relating to reducing the loss of biodiversity and the related goods and services. The participants considered that reaching agreement of global targets for pressures on biodiversity, responses, and equitable sharing of benefits could be a distraction from the main focus of the 2010 target and dissipate international efforts.

7 The participants of the Vilnius meeting are aware that these are only "INF" documents, but believe that the urgency of the situation implies that SBSTTA should make such a recommendation.

3. ~~Notes that this approach has been used in developing the targets for the programmes of work on inland waters biodiversity in the note by the Executive Secretary on outcome oriented targets and deadlines for the implementation of the revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14/Add.1)~~ **and on outcome-oriented targets for the implementation of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14/Add.3);**

4. *Commends* this approach for wider consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting;

5. *Recommends* that the Executive Secretary uses this approach in developing proposals for **outcome-oriented targets for the other thematic programmes of work, and, as appropriate, the cross-cutting programmes of work;**

6. **Recommends that any indicators used to assess progress towards targets should meet the common requirements proposed by the expert group on indicators (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10);**

~~7.6. Endorses the proposals for the integration of targets in the programme of work on inland waters contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on~~ **the integration of** outcome oriented targets and deadlines for the implementation of the revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14/Add.1) **and on outcome-oriented targets for the implementation of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14/Add.3);**

Ways and means for implementing the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

~~8.7.~~ *Welcomes* the report of the liaison group on progress in developing ways and means for implementing the Strategy (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14/Add.2);

~~9.8.~~ *Invites* Parties, other Governments and organizations to consider the output of the liaison group in furthering their work on targets.

(abridged)

Glossary of Acronyms

AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness Initiative (CBD)
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CITES	Convention on the International Trade with Endangered Species
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GISP	Global Invasive Species Programme
IAC	Informal Advisory Committee to the CHM
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
MAB	Man and Biosphere Programme of UNESCO
MYPOW	Multi-Year Programme of Work (CBD)
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
TBPA	Transboundary Protected Areas
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TRAFFIC	Trade Records Analysis of Fauna and Flora in Commerce
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Convention to Combat Climate Change
WCMC	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCPA	IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas

Glossary of Acronyms

WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WPC	World Parks Congress
WRI	World Resources Institute
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

„Expert meeting in preparation of the ninth meeting of SBSTTA“**October 14 to 19, 2003**

at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation

International Academy for Nature Conservation,

Isle of Vilm, Germany

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Expert meeting in preparation of SBSTTA-9

Objectives

The goal of the expert meeting is to exchange information on topics on the agenda of the upcoming ninth meeting of SBSTTA (November 2003) among national experts from European countries. The informal discussion will be based on the documents prepared for the SBSTTA meeting by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Programme

Wednesday, 15.10.2003

Arrival of the participants at the Isle of Vilm

18.30-20.30 *Dinner*

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

Thursday, 16.10.2003

08.00-08.45 *Breakfast*

09.00-10.00 BIRGIT GEORGI
Mountain biological diversity
Discussion

10.00-11.00 GORDANA BELTRAM
Ecosystem approach
Discussion

11.00-11.30 *Coffee / Tea break*

11.30-12.30 HORST KORN
Biological diversity and climate change
Discussion

12.30-14.00 *Lunch*

14.00-15.30 TONE SOLHAUG
Sustainable use
Discussion

15.30-16.00 *Coffee / Tea break*

16.00-18.30 PETER HERKENRATH

Protected areas

Discussion

18.30-20.30 *Dinner*

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

1.1.1 Friday, 17.10.2003

08.00-08.45 *Breakfast*

09.00-10.30 BEN TEN BRINK

Integration of outcome oriented targets into work programmes of the CBD, taking into account the 2010 biodiversity target

Discussion

10.30-11.00 *Coffee / Tea break*

11.00-12.30 ANDREW STOTT:

Monitoring and indicators

Discussion

12.30-14.00 *Lunch*

14.00-15.30 *Guided tour in the nature reserve of the Isle of Vilm*

15.30-16.00 *Coffee / Tea break*

16.00-18.30 ALMUTH OSTERMEYER-SCHLÖDER

Technology transfer and cooperation

ARILD LINDGAARD

Report on the Trondheim Conference

Discussion

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

20.30-... **Drafting groups: Contributions to the workshop report (part 2)**

Saturday, 18.10.2003

08.00-08.45 *Breakfast*

09.00 12.30 **Drafting groups: Contributions to the workshop report (part 3)**

12.30-14.00 *Lunch*

14.00-15.30 **Plenary: Finalisation of the workshop report**

15.30-16.00 *Coffee / Tea break*

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

18.30-20.30 *Dinner*

20.30-... Plenary

Sunday, 19.10.2003

08.00 *Breakfast*

Departure of the participants

Annex 1

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE
Ninth meeting
Montreal, 10 – 14 November 2003

Provisional agenda of SBSTTA-9

The following items would be addressed in **plenary** at the beginning of the meeting:

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters:
 - 2.1. Election of officers;
 - 2.2. Adoption of the agenda;
 - 2.3. Organization of work.
3. Reports:
 - 3.1. Progress in the implementation of the thematic programmes of work;
 - 3.2. Progress in the implementation of the programmes of work on cross-cutting issues;
 - 3.3. Report of the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on the inter-sessional activities of the Bureau.

The following substantive items would be addressed in two **working groups**:

4. Main themes:
 - 4.1. Protected areas;
 - 4.2. Technology transfer and cooperation.
5. Other substantive issues:
 - 5.1. Ecosystem approach: further elaboration and guidelines for implementation;
 - 5.2. Sustainable use: development of practical principles, operational guidelines and associated instruments;
 - 5.3. Monitoring and indicators: designing national-level monitoring programmes and indicators;
 - 5.4. Biological diversity and climate change;
 - 5.5. Mountain ecosystems.

Working Group I would consider the following substantive items: 4.1 (Protected areas, one of the main themes for in-depth discussion); 5.1 (Ecosystem approach: further elaboration and guidelines for implementation); 5.2 (Sustainable use: development of practical principles, operational guidelines and associated instruments); 5.5 (Mountain ecosystems); 7.1 (Other matters: Invasive alien species).

Working Group II would consider the following substantive issues: 4.2 (Technology transfer and cooperation, the other item for in-depth discussion); 5.3 (Monitoring and indicators: designing national-level monitoring programmes and indicators); and 5.4 (Biological diversity and climate change); 7.2 (Other matters: Integration of outcome-oriented targets into the programmes of work of the Convention, taking into account the 2010 biodiversity target, the GSPC, and relevant targets of the World Summit on Sustainable Development).

The following items would be taken up in **plenary** towards the end of the meeting:

6. Preparation for the tenth and eleventh meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice:
 - 6.1. Draft provisional agendas;
 - 6.2. Dates and venues.
7. Other matters.
8. Adoption of the report.
9. Closure of the meeting.

Proposed organization of work for SBSTTA-9

	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Working Group I</i>	<i>Working Group II</i>
Monday, 10 November 2003 10a.m. – 1 p.m.	<i>Agenda items:</i> 1. Opening of the meeting. 2. Organizational matters 3. Reports: 3.1. Progress in the implementation of the thematic programmes of work; 3.2. Progress in the implementation of the work on cross-cutting issues; 3.3. Report of the Chair of SBSTTA on inter-sessional activities of the Bureau. 3.4 Report of the London Meeting: “2010 – the global biodiversity challenge”		
3 p.m. – 6 p.m.	.	5. Other substantive issues: 5.5. Mountain biodiversity	5. Other substantive issues: 5.4 Biodiversity and climate change
Tuesday, 11 November 2003 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.		4. Main themes: 4.1 Protected areas	4. Main themes: 4.2 Technology transfer and cooperation
3 p.m. – 6 p.m.		4. Main themes: 4.1. Protected areas (<i>continued</i>)	4. Main themes: 4.2. Technology transfer and cooperation (<i>continued</i>)

	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Working Group I</i>	<i>Working Group II</i>
Wednesday, 12 November 2003 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.		5.1. Sustainable use: development of practical principles, operational guidelines and associated instruments	5.3. Monitoring and indicators: designing national-level monitoring programmes and indicators
3 p.m. – 6 p.m.		5.2. Ecosystem approach: further elaboration and guidelines for implementation 7.2 Other matters: Invasive alien species	7.1 Other matters: Integration of outcome oriented targets into the programmes of work of the Convention, taking into account the 2010 biodiversity target, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and relevant WSSD targets
Thursday, 13 November 2003 10 a.m. – 1 p.m. <i>and</i> 3 p.m. – 6 p.m.		Pending issues	Pending issues
Friday, 14 November 2003 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.	6. Preparation for the tenth and eleventh meetings of the SBSTTA: 6.1. Draft provisional agendas 6.2. Dates and venues 7. Other matters		
3 p.m. – 6 p.m.	8. Adoption of the report 9. Closure of the meeting		