

*Annex I***RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE AT ITS ELEVENTH MEETING*****XI/1. Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands***

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice recommends that the Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing the need for adequate technical, institutional and financial capacities for the implementation of the programme of work, and

Emphasizing the importance to continue to strengthen collaboration with relevant partners, in particular the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification,

1. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, as reported in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/4) and the information document on review of implementation of the programme of work (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/7);

2. *Recognizes* that a major shortcoming in the current review has been the limited availability of recent information on each of the activities of the programme of work, including the insufficient number of third national reports submitted until the time of this review;

3. *Further recognizes* the usefulness, for the review of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands at the national level, of information contained in national and regional action plans under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;

4. *Also recognizes*, for a global status of implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, the usefulness of the national reports submitted under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as relevant reports submitted in the framework of other programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity and biodiversity-related agreements and conventions, in particular the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, Iran, 1971), particularly in view of the fragile and ephemeral nature of wetlands in drylands, and the World Heritage Convention;

5. *Notes* relevant recommendations by the Open-Ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention and other initiatives on the streamlining and harmonization of national reporting and on the reviews of implementation of the Convention and its programmes of work;

6. *Further notes* the progress made in the implementation of the joint work programme with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, *encourages* in particular the strengthening of the synergy between the two conventions in implementing the joint programme of work and harmonizing national reporting, and, accordingly, *requests* the Executive Secretary to fully promote the implementation of the programme of work and the joint work programme with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, including in the context of the International Year of Deserts and Desertification, in 2006;

7. *Takes note* of the status and trends of, and threats to, the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands as described in the note of the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/4) and the related information documents;

8. *Recognizes* the need for a more comprehensive assessment of the status and trends of, and threats to, the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands while recognizing that the lack of precise information should not prevent implementation of targeted activities of the programme of work;

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9. *Recognizes* the need for the systematic collection of biodiversity data at all three levels (genetic, species and ecosystem) and across all representative biomes of the programme of work on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands as a basis for decision-making on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands and to facilitate the assessment of progress towards the 2010 targets and other global goals, with due respect to national legislation on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing and relevant provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

10. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to improve national, regional and global data on dry and sub-humid lands ecosystem goods and services, their uses and related socio-economic values; on species at lower taxonomic orders including soil biodiversity; and on the threats to which dry and sub-humid lands ecosystems are subjected in view of the ongoing assessment of progress towards the 2010 targets and other global goals;

11. *Also encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to strengthen implementation of relevant sectoral and cross sectoral plans and programmes in order to conserve dry and sub-humid lands ecosystem goods and services, and to respond to the threats to the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands in view of the important role it plays in poverty alleviation and in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, taking into account the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment;

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue developing and strengthening collaboration, in the framework of the annex to decision VII/2, with other organizations, institutions and conventions as a way to streamline many of the activities contained in the programme of work, promote synergies and avoid unnecessary duplications;

13. *Recognizing* that the review of the implementation of the programme of work identified constraints at national, regional and global levels that need to be addressed to meet the objectives of the Convention, *encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to develop or implement activities, such as capacity-building and national, subregional, regional and global partnerships, that will facilitate and streamline implementation of the programme of work, and overcome the identified obstacles, and accordingly, *requests* the Executive Secretary to support these initiatives including by compiling and disseminating through the clearing-house mechanism, lessons learned and success stories on such activities in the implementation of programmes and projects on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands;

14. *Notes* the importance of activities 7 (f) (*in situ* and *ex situ* conservation), 8 (a) (strengthening local institutional structures), 8 (b) (decentralization of management), 8 (d) (bilateral sub-regional cooperation), 8 (e) (policies and instruments) and 9 (sustainable livelihoods), which are identified as facilitating conditions for the implementation of many other activities, and, accordingly *requests* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to give particular attention to supporting the scaled-up implementation of these activities;

15. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity to further develop indicators of trends of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices for indigenous and local communities dependant on dry and sub-humid lands and to identify ways and means to enhance their contribution to the implementation of the programme of work;

16. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, recalling in particular decision VII/15, paragraph 13, to develop proposals, for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties, on the incorporation of climate-change considerations into the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands, in particular in activities 1 and 2 (climate change as a threat to dry and sub-humid land biodiversity), activity 4 (particularly on potential impacts of climate change on biodiversity, the role of biodiversity in maintaining the resilience of dry and sub-humid lands to climatic variability, including prolonged drought, and other natural events, and the use of dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity in adaptation measures), 7 (i) (integration of climate change considerations in training and

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education programmes) and 7 (m) (consideration of dry and sub-humid lands by the Joint Liaison Group of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity);

17. *Further requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to complete, in accordance with the annex to decision VII/2, the assessment of the status and trends of the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands;

18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in support of this assessment, and in collaboration with relevant organizations and conventions, in particular the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA), taking into account the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, to present proposals for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on:

(a) Processes for gathering the information required from Parties, other Governments, and organizations for a comprehensive global-level assessment of the status and trends of dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity, including baseline information needed for assessing trends of biodiversity within the framework of the 2010 targets;

(b) How to review ongoing and planned assessments in dry and sub-humid lands and facilitate the application within these assessments of biodiversity indicators adopted in decision VII/30; and

(c) Land-use options that promote biodiversity, with a view to generating income for indigenous and local communities.

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XI/2. *In-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative*

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice recommends that the Conference of the Parties, at its eighth meeting:

1. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, as reported in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/5) on the in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

2. *Notes* with appreciation the contributions to the Global Taxonomy Initiative made by BioNET International, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, CABI International, the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS) and Species 2000 and *encourages* these organizations and initiatives to continue contributing to the implementation of the Convention;

3. *Notes* that some Parties and other Governments have made significant progress in implementing activities pursuant to the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to build and retain capacity to address the taxonomic impediment, and in this context, explore options to ensure the long-term sustainability of the necessary financial support, including possibility of the establishment of a special fund;

5. *Recalling* target 1 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (“A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora”), *welcomes* the progress made by Species 2000, the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and collaborating partners towards the achievement of target 1 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;

6. *Adopts* as a target under operational objective 2 of the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative “A widely accessible working list of known species, as a step towards a global register of plants, animals, microorganisms and other organisms”, bearing in mind the urgent need for timely provision of scientific names of organisms to support implementation of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to consult with relevant organizations and funding agencies regarding the global taxonomic needs assessment called for in planned activity 3 of the programme of work for Global Taxonomy Initiative, in order to consider, *inter alia*, the scope of the assessment, options for methodology, and potential implementing agencies, with a view to completing the assessment as soon as possible, taking into account users’ needs;

8. *Adopts* the planned activities to support implementation of the programmes of work on mountain biological diversity, invasive alien species, protected areas, and island biological diversity contained in the annex to this recommendation as complementary to the programme of work contained in the annex to decision VI/8 and *decides* to incorporate them in the consolidation of the decisions prepared in accordance with recommendation 1/2 (section I, para 4, and annex III) of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention;

9. *Urges* Parties and other Governments that have not done so to:

(a) Establish national focal points for the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

(b) Undertake or complete, as a matter of priority, national taxonomic needs assessments, including related technical, technological and capacity needs, and establish priorities for taxonomic work that take into account country-specific circumstances. These assessments should take into account ongoing national biodiversity strategies and action plans as well as regional strategies and initiatives under development, with particular regard to user needs and priorities;

(c) Contribute, as appropriate, to regional and global taxonomic needs assessments;

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(d) Contribute, where possible, to the implementation of the planned activities contained in the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

(e) Contribute, as appropriate, to initiatives facilitating the digitization of information on specimens of natural history collections, noting the importance of accessible data to support actions under the Convention;

10. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations and institutions to:

(a) Use and support existing mechanisms for strengthening collaboration and communication among government agencies, the scientific community, research institutions, universities, collection holders, the private sector and stakeholders in order to improve the response to taxonomic needs for decision-making;

(b) Promote taxonomy and taxonomic products and related research as a cornerstone for inventory and monitoring of biological diversity in the framework of the implementation of the Convention and to achieve its objectives;

(c) Develop and implement strategies to support the taxonomic research necessary to implement the Convention;

(d) Develop and implement capacity-building activities related to the Global Taxonomy Initiative, such as training in the areas of identification of taxa, information exchange and database management, taking into account national and region-specific needs;

(e) Mobilize financial and technical resources to assist developing countries, in particular least developed and small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, as well as those that are mega diverse, to build and maintain systems and significant institutional infrastructure in order to adequately obtain, collate and curate biological specimens as well as to facilitate information exchange, including repatriation of information, on their biodiversity;

(f) Promote cooperation and networking at national, regional and global levels in support of capacity-building activities related to the Global Taxonomy Initiative, in accordance with Articles 18 and 15 of the Convention, by, *inter alia*, making information available through the clearing-house mechanism and other means;

(g) Provide, within the framework of the terms of reference contained in decision V/9, clear guidance to national focal points for the Global Taxonomy Initiative on duties and specific tasks to better communicate and promote the objectives of the Initiative, working in collaboration with other stakeholders and in accordance with country needs;

(h) Facilitate, as appropriate, the integration of taxonomic information on nationally held collections in regional and global databases and information systems;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Continue collaborating with relevant conventions, organizations and institutions, and to foster synergies between relevant processes and programmes, in order to make available taxonomic information, expertise and relevant technologies needed to achieve the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, noting in particular, taxonomic priorities at national, regional and global levels;

(b) Continue collaborating with existing initiatives, including the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the Integrated Taxonomic Information System and Species 2000, to develop the Electronic Catalogue of Names of Known Organisms and the Catalogue of Life;

(c) Continue collaborating with existing initiatives, including those of BioNET International, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, IUCN, and CAB International, to develop the human capacities, tools and infrastructure needed to support implementation of the programme of work on the GTI;

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(d) Undertake, as part of the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness programme and in collaboration with relevant partners, activities demonstrating the importance of taxonomy for the general public, including information on products, lessons learned, and accomplishments of taxonomy-related projects, and activities encouraging public participation, recognizing the importance of amateur naturalists and local people as a source of expertise;

(e) Develop, in consultation with the GTI Coordination Mechanism, other relevant consultative bodies, stakeholders and organizations, for each of the planned activities of the programme of work on the GTI, specific taxonomic, outcome-oriented deliverables to be considered as additions under “(ii) Outputs” with a timeline for possible consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;

(f) Report to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on progress made towards the target for the programme of work as specified in paragraph 6 above;

(g) Include the Global Taxonomy Initiative in the joint work plan between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Plant Protection Convention, with a view to exploring synergies in the work under the two Conventions, with particular regard to invasive alien species;

12. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to support the implementation of the planned activities contained in the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative, including taxonomic needs assessments, projects with a taxonomic focus or clearly identified taxonomic components, and regional activities on taxonomic capacity development and technology transfer;

13. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility to consider development of simplified procedures to minimize the time required to process project proposals related to the Global Taxonomy Initiative,

14. *Further requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide financial resources to developing countries, in particular small island developing states, and countries with economies in transition, to install and make operational their national focal points for the Global Taxonomy Initiative, as well as financial resources to support capacity-building activities such as, *inter alia*, taxonomic training related to specific taxa and information technologies;

15. *Requests* the secretariats of the Convention and the Global Environment Facility to conduct a joint analysis of funded GTI-related projects and relevant project information contained in national reports, including analysis of the resources directed specifically to capacity-building, with a view to extracting best practices and sharing information and experience in promoting financial support for the Initiative;

16. *Requests* the secretariats of the Convention and the Global Environment Facility to convene, with support from relevant organizations, in particular the Implementing Agencies of the Facility, a project-development seminar aimed primarily for those countries that have already identified taxonomic needs or that have submitted proposals for pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative, to promote formulation of country-driven projects based on identified taxonomic needs and to explore potential benefits of developing new, and enhancing existing, regional or global projects to address common taxonomic needs that have already been identified.

Annex

ADDITIONAL PLANNED ACTIVITIES

I. PLANNED ACTIVITY: MOUNTAIN BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

(i) *Rationale*

231. The taxonomic composition of mountain biodiversity varies with the biogeographic region, the latitude and the altitude of the mountain as well as with the relief. In some cases, mountains provide a

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necessary seasonal resource for organisms at other times found in lowland biomes. Furthermore most groups of organisms have representatives in the lowland as well as in montane region, and so a vast range of groups of organisms is encountered rather than a few taxonomic groups. Consequently, montane regions are often hot spots of biodiversity, which renders their full taxonomic treatment a challenge and requires many actors and experts for different organisms.

232. As most mountain ranges extend over considerable length and area, a regional approach to mountain biodiversity is of paramount importance, and relevant information is available in many different databases and inventories. Therefore, the Global Taxonomy Initiative can contribute to the mountain biodiversity programme of work in several ways, including collating relevant information and expertise.

(ii) *Outputs*

233. An increased knowledge of the species composition of mountains through national taxonomic studies and inventories. The Global Taxonomy Initiative could aid the programme of work on mountain biological diversity through:

(a) *Working lists of organisms* - assembling working lists of organisms occurring in montane areas including their vernacular names, with reference to altitude and relief;

(b) *Working identification keys* – producing identification keys in printed and electronic form useful for the conservation, monitoring and sustainable use of organisms in montane areas;

(c) *Dissemination of data* – distributing the working lists and keys as widely as possible to increase their usefulness;

(d) *Human resources* – address and support taxonomic experts to encourage their participation in relevant training programmes, and supporting the establishment of local reference and data collections of montane biota;

(e) *Hot spots and protected areas* – providing relevant taxonomic information, infrastructure and human resources to identify hot spots of mountain biodiversity and to establish and monitor protected areas.

(iii) *Timing*

234. As current knowledge of mountain biodiversity is still inadequate, the Global Taxonomy Initiative will make an ongoing effort to develop and improve working lists and working identification keys for montane organisms. Within the next three years, it will attempt to develop taxonomic guides, computerized lists of montane organisms, and identification keys in consultation with appropriate national taxonomy and management agencies.

(iv) *Actors*

235. The mountain biodiversity programme of work identified many relevant actors, such as Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment (GMBA) of DIVERSITAS, Mountain Partnership, Mountain Forum, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL (to organize regional loops), the FAO for agricultural aspects, the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and national funding bodies for financial support, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) (for plants), national organizations and nature conservation agencies including relevant non-governmental organizations, local communities, and many others.

236. The scientific community with past and current research programmes on mountain biodiversity and the natural history museums with specimens collected over decades hold a key role in providing the expertise and relevant information and should actively be included.

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(v) *Mechanisms*

237. Existing mechanisms, such as the clearing house mechanism and Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative, Mountain Partnership, and Mountain Forum, and GBIF could be used to coordinate and promote the efforts.

(vi) *Financial, human resources and other capacity requirements*

238. Financial, human resource and capacity building require funds to be identified within existing and new projects, as well as additional resources to be made available to increase technical capacity in developing countries.

(vii) *Pilot projects*

239. Pilot projects could be built on information for a number of montane regions of the world, such as the Alps, the Andes, the Himalayas, the Eastern Arc to produce the outputs in short term and to evaluate their usefulness. The Global Taxonomy Initiative could address, *inter alia*, the needs of local and regional capacity-building by coordinating workshops in collaboration with mountain partnership, Mountain Forum and DIVERSITAS, focussing on mountain biodiversity conservation and monitoring.

II. PLANNED ACTIVITY: INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

(i) *Rationale*

240. Prevention and mitigation of the impacts of invasive alien species often relies on timely access to taxonomic expertise, and to taxonomic resources such as identification tools, information on species names, and biological reference collections. For many pathways of introductions for invasive alien species, effective prevention and mitigation may depend on detection and monitoring activities that are undertaken at sub-regional, regional or even global levels. Consequently, taxonomic capacities and information need to be accessible to all countries in order to support effective prevention and mitigation of potential impacts of invasive alien species. Better characterization of species through research can be key to prediction, early detection and monitoring of invasions. Better baseline taxonomic information on biological diversity in areas that are exposed or vulnerable to key invasion pathways (e.g., marine ports) can facilitate early detection of changes in species composition that may result from invasive alien species. In addition, taxonomic expertise can be important in the development of biological control measures which may be considered by decision-makers for addressing invasive alien species in particular cases.

(ii) *Outputs*

241. Outputs should comprise:

- (a) Databases of invasive alien species and occurrences of invasions, developed and/or expanded, and made widely available;
- (b) Working identification keys for known invasive alien species associated with key invasion pathways produced and disseminated;
- (c) Working lists of organisms in areas that are exposed or susceptible to key invasion pathways produced and utilized by local monitoring authorities.

(iii) *Timing*

242. Databases further developed and/or expanded and made widely available within two years. Working identification keys for known invasive alien species produced and disseminated within three years. Working lists of organisms in areas that are exposed or susceptible to key invasion pathways produced and utilized within three years.

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(iv) *Actors*

243. Database development – IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Invasive Species Specialist Group, Global Invasive Species Information Network, clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, ITIS, IABIN, GBIF, Species 2000, BioNET-INTERNATIONAL. Identification keys – scientific community, national Governments, natural history museums. Working lists of organisms in areas that are exposed or susceptible to key invasion pathways – national governments, national and regional organizations including non-governmental organizations.

(v) *Mechanisms*

244. Coordinated efforts at the national and global levels by the actors identified above will be an important mechanism. In addition, existing mechanisms, such as the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and the GBIF can function as information portals.

(vi) *Financial and human resources and other capacity requirements*

245. Financial, human-resource and capacity building require resources to be identified within existing and new projects, as well as additional resources to be made available to increase technical capacity in developing countries. GEF and national funding organisations would be important sources of financial support.

III. PLANNED ACTIVITY: PROTECTED AREAS

(i) *Rationale*

246. Taxonomic expertise and information constitute key requirements for conservation planning and sustainable natural resource management. This is especially true in the case of protected areas, which are established with the goal to conserve a significant part of natural biodiversity, but usually based on limited knowledge or available information about the biodiversity they actually contain. With no complete species inventory currently available for any existing or planned larger protected area and relevant taxonomic, distributional and biological information about many taxa with high conservation value still missing, it will be difficult to achieve meaningful conservation planning. The objective of the programme of work on protected areas is to support the establishment of ecologically representative and effectively managed national and regional systems of protected areas. Activity 1.1.2 of the programme of work specifically calls for establishing protected areas in any large, intact or highly irreplaceable natural areas, as well as areas securing the most threatened species, and activity 1.1.5 requests that gap analyses at national and regional levels of the representativeness of the protected area system be undertaken (by 2006). The GTI could play an important role particularly for the identification, establishment and management of protected areas (decision VII/28, annex, programme element 1) through focusing on biodiversity inventories and gap analysis of existing inventories, and in the development of standards for managing and monitoring protected areas (decision VII/28, annex, programme element 4) through facilitating assessments and comparisons of different taxonomic components of biodiversity covered and sustained through the existing network of protected areas. In light of threats to protected areas through climate change and invasive alien species, it is important to understand current constraints on species and populations, and how these would determine distribution under changing conditions. Access to accurate information on current distributions and ability to model these is important for appropriate management and policy development.

(ii) *Outputs*

247. Improved and augmented biodiversity inventories of protected areas of all kinds, also to be expanded into monitoring efforts to record changes of species and populations over time. Taxonomic guides for key invertebrate organisms, lower plants and microorganisms, economically important and threatened species. Information on current distribution and occurrence of important species in protected

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areas, including population trends. Identification of habitats and priority setting for establishing new protected areas, through plotting distributions of species at local, national and regional levels. Mobilization and augmentation of specimen and observational-level data pertaining to species to allow modelling of current distributions and distributions under different models of climate change and of other biotic and a biotic changes (e.g. land-use change, invasive species).

(iii) *Timing*

248. The target date for activity 1.1.5, on conducting gap analysis is 2006. The target date for goal 4.3 (to assess and monitor protected area status and trends) and goal 4.4 (to ensure that scientific knowledge contributes to the establishment and effectiveness of protected areas) of the programme of work is 2010. Hence, outputs need to be produced within the next four years, but efforts will need to be ongoing.

(iv) *Actors*

249. National agencies and local authorities concerned with protected area administration and management in concert with taxonomic institutions, especially natural history museums, biosystematics units at universities and other research institutions, botanic gardens and culture collections, and the IUCN Species Survival Commission, together with nature conservation agencies including international non-governmental organizations such as Conservation International, BirdLife International, Flora and Fauna International, WWF, the World Resources Institute (WRI), and local communities. Parataxonomists could also play an important role. Other actors include the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and GBIF (as data portals), GEF and national funding organizations for financial support, and BioNET-INTERNATIONAL (to organize regional loops). Other biodiversity conventions, including the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) biosphere reserve programme could also play an important role. Direct linkages to relevant ongoing or planned taxonomy-related, capacity building projects should also be implemented, e.g., the International Pollinator Initiative (IPI), the Census of Marine Life (CoML), the Botanical/Zoological Network for Eastern Africa, the Partnerships of Enhancing Expertise in Taxonomy (PEET), and the recently proposed European Distributed Institute for Taxonomy (EDIT).

(v) *Mechanisms*

250. Coordinated effort at national and global levels by the actors identified above will be an important mechanism. Mobilisation of extant data and their presentation in an appropriate manner, with the development of the analytical tools, is required. The need for identification keys, inventories and primary data must be communicated effectively to the key agencies and funding bodies, with an indication of priority.

(vi) *Financial, human resources and other capacity requirements*

251. Insofar as the requirements need a focus cutting across traditional work processes and patterns of the data providers, funding will be required that is focussed at meeting the identified needs.

(vii) *Pilot projects*

252. Stimulate and undertake efforts to carry out All-Taxon Biodiversity Inventories (ATBIs) in existing or planned protected areas. Gap analyses of representative taxa found in protected areas, in the context of the distribution and presence of those taxa at other sites nationally and regionally, demonstrating the development and use of such analyses in protected area selection and management. Mobilization of primary occurrence data of species in a protected area, provision of these data to country of origin, and analysis of distributions using a niche modelling system.

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IV. ISLAND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

253. As noted in SBSTTA recommendation X/1, paragraph 6, islands incorporate all the thematic areas (coastal and marine biological diversity, forest biological diversity, inland water biological diversity, dry and sub humid land biological diversity, mountain biological diversity and agricultural al biological diversity) considered under the Convention. Thus, the planned activities already identified under operational objectives 4 (on thematic programmes of work) and 5 (relating to work on cross cutting issues) in the GTI programme of work (decision VI/8, annex, planned activities 8-18) already identified for thematic and cross cutting programmes of work could also be considered to generate taxonomic information needed for the conservation of island biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from its use.

254. However, recognizing the current alarming rate of loss of island biological diversity in both biodiversity 'hot' and 'cool' spots; that due to their isolation, island environments are witnessing a unique evolution of often endemic and characteristic flora and fauna; that islands are microcosms of their continental counterparts; that vulnerability of small islands require not only special but urgent attention, special support is needed to islands, in particular small islands, to implement, as a matter of urgency, the planned activities 8 to 18 of the GTI programme of work. In addition, for small islands in particular, regional approaches to meeting taxonomic needs and building capacity should be emphasized.

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XI/3. Second Global Biodiversity Outlook

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice

1. *Welcomes* the draft second Global Biodiversity Outlook, including its draft executive summary;
2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments of the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the European Community for their financial support towards the preparation of the second Global Biodiversity Outlook;
3. *Invites* the Executive Secretary to take into account the comments provided through the peer-review, as well as those made individually by delegations during the eleventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, when finalizing the second Global Biodiversity Outlook, including its executive summary, for publication prior to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
4. *Recalling* recommendation X/6, *emphasizes* that:
 - (a) The Global Biodiversity Outlook should address the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced way;
 - (b) Further work on the Global Biodiversity Outlook should enable a critical evaluation of the indicators (identified in decision VII/30 and refined in recommendation X/5), and their usefulness for assessing and communicating progress towards the 2010 target;
 - (c) The communication and outreach strategy for the second Global Biodiversity Outlook should provide for:
 - (i) An executive summary in all United Nations languages, targeted at decision makers;
 - (ii) Popular brochures to convey key messages to a general audience and to key stakeholder groups such as the private sector;
 - (iii) A launch event at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
 - (iv) A promotional campaign, including web-based dissemination;
5. *Invites* the Executive Secretary to continue to collaborate with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency and other relevant organizations with a view to elaborating a short list of concrete scenarios and response options to meet the 2010 target, to help communicate the challenges revealed by the Global Biodiversity Outlook for achievement of the 2010 target, and to make arrangements for further analysis of scenarios, on a periodic basis;
6. *Recalling* recommendation 1/9 of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, *requests* that the Executive Secretary, in the preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, take into consideration the lessons learned from the use of national reports and indicators for the goals and targets, as elaborated decision VII/30, in the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;
7. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties:
 - (a) *Encourage* Parties, other Governments, and relevant international organizations to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the document, including by translating the document into local languages and making the translated text readily available.
 - (b) *Invite* the United Nations Environment Programme to use relevant parts of the Global Biodiversity Outlook in the further editions of the Global Environment Outlook, and *request* the

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Executive Secretary to make available the information and analyses used in the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook as an input to fourth edition of the Global Environment Outlook (GEO).

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X/4. Implications of the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment for the future work of the Convention

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice recommends that the Conference of the Parties:

(a) *Welcomes* the reports of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, in particular the synthesis report on Biodiversity and its summary for decision makers, as well as other reports, including the General Synthesis Report, synthesis reports on Desertification, Human Health, and Wetlands and Water, the report on Opportunities and Challenges for Business and Industry, and the reports of the four working groups on Current Status and Trends, Scenarios, Policy Responses and Multi-Scale Assessments, recognizing that these reports include key findings relevant to the implementation of the Convention's programmes of work;

(b) *Notes* the successful use of indicators in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, including those indicators of the framework contained in decision VII/30, for communicating trends in biodiversity and highlighting its importance to human well-being, and further notes the need for additional and improved measures of biodiversity and ecosystem services, in order to assist in communication, setting achievable targets, addressing trade-offs between biodiversity conservation and other objectives, and optimizing responses;

(c) *Takes note* of the main findings of the Biodiversity Synthesis Report, namely that:

- (i) Biodiversity is being lost at rates unprecedented in human history;
- (ii) Losses of biodiversity and decline of ecosystem services constitute a concern for human well-being, especially for the well-being of the poorest;
- (iii) The costs of biodiversity loss borne by society are rarely assessed, but evidence suggests that they are often greater than the benefits gained through ecosystem changes;
- (iv) The drivers of loss of biodiversity and the drivers of change in ecosystem services are either steady, show no evidence of declining over time, or are increasing in intensity;
- (v) Many successful response options have been used, but further progress in addressing biodiversity loss will require additional actions to address the main drivers of biodiversity loss; and
- (vi) Unprecedented additional efforts will be required to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss at all levels;

(d) *Notes* the key messages contained in the Biodiversity Synthesis Report (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/22);

(e) *Noting* that the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment finds that the degradation of ecosystem services could significantly increase during the first half of this century, and is a barrier to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and that, at the same time, many of the actions being undertaken to promote economic development and reduce hunger and poverty could contribute to the loss of biodiversity, *emphasizes* that the Millennium Development Goals, the 2010 target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss, and other internationally agreed targets related to biodiversity, environmental sustainability and development need to be pursued in an integrated manner;

(f) *Noting* the new and significant evidence presented in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, *urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to strengthen their efforts and take the measures necessary to meet the 2010 target adopted in the Strategic Plan of the Convention, and the goals and subtargets annexed to decision VII/30, taking into account the special needs, circumstances

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and priorities of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition;

(g) *Invites* the financial mechanism, in coordination with the Executive Secretary, to identify gaps and needs in relation to existing financial resources to meet the unprecedented additional efforts needed to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss and maintain the provision of ecosystem goods and services;

(h) *Noting* the finding of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment that an increase in average global temperature of two degrees or more above pre-industrial temperatures will give rise to globally significant impacts on ecosystems, with significant consequences for livelihoods, *urges* Parties and other Governments, where appropriate, to meet their commitments under, and to take cognizance of, the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, in order to avoid dangerous impacts;

(i) Mindful that the loss of biodiversity is continuing, and recognizing the inertia in ecological systems and in the drivers of biodiversity loss and therefore the need for longer-term targets, *decides* to consider, at its ninth meeting, the need to review and update targets as part of the process of revising the Strategic Plan beyond 2010;

(j) *Recognizes* that the main drivers of biodiversity loss differ among regions and countries;

(k) *Decides* to consider the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment in the implementation and the future review of the programmes of work under the Convention;

(l) *Notes in particular* the urgent need to address the issues which the Assessment finds most significant at the global level in terms of their impacts on biodiversity and consequences for human well-being, such as:

- (i) Land use change and other habitat transformation;
- (ii) The consequences of over-fishing;
- (iii) Desertification and degradation in dry and sub-humid lands;
- (iv) The multiple drivers of change to inland water ecosystems;
- (v) Increasing nutrient loading in ecosystems;
- (vi) The introduction of invasive alien species; and
- (vii) The rapidly increasing impacts of climate change;

(m) *Aware* of the inter-sectoral nature of many of these issues, *urges* Parties to promote dialogue among different sectors to mainstream biodiversity, at the regional and national levels including, when appropriate, through the processes of the Convention, to address linkages between the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and, among others, international trade, finance, agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining, energy and fisheries, in order to contribute to the more effective implementation of the Convention, in particular its Article 6;

(n) *Recognizing* that these issues are the concern of a number of other international and regional conventions and processes, *encourages* Parties to also address these issues within these other international conventions and regional processes;

(o) *Requests* the Executive Secretary to bring the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to the attention of the liaison group of the biodiversity-related conventions, and to other multilateral environmental agreements and relevant international and regional processes, with a view to explore options, as appropriate, for joint activities to successfully address and respond to the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss;

(p) *Aware also* of the impacts of the inequalities in the use of resources and the implications of this imbalance for the drivers of biodiversity loss, *urges* Parties to change unsustainable patterns of

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production and consumption that impact on biodiversity, taking into account the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, *inter alia*, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in Article 7 of the Rio Declaration, as well as the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(q) Aware also of the need to improve knowledge of trends in biodiversity, and understanding of its value, including its role in the provision of ecosystem services, as a means of improving decision-making at global, regional, national and local levels, and also recognizing cross-scale interactions in ecosystems, *urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, including scientific bodies, to increase support for and coordinate research, *inter alia*, to improve: basic knowledge and understanding of biodiversity and its components; monitoring systems; measures of biodiversity; biodiversity valuation; models of change in biodiversity, ecosystem functioning and ecosystem services; and understanding of thresholds;

(r) *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, taking into account the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment scenarios, to develop proposals for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on appropriate regionally-based response scenarios within the framework of the Convention's programmes of work, and to coordinate these efforts with other international and regional organizations involved with work on scenarios;

(s) *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to take note in its deliberations of the linkages between biodiversity and relevant socio-economic issues and analysis, including economic drivers of biodiversity change, valuation of biodiversity and its components, and of the ecosystem services provided, as well as biodiversity's role in poverty alleviation and achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

(t) *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and *invites* Parties to draw upon the lessons learned from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment process, including the sub-global assessments, and to make use as appropriate of its conceptual framework and methodologies in further developing work on environmental impact assessment, strategic environmental assessment and the ecosystem approach;

(u) *Requests* the Executive Secretary to draw upon relevant information from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment in the preparation of future editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and meeting documentation;

(v) *Invites* Parties and the Executive Secretary to use all relevant Millennium Ecosystem Assessment reports in strengthening dialogue with other stakeholders, including the private sector;

(w) *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to make use, as appropriate, of the methodologies and conceptual framework of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment;

(x) *Emphasizes* the need for contributions of Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations for capacity-building to support integrated ecosystem assessment and improvement of knowledge and understanding about trends in biodiversity, ecosystem goods and services and human well-being, through the provision of adequate resources and the dissemination of findings, methodologies and procedures of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, especially in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among these, and countries with economies in transition

(y) *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Executive Secretary to contribute to the evaluation of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, due to be undertaken during 2007 by the institutions represented on the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Board, focusing in particular on the impact of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment on implementation of the Convention at global, regional, national and local levels;

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(z) *Decides* to consider, at its ninth meeting, the evaluation of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to be undertaken during 2007, and the need for another integrated assessment of biodiversity and ecosystems, taking into account the future plans of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, as well as the outcomes of the current and future processes of the UNEP Global Environment Outlook, and scientific assessments that may be undertaken by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

(za) *Also decides* to consider, at its ninth meeting, taking into account the results of other relevant processes, options for improving availability to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of scientific information and advice on biodiversity.

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XI/5. Incentive measures: application of tools for valuation of biodiversity and biodiversity resources and functions

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Recognizing that biodiversity and its resources and functions provide important ecosystem services to humankind that need to be adequately recognized and taken into account in private and public decision-making,

Also recognizing that public and private decisions can be improved if they are informed of the economic value of these ecosystem services under alternative management options and involve deliberative mechanisms that bring to bear non-economic considerations as well,

Recalling that the programme of work on incentive measures adopted by decision VI/15 foresees as one of its expected outcomes “the assessment, as appropriate and applicable to circumstances of Parties, of the values of biodiversity in order to internalize better these values in public policy initiatives and private-sector decisions”,

Underlining that the development and application of practical methods to assess the changes of the value of biodiversity resources and functions, and associated ecosystem services, that result from public and private decision-making, can contribute to meeting the 2010 target,

Recalling that the Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/15, recognized that the full internalization is often not possible because of the limitations of valuation methods, but that identifying and assessing the value of biodiversity and the environmental services it provides can be an incentive in itself and supports the design of other incentive measures.

Also recalling that the recommendations for further cooperation endorsed by decision VI/15, *inter alia*, call for further cooperative work on valuation methodologies and tools, including their continued exploration as well the development and refining of non-market valuation methods and tools, and for the establishment or strengthening of information systems including on valuation methodologies,

Cognizant that a careful application of valuation methodologies is fairly demanding in terms of capacity and time and that the main constraints are likely to be costs of implementation and the lack of trained specialists, especially for developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition,

Recognizing that benefits transfer has been the subject of considerable controversy in the economics literature,

Also recognizing that theoretical and methodological challenges remain, in particular with regard to an adequate incorporation of biodiversity values in conventional macroeconomic indicators of growth, and that further research directed at the development of a biodiversity adjustment for national accounting seems to be an important means to have biodiversity losses better reflected in macroeconomic discourse,

Noting with appreciation the work of other international organizations and initiatives that have developed protocols and guidelines on valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services,

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

(a) *Takes note of* the options for the application of tools for valuation of biodiversity and biodiversity resources and functions contained in the annex to the present recommendation;

(b) *Invites* Parties and other Governments to take, in accordance with their national policies and legislation, their capacity and their international obligations, these options into consideration as possible inputs for analysis when considering, on a voluntary basis, the application of methods for assessing the changes of the value of biodiversity resources and functions, and associated ecosystem services, that result from their decision-making, including through pilot projects;

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(c) *Encourages* relevant national, regional and international organizations and initiatives to extend capacity-building and training on the valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services, in accordance with national needs and priorities;

(d) *Considers* the establishment of, among others, a process of systematic Analysis and Information Exchange (AIE) among Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to promote a common understanding of valuation techniques and managerial skills in technical staff of governments and stakeholders to facilitate the extension of capacity-building and training referred to in the previous paragraph;

(e) *Invites* institutions that support web-based information systems and databases on valuation, in accordance with their mandates, to fully include cases on the valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services, especially in developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition in their databases, and to facilitate access to the databases in particular for experts and practitioners from the countries referred to above;

(f) *Invites* national, regional and international funding institutions to identify gaps and needs to support the building or enhancement of national capacity as well as research and training, including through pilot projects, in accordance with the needs and priorities identified by Parties, for undertaking valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services; to support the further development of regional and international capacity such as regional and international information systems and databases on valuation, and to explore options for interlinked funding mechanisms with a view to supporting the harmonized application of valuation tools among different MEAs;

[(g) *Encourages* relevant national, regional and international research institutions to strengthen research activities including research cooperation and exchange at national, regional and international levels including through south-south cooperation and/or the establishment of regional research consortia as appropriate, with a view to strengthening the process of analysis and information exchange referred to in paragraph 1 (d) above, on, *inter alia*:

- (viii) Integration of the values of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services into national accounting and decision-making, taking into account the conceptual framework of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment;
- (ix) Conducting a limited number of pilot valuation studies in developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition with a view to gaining more practical experience in the application of valuation tools in these countries;
- (x) Capturing the calculated values through the careful design of markets for ecosystem services where appropriate;]

[(h) In carrying out the work in subparagraphs 1. (f) and (g), *encourages* relevant institutions to support the participation of indigenous and local communities, in order to facilitate the inclusion of cultural values in work on valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services;]

[(i) *Invites* national, regional and international funding institutions to support the research activities identified in the sub-paragraph (g) above;]

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To continue, in cooperation with, and with input from, Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations, the compilation of information on methods for the valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem benefits, and to disseminate this information through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and other means including the CBD technical series, in order to support the analysis and information exchange process referred to in subparagraph 1 (d);

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(b) Explore with relevant organizations options for cooperative activities that strengthen existing information systems on valuation methodologies and existing cases for the purpose of the Convention, in accordance with annex II to decision VI/15, in order to support the Analysis and Information Exchange process referred to in subparagraph 1 (d);

(c) Explore options for flexible and reliable innovative tools for assessment and valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services;

[(d) Prepare, in cooperation with relevant organizations and initiatives, a study on how monitoring of biodiversity resources and functions can support the implementation of valuation tools and positive incentive measures, and to propose a framework or approaches to capture the relationship between biodiversity monitoring and valuation, taking into account existing research on valuation at all levels of biodiversity.]

Annex

OPTIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF TOOLS FOR VALUATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES AND FUNCTIONS

1. Biodiversity and its resources and functions generate substantial ecosystem services many of which are not traded on markets and whose value is therefore not reflected in market prices. Consequently, private and public decision-making and the allocation of funds will be distorted if the repercussions of activities on biodiversity resources and functions, and the associated ecosystem services, are not adequately taken into account. This distortion is an important underlying cause of biodiversity decline. Undertaking valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and the associated non-marketed ecosystem services has the potential of improving private and public decision-making, thereby contributing to the target of the Convention to significantly reduce by 2010 the current rate of biodiversity loss.

2. **Total Economic Value (TEV).** Most public and private resource management and investment decisions are strongly influenced by considerations of the monetary costs and benefits of alternative policy choices. Undertaking valuation should seek to address the relevant components of the Total Economic Value of non-marketed ecosystem services, bearing in mind that the concept of Total Economic Value includes both the direct and indirect use value and well as non-use value of ecosystem services and hence goes beyond the immediate benefits of commercial exploitations of biodiversity resources. Decisions can be improved if they are informed by the economic value of alternative management options and involve mechanisms that bring to bear non-economic considerations as well.

A. Valuation tools

3. A number of valuation tools are available that, when applied carefully and according to best practice, can provide useful and reliable information on the changes in the value of non-marketed ecosystem services that result (or would result) from management decisions or from other human activities (see the table below). Data requirements may be quite demanding for a number of tools, as are the preconditions in terms of technical expertise. Moreover, conducting primary valuation studies is typically time-consuming and costly. Therefore, other approaches, including deliberative mechanisms that bring to bear non-economic considerations, will often be needed to support final decision-making.

4. *Efficiency.* A cost/benefit criterion should be applied, as appropriate, to the valuation study itself. In principle, valuation techniques or tools should be used when the anticipated incremental (including long-term) improvements in the decision are commensurate with the costs of undertaking the valuation.

5. *Choice of valuation tools.* The choice of the valuation tool or valuation tools in any given instance will be informed by the characteristics of the case, including the scale of the problem and the types of value deemed to be most relevant, and by data availability. Several techniques have been

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specifically developed to cater to the characteristics of particular problems, while others are very broadly applicable but may have other limitations that should be taken fully into account when choosing the appropriate tool or set of tools. Different approaches can be used in a complementary manner. In general, tools based on observed behaviour (the so-called revealed-preference techniques) are preferred to tools based on hypothetical behaviour (the so-called stated-preference techniques).

6. *Stated-preference techniques.* Stated-preference techniques are however the only techniques that are able to capture non-use (or passive use) values, which tend to be important in certain biodiversity contexts, and can provide useful and reliable information when used carefully and in accordance with authoritative best practice. Limitations of stated-preference techniques include: (i) the detail of information needed by respondents in order to value complex processes or unfamiliar species or ecosystem functions; (ii) difficult external validation of the results; and (iii) the need for extensive pre-testing and survey work, implying that this technique can be expensive and time consuming. Their application could therefore be considered if all of the following conditions are met: (i) non-use values are expected to be an important component of the value of the ecosystem service under consideration; (ii) it can be ensured that the sample group of respondents is representative and has an adequate understanding of the issue in question; and (iii) capacity requirements for an application in accordance with best practice, including adequate skills in survey design, are met.

7. *Cost-based approaches.* Cost-based approaches can provide useful guidance, if the nature and extent of physical damage expected is predictable and if the cost to replace or restore damaged assets, and the resulting ecosystem services, can be estimated with a reasonable degree of accuracy, and does not exceed the value of the ecosystem services in the first place. These approaches can in particular be used when the specific decision-making problem calls for a comparison of the costs resulting from different replacement or restoration options to meet a specific objective, and there is a general view that the benefits associated with meeting the objective outweigh the costs.

8. *Benefits transfer.* Benefits transfer can provide valid and reliable estimates under certain conditions, including: (i) that the commodity or service being valued be very similar at the site where the estimates were made and the site where they are applied; (ii) that the populations affected have very similar characteristics; and (iii) that the original estimates being transferred must themselves be reliable. When used cautiously, it has the potential to alleviate the problems of deficient primary data sets and limited funds often encountered in valuation. However, benefits transfer is still a developing subject. More work needs to be undertaken to assess its validity in studies where it has been used to value biodiversity. Cautious application and further development of this method needs to be undertaken.

B. Institutional considerations

9. *Development or improvement of institutions.* Adequate institutional arrangements can generally be identified as an important precondition to the further promotion of valuation as a tool in biodiversity management and the generation of reliable valuation studies. These arrangements should *inter alia* provide a clear assignment of responsibilities for conducting appraisal processes and auditing for quality control.

10. *Biodiversity values and national income accounts.* In the last two decades there have been numerous attempts, at national and international levels, to include environmental externalities into national income accounts, including through satellite accounts, and to apply measures of environmental depreciation to reflect the environmental losses that occur as a result of economic activities. Such measures can serve as a basis for prioritizing national environmental policies and giving focus on mitigation or reversal of environmentally damaging activities. The development of a biodiversity adjustment for national accounting may be useful in reflecting biodiversity losses more adequately.

11. *Development of national guidelines.* National valuation guidelines and protocols can be useful means to ensure that biodiversity values are adequately taken into account and/or integrated in domestic appraisal processes and income accounts. They can also ensure that valuation tools are applied in

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accordance with domestic conditions and can thereby contribute to increasing the credibility and acceptability of appraisal processes including the application of valuation methods.

12. *Involvement of stakeholders as well as indigenous and local communities.* The full involvement of all relevant stakeholders as well as indigenous and local communities is another important means of increasing the credibility and acceptability of decision-making processes including the application of valuation methods. By ensuring that sample groups are representative, their full and effective involvement can also contribute to the quality of applying certain valuation tools. Institutions should therefore have mechanisms in place that ensure the full and effective involvement of relevant stakeholders as well as indigenous and local communities in appraisal processes including the application of valuation tools.

13. *Awareness-raising and incentive measures.* Identifying and assessing the value of biodiversity resources and functions and of the associated ecosystem services can raise awareness, thus creating incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and can also support the adequate design and calibration of other incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ^{1/} bearing in mind that incentive measures should not negatively affect biodiversity and livelihoods of communities in other countries. Furthermore, raising awareness among all stakeholders of the value of biodiversity improves the chances for other incentive measures to be successful.

14. *Awareness-raising and pilot projects.* Undertaking valuation studies as pilot projects on key domestic ecosystems can be another effective means to raise awareness of the value of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services, and to advance the application of biodiversity valuation in domestic decision-making procedures.

C. Capacity-building and training

15. *Capacity-building.* The effective application of tools for the valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services requires considerable capacity and technical expertise. In many countries, capacity needs to be enhanced for putting adequate institutions in place, for conducting effective appraisal processes including the valuation of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, for improved oversight and auditing for quality control, as well as for putting valuation results to good use in governmental decision-making by an effective and credible follow-up. Capacity would also be needed to, as appropriate: improve biophysical information to support biodiversity valuation; address ethical concerns about valuing environmental impacts in monetary terms; and address technical concerns surrounding the use of valuation tools for biodiversity.

16. *Regional workshops.* Regional workshops on ecosystem valuation are an important means to exchange national experience on best practices in the valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services, and in the development of national guidelines and protocols, and to extend training.

17. *Regional and international cooperation and training.* Training is an important component in activities to build or enhance domestic capacities. A number of mechanisms exist that extend training on the valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services, and could be further strengthened. They include:

- (a) Regional centres of expertise which offer training activities;
- (b) Long-term and short-term academic exchange programmes;
- (c) Short-term courses offered by international organizations;
- (d) Bilateral arrangements between agencies for temporary secondment;
- (e) Web-based resources and training manuals.

^{1/} See decisions IV/10 A and VI/15, annex I, paragraph 22.

18. *International databases for benefits transfer.* Web-based databases exist which collect valuation data for use in benefits transfer. As the use of this concept seems to be an increasingly appealing way to advance the use of valuation information in particular in light of the time and resource requirements for undertaking extensive primary research, fostering its further development and wider application should therefore be considered. This could also include increased cooperation among existing initiatives with a view to ensure, in accordance with their mandates, a comprehensive coverage of cases of valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services, especially in developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition.

D. Further research

19. *International research cooperation.* Considerable progress has been made in the last decades in developing reliable tools, as well as the protocols for their application, for the valuation of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services. However, important opportunities for further research and development remain. Research initiatives that address these opportunities and seek to establish regional or international cooperation and exchange should be supported.

20. *Biodiversity valuation and national accounting.* Further research directed at the development of a biodiversity adjustment for national accounting seems to be an important means to have biodiversity losses more reflected in macroeconomic policy-making.

21. *Valuation tools.* Further research on the conditions for validity and robustness of valuation techniques, in particular of stated-preference techniques, may contribute to further the reliability of valuation information of non-marketed ecosystem services, in particular with regard to non-use values.

22. *Benefits transfer.* Further research on the conditions for validity and robustness of benefits transfer may further advance the use of valuation information under tight time and resource constraints, which prevent extensive primary research.

23. *Links between biodiversity, biodiversity functions, and associated ecosystem services.* Despite recent progress made in understanding the links between biological diversity, biodiversity functions, and the associated ecosystem services, many questions remain unresolved. Further research in addressing these important questions is therefore warranted and may also lead to the development of innovative tools and methodologies for the valuation of biodiversity and biodiversity resources and functions.

Table: Main valuation techniques (source: adapted from Millennium Ecosystem Assessment)

Method	Description	Applications	Data requirements	Potential challenges/limitations
Revealed-preference methods				
Change in productivity	Trace impact of change in ecosystem services on produced goods	Any impact that affects produced goods	Change in service; impact on production; net value of produced goods	Lacking data on change in service and consequent impact on production
Cost of illness, human capital	Trace impact of change in ecosystem services on morbidity and mortality	Any impact that affects health (e.g. air or water pollution)	Change in service; impact on health (dose-response functions); cost of illness or value of life	Lacking dose-response functions linking environmental conditions to health; value of life cannot be estimated
Cost-based approaches (e.g., replacement, restoration costs)	Use cost of replacing or restoring the service	Any loss of goods or services; Identification of least cost option to meet given objective	Extent of loss of goods or services, cost of replacing or restoring them	Risk to over-estimate actual value if unknown benefits are higher than identified costs
Travel cost (TCM)	Derive demand curve from data on actual travel costs	Site-specific recreation; site-seeing (e.g. protected areas)	Survey to collect monetary and time costs of travel to destination, distance travelled	Limited to described applications; difficult to use when trips are to multiple destinations
Hedonic prices	Extract effect of ecosystem service on price of goods that include those factors	Air quality, scenic beauty, cultural benefits	Prices and characteristics of goods	Requires transparent and well-working markets, and vast quantities of data; very sensitive to specification
Stated-preference methods				
Contingent valuation (CV)	Ask respondents directly their WTP for a specified service	In particular in cases where non-use values are deemed to be important	Survey that presents scenario and elicits WTP for specified service	Ensuring sample representativeness important but large survey is time-consuming and costly; knowledge of respondents may be insufficient; potential sources of bias in responses; guidelines exist for reliable application
Choice modelling	Ask respondents to choose their preferred option from a set of alternatives with particular attributes	In particular in cases where non-use values are deemed to be important	Survey of respondents	Similar to CV, but minimizes some biases; analysis of the data generated is complex
Other methods				
Benefits transfer	Use results obtained in one case in a different, but very similar case	Any for which suitable and high-quality comparison studies are available; applicable in cases where savings in time and costs outweigh certain loss of accuracy (e.g., rapid assessments)	High-quality valuation data from other, similar sites	Can be wildly inaccurate when not used cautiously, as many factors may still vary even when cases seem "similar"

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XI/6. Incentive measures

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

A. Review of work on incentive measures under the Convention

Recalling that Article 11 of the Convention calls upon Parties, as far as possible and as appropriate, to adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biodiversity,

Noting the progress made in implementing Article 11 under the Convention process, including *inter alia*:

(a) The adoption of the programme of work on incentive measures by decision V/15 of the conference of the Parties;

(b) The endorsement of the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures and the recommendations for further cooperation on incentive measures, contained respectively in annexes I and II of decision VI/15, as far as they are consistent with Parties' national policies and legislation as well as their international obligations;

(c) The compilation and dissemination of case-studies, lessons learned and other relevant information on incentive measures through the electronic database on incentive measures of the clearing house mechanism and the toolkit on incentive measures;

(d) The preparation of analytical documents on incentive measures for consideration by the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, available through the clearing house mechanism of the Convention, as well as technical series documents,

Noting also the contributions made by international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and research institutions to support the implementation of the programme of work through, *inter alia*: the preparation of analytical reports and conceptual guidance through manuals and handbooks, and pilot projects,

Acknowledging the support provided by bilateral and multilateral funding institutions in implementing Article 11 at the national level,

Cognizant of the progress made in implementation of Article 11 at the national level,

Acknowledging that more work needs to be undertaken at all levels and scales to effectively provide guidance for the further implementation of Article 11 of the Convention, including work on methodological and conceptual issues, on the practical implementation of measures, and on capacity building and training,

Recognizing that the rapidly evolving international policy and legal environment, as well as emerging policy, legal and scientific issues at the national level related to development and implementation of incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, create important challenges that emphasize the need for further collaborative efforts in achieving further progress in implementing the programme of work under the Convention,

Noting that the work on incentive measures under the Convention is scheduled for in-depth review by the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with the multi-year programme of work of the Convention adopted by the Conference of the Parties in decision VII/31,

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

1. *Identifies and considers* the challenges and options in implementing the programme of work on incentive mechanisms;

2. *Initiates* a structured, transparent and inclusive preparatory process for the in-depth review of work on incentive measures with a view to identify, for consideration by the Conference of the

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Parties at its ninth meeting, the further outcomes that would be required from a revised programme of work on incentive mechanisms to meet obligations under the Convention and the requirements of Parties, and possible options for a future programme of work, and, in doing so, take into consideration elements such as:

- (a) Key challenges in implementing the existing programme of work;
- (b) Key gaps in the work to date;
- (c) Linkages to other international initiatives in this area; and
- (d) Options for mechanisms to advance the future programme of work;

3. *Elaborates* terms of reference for the preparatory process;

4. *Identifies* the most effective mechanism to deliver the preparatory work for the in-depth review.

B. Application of positive incentive measures and their integration into relevant programmes, policies or strategies

Recognizing that biodiversity and its resources and functions, as well as successful policies and programmes that protect or enhance them, provide important ecosystem services, including ecosystem services of regional and global importance, that need to be adequately recognized and taken into account in private and public decision-making,

Also recognizing that positive incentive measures can influence decision-making by recognizing and rewarding activities that are carried out for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, when such positive incentive measures are targeted, flexible, transparent, appropriately monitored and adapted to local conditions,

Recalling paragraph 4 of decision VI/15, on incentive measures and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties,

Noting that the proposals below are voluntary and should be applied in accordance with countries' national and international obligations,

Also recalling paragraphs 4 and 6 of decision V/15, on incentive measures,

Recognizing that there are limits to knowledge and potential risks in the use of positive incentive measures to both biodiversity and ecosystem services,

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

1. *Recalls* the importance of positive incentive measures in achieving the objectives of the Convention and the 2010 biodiversity target;

2. *Takes note of* the Chair's text of the optional proposals on the national application of positive incentive measures and their integration into relevant national and regional programmes, policies or strategies as appropriate, contained in the annex to the present recommendation;

3. *Invites* Parties to take, in accordance with their national and international obligations, these proposals into consideration when considering the voluntary application of positive incentive in achieving the objectives of the Convention, and exchange information, including success stories and best practices, as well as experiences on achieving consistency between incentive measures and the objectives of the Convention through the clearing house mechanism of the Convention;

4. *Encourages* relevant national, regional and international organizations and initiatives to strengthen mechanisms that build capacity and extend training on the design, implementation and review of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with domestic needs and priorities, taking into account the need to understand the risks of perverse effects on livelihoods, sustainable development or the biodiversity of third parties;

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5. *Invites* national, regional and international funding institutions to support the building or enhancement of national capacity, extend research as well as training, including through pilot projects, in accordance with the needs and priorities identified by Parties, for the design, implementation and review of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

6. *Encourages* relevant national, regional and international research institutions to strengthen research activities including research cooperation and exchange at national, regional and international levels, on, as appropriate:

(a) Further assessment of positive incentive measures and their application at the national, regional and global level, taking into account the context in which they were implemented, the conditions necessary for their success, as well as the ecosystem approach;

(b) Comparative analyses of the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of individual positive incentive measures, including their impact on the livelihood and biodiversity of third parties;

(c) The development of innovative positive incentive measures;

(d) The development of mechanisms, including policy, legal and institutional measures in full consultation with representatives of indigenous and local communities that ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from positive incentive measures so that indigenous and local communities that maintain customary sustainable use systems are appropriately recognized and rewarded for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;

(e) The analysis and evaluation of the relevant economic, social and cultural impacts of individual positive incentive measures at different levels and scales;

and to communicate the results of this research to Parties and the Executive Secretary;

7. *Invites* UNEP to continue supporting the programme of work on incentive measures of the Convention, in particular through its work on the creation of pro-poor markets for ecosystem services;

8. *Invites* Parties and other Governments as well as national, regional and international funding institutions, to support the capacity building and research activities identified in the previous paragraph;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To initiate a coordinated effort with relevant organizations such as IUCN and OECD as well as with other research institutions and representatives of indigenous and local communities, to study options and associated costs for the design of innovative [regional and] international incentive measures and mechanisms, and pilot projects thereon, that reward the provision of ecosystem services of regional or global importance;

(b) To continue, in cooperation with, and with input from, Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations, the compilation of information on positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including on the context in which they were implemented and the conditions necessary for their success, and to disseminate this information through the clearing house mechanism of the Convention and other means;

(c) To continue to follow the negotiations at the World Trade Organization (WTO) on paragraph 31 (iii) of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, on the reduction of or, as appropriate, elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to environmental goods and services.

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Annex

CHAIR'S TEXT OF THE OPTIONAL PROPOSALS ON THE APPLICATION OF POSITIVE INCENTIVE MEASURES AND THEIR INTEGRATION INTO RELEVANT PROGRAMMES, POLICIES OR STRATEGIES^{2/}

1. **Scope of proposals.** The present non-binding proposals further specify the Proposals for the Design and Implementation of Incentive Measures endorsed by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its sixth meeting as far as they are consistent with Parties' national policies and legislation as well as their international obligations, by giving focus to the application of positive incentive measures and their integration into relevant programmes, policies or strategies, while bearing in mind that the Proposals for the Design and Implementation of Incentive Measures also apply to positive incentive measures for the exclusive objectives of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of the concerned parties, under the assumption that such measures should not negatively affect the livelihoods, the sustainable development or the biodiversity of third parties.

2. **Purpose of positive incentive measures.** Positive incentive measures can influence decision-making by recognizing and rewarding – through monetary and non-monetary means – activities that are carried out for the exclusive purpose of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

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3bis. Use of positive incentive measures. Careful consideration should be taken when developing and/or using positive incentive measures to avoid the generation of secondary adverse effects on biodiversity, the generation of perverse incentives or inconsistency with international obligations.

3tris. Use of negative incentive measures. The use of negative incentive measures (disincentives that discourage activities that are harmful to biodiversity) should be encouraged. The 'polluter-pays-principle' encourages decision-makers to take responsibility for their own behaviour and is often the most cost-effective and equitable mechanism for encouraging the conservation or sustainable use of biodiversity.

4. **Consistency with international obligations.** The implementation of positive incentive measures must take place in a manner that is consistent with international obligations.

A. Design of positive incentive measures

5. **A package of measures.** A package consisting of a wide range of instruments will often be necessary to effectively address underlying causes of biodiversity loss. The application of positive incentive measures often requires the complementary application of regulations or other instruments to operate in a cost-effective manner.

6. **Targeting and flexibility.** Positive incentive measures should be clear, transparent, targeted and well-monitored to achieve outcomes that are cost-effective, non or minimally trade distorting, delinked from production and targeted at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Therefore, instruments should be flexible enough to be adapted to address different priorities and specific circumstances as well as the distinct features of the ecosystem or biological resource under consideration; one size does not fit all. In all cases, the geographical scope of the measure should be matched with the spatial dimension of the biodiversity management problem.

7. **Specify clear objectives, targets, and associated indicators.** Objectives and targets that are clear, outcome-oriented, time-driven, and based on an analysis of their effects will contribute to the cost-effectiveness of the measure and minimize the risk of unexpected reactions by the target actors. This will also facilitate monitoring, evaluation and review of the performance of an incentive measure.

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Indicators can also facilitate the evaluation of incentive measures and provide useful information in determining the need for corrective action.

8. **Specify baseline standards or benchmarks.** Outcome-oriented baseline standards or benchmarks can act as reference levels for the eligibility of target actors to participate in the measure and will thus also contribute to its cost-effectiveness.

8bis. Review of incentive measures. Adequate and ongoing review of positive incentive measures is essential in maintaining the effectiveness of such measures and preventing the advent of perverse incentives. In some cases, the strategic behaviour of rational recipients will impede the long-term effectiveness of positive incentive measures. In such cases, ongoing review of or restriction of use to a transitional period of time through appropriate legal means, such as sunset legislation, will ensure effective use of positive incentive measures.

8tris. Application of monetary positive incentive measures. Monetary positive incentives could be applied in situations where there is sufficient and transparent evidence that desirable activities would not be undertaken without financial support, or to create a differential in favour of such activities where it is not feasible to discourage the undesirable alternatives through other measures. In these situations, the financial support should be granted only to the extent necessary to pursue well-targeted, transparent and monitored goals for the purpose of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. They should be applied in a manner that have no or at most minimal trade distorting effects, be delinked from production and be consistent with international obligations.

9. **Consider traditional law and practices.** The traditional law and practices of indigenous and local communities often generate important non-monetary incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. In these cases and, where relevant, any new incentive measure should synergize with and build upon these traditional laws and practices by encouraging their wider application.

B. Institutional requirements

10. **Development or improvement of institutions.** The effective implementation of positive incentive measures often presumes the existence of a specific institutional context in which they can be successfully implemented. In particular, their successful implementation requires institutions that can, *inter alia*, effectively monitor performance and ecosystem health, resolve conflict, coordinate individual behaviour, and allocate and enforce rights and responsibilities. Attention should be placed on developing appropriate institutional structures to design, implement, monitor, enforce and review positive incentive measures.

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11. **Involvement of stakeholders as well as indigenous and local communities.** Institutions should have mechanisms in place that ensure the full and effective involvement of relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and relevant nongovernmental organizations, as well as indigenous and local communities in the design, implementation and monitoring of incentive measures. These mechanisms should also include consultative processes among relevant governmental institutions to ensure effective cooperation and policy integration between different branches and levels of Government.

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13. **Role of non-governmental organizations and the private sector.** The non-governmental and private sectors can play an importance role in identifying opportunities for conservation and sustainable use, and in encouraging or initiating the design and implementation of positive incentive measures, independently from and/or in cooperation with government institutions.

14. **Transparency.** The institutions that design, implement and review positive incentive measures should operate in a transparent manner, consistent with Parties' national policies and legislation, as well as their international obligations. The dissemination of pertinent information plays a key role for the effective implementation of positive incentive measures for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

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C. Policy integration

15. **Policy integration.** Policy integration should be undertaken with a view to ensure synergy and consistency between positive incentive measures for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and other policies, programmes, ~~strategies and international obligations~~, for instance, by avoiding the duplication of activities or by ensuring that the measures do not contradict existing policies, programmes, ~~strategies and international obligations~~.

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16. **Mechanisms for consultation and cooperation.** The establishment of formal channels and mechanisms for consultation and cooperation among relevant governmental institutions is an important means to ensure effective policy integration between different branches and levels of Government.

17. **Well-defined land and property rights.** Policies, programmes and strategies pertaining to land and property rights are an important area for policy integration. Well-defined land and property rights are an important factor in the successful implementation of positive incentive measures and also indicate whether land/property-owners and relevant biodiversity-holders should be held liable at their own costs for environmental damage or be rewarded for providing ecosystem services that go beyond usual good practices.

18. **Distributional effects and poverty alleviation.** The use of positive incentive measures may have both negative and positives distributional consequences. Potential consequences need to be assessed comprehensively before implementation and programmes need to be reviewed regularly to avoid perverse outcomes. Any effect on income distribution should be taken into consideration when designing and implementing positive incentive measures. The implementation of positive incentive measures should be consistent with poverty policies and contribute to progressively reducing poverty.

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19. **Removal of policies and programmes that generate perverse incentives.** The removal of policies and programmes that generate perverse incentives increases the cost-effectiveness of monetary positive incentive measures and will contribute to policy coherence.

20. **International incentive measures and mechanisms.** Biodiversity resources and functions, as well as successful policies and programmes that protect or enhance these resources and functions, often provide ecosystem services of regional or global importance. Before approving such measures and mechanisms, careful studies should be undertaken on the design, and potential cost implications of practical international incentive measures or mechanisms to reward the provision of ecosystem services of global importance.

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D. Awareness-raising and the generation and sharing of information

21. **The importance of information and awareness.** Raising awareness by providing information on biodiversity values and management problems can act as a positive incentive measure in its own right and will also be a key precondition for the effective and targeted implementation of other measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

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22. **Raising awareness of biodiversity values and systems.** Instruments such as environmental impact assessment, strategic environmental assessments and valuation techniques should be further developed and applied with a view to assess and understand the value of biodiversity resources and functions and associated ecosystem services under differing local circumstances and capacity preconditions, and to therefore contribute to raise awareness.

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23. **Information systems for market creation.** The marketing of goods and services that support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity should be further encouraged, such as through the development, enhancement and wider application of voluntary instruments that promote information on biodiversity in consumer decisions, including, as appropriate, voluntary standards, voluntary certification and labelling schemes, or awareness campaigns. These instruments should not erect new hurdles for market access for, or put onerous costs on, producers of biodiversity-related goods and services, in particular in developing countries. Such instruments should be consistent with Parties' national policies and legislation, as well as their international obligations.

24. **Community recognition.** In many cases, the existing value and belief system of national societies as well as of local and indigenous communities offers important entry points for the generation of incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This lever could be used by disseminating information on environmental best practices through environmental awards and prizes, thereby supporting community recognition of environmental excellence.

24bis. Working with non-governmental organizations. Consideration could be given to developing effective working relationships with relevant non-governmental organizations. Working cooperatively with non-governmental organizations can assist Governments in the design, implementation and review of positive incentive measures. Strong and effective non-governmental organizations are important participants in decision-making.

E. Financing

25. **Adequate funding.** Taking into account the different financial constraints of Parties, adequate funding, including start-up funding, as appropriate, and trust funds for biodiversity conservation in favour of local populations, should be ensured for the design and implementation of positive incentive measures, and in particular of monetary positive incentive measures, that meet the conditions enumerated above, as well as for their effective management, monitoring and enforcement, and for capacity-building.

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26. **International funding.** The further integration and mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations in bi- and multilateral funding processes and development programmes and strategies will strengthen international incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

27. **Cost-effectiveness.** Due consideration should be given to ensure the cost-effectiveness of positive incentive measures, and in particular of monetary positive incentive measures. To ensure cost-effectiveness of the measure, a number of mutually not exclusive activities could be envisaged:

a) Comparative research could be undertaken into the relative cost-effectiveness of the different policy options at hand for addressing a specific biodiversity management problem, prior to decision-making, in order to choose the best option;

b) If the conditions for their successful application are met, using complementary economic mechanisms such as competitive bidding procedures can increase cost-effectiveness and reduce the prospect of overcompensation;

c) A low participation rate of relevant actors under voluntary incentive programmes may result if maintaining their current biodiversity-harmful activities is artificially made attractive for them by other governmental policies and programmes. The removal of policies and programmes that generate perverse incentives will therefore contribute to increase the cost-effectiveness of monetary incentive programmes.

Innovative funding mechanisms such as, for instance, revolving funds or public-private partnerships could be used, possibly with involvement and financial contributions from non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and/or from any direct beneficiaries of specific ecosystem services.

F. *Scientific, technical and human capacity building*

28. To cover the needs arising in the field of scientific, technical and human capacity-building, due consideration and practical commitments should be taken by developed country Parties to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to address the following issues:

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a) **Realizing the potential value of biodiversity resources.** It is important to build scientific, technical and human capacity, including through training and education, to promote expertise in, and understanding of, the potential value of biodiversity resources and the design, implementation and review of positive incentive measures, such as market creation, that allow the realization of these biodiversity values.

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b) **Training and education for local producers.** Consideration could be given to implement training and education programmes for small and medium-sized producers, with a view to make them aware of, and enable them to take advantage of, potential market opportunities that support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. These programmes could also include capacity-building and financing for the development and voluntary certification of “biodiversity friendly” products.

c) **Capacity-building for non-governmental organizations.** Consideration could be given to the need for strong and effective non-governmental organizations with the expertise to act as cooperative partners and assist Governments and others through research and policy recommendations as well through the design and implementation of positive incentive measures.

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XI/7. *Vision, mission and goals of the programmes of work on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, mountains and forest biological diversity*

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare an information document for consideration by the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, on the status and application and relationship between:

- (a) Goals and targets (VI/26 and VII/30);
- (b) Headline global indicators established in decision VII/30;
- (c) Indicators proposed for assessing progress in implementing goals and objectives of the strategic plan;
- (d) Indicators proposed for programmes of work of the Convention; and
- (e) Any national indicators;

This document should refer to the means of development, implementation, reporting and review of the indicators including timescales and data flows;

I. GLOBAL OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF DRY AND SUB-HUMID LANDS

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a matrix relating the goals and targets of the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands to the activities in the programme of work for consideration by the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

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

(a) *Endorses* the goals and global outcome-oriented targets integrated into the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, as annexed to the present recommendation noting the relationship between these targets and those of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Millennium Development Goals, and the joint work programme between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification on dry and sub-humid lands;

(b) *Considers* the elaborated technical rationale and proposed global indicators provided in the annex to the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/4/Add.2);

(c) *Emphasizes* that the global application of indicators as well as the assessment of the progress towards the 2010 target should not be used to evaluate the level of implementation of the Convention in individual Parties or regions;

(d) *Further emphasizes* that the targets, as applied to the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, should, in accordance with decision VII/30, be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, according to national and/or regional priorities and capacities, taking into account differences in diversity between countries;

(d) *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to develop national and/or regional goals and targets and related national indicators, considering submissions from indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders, as appropriate, and to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans as well as in national action plans of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;

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(e) *Emphasizes* the need for capacity-building, technology transfer and adequate financial resources, especially for developing countries, particularly the least developed and small island developing States amongst them, and countries with economies in transition, in order to enable them to develop knowledge, including taxonomic knowledge, to gain access to relevant information on their biodiversity to better implement activities to achieve and monitor progress towards the goals and targets;

(f) *Emphasizes* the need for taxonomic studies in the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, taking into account the relevant activities in the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

(g) *Invites* the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to take note of the outcome-oriented targets for the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, especially when developing its strategic plan and to further refine them within the framework of the joint work programme in addition to contributing to the implementation of these targets at the regional level as appropriate, and to monitor progress towards them;

II. GLOBAL OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS FOR THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

4. *Also recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting:

(a) *Endorses* the integration of the global outcome-oriented targets, contained in the annex to the present recommendation, into the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity as an additional way to assess progress in the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity in the context of the 2010 global biodiversity target, noting the relationship between these targets and those of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) *Emphasizes* that the global application of indicators as well as the assessment of the progress towards the 2010 target should not be used to evaluate the level of implementation of the Convention in individual Parties or regions;

(c) *Further emphasizes* that the targets, as applied to the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity should, in accordance with decision VII/30, be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, according to national and/or regional priorities and capacities, taking into account differences in diversity between countries;

(d) *Recognizes* that the list of proposed global indicators for further development as contained in annex I to the report of the Expert Group (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/3) needs refinement, and existing global data sources should be used whenever reporting on any indicators in order to minimize the reporting burden;

(e) *Invites* the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to take note of the global outcome-oriented targets for the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity and related proposed global indicators;

(f) *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to explore options to include reporting related to forest targets and indicators in the context of the 2010 global biodiversity target in its Global Forest Resources Assessment process;

(g) *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore options, subject to availability of funding, for the establishment of a liaison group consisting of experts, relevant organizations, including relevant members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, representatives of relevant regional criteria and indicator processes and indigenous and local communities, to assess the suitability of the list of proposed global forest-related indicators referred to in the report of the Expert Group in terms of available data, means to collect data, technical feasibility, cost effectiveness in their application, and to provide a draft report for peer-review by Parties prior to its finalization and then for consideration by a meeting of the

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Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(h) *Urges* Parties and invites other Governments to develop national and/or regional goals and targets considering participation of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders, and, as appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes;

(i) *Invites* Parties to share their experiences in the application of the global outcome-oriented targets in the national implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity and in the development and application of national indicators;

(j) *Emphasizes* the need for taxonomic studies in forest biodiversity, especially in megadiverse and developing countries, taking into account the relevant activities in the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

(k) *Also emphasizes* the need for capacity-building, technology transfer and adequate financial resources, especially for developing countries, to enable the development of taxonomic knowledge on their biodiversity for improved implementation of activities and monitoring of progress towards relevant outcome-oriented targets;

III. GLOBAL OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MOUNTAIN BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

5. *Further recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting:

(a) *Endorses* the goals and outcome-oriented targets integrated into the programme of work on mountain biological diversity annexed to the present recommendation, noting the relationship between these targets and those of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) *Considers* the technical rationale and proposed global indicators contained in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/10);

(c) *Emphasizes* that the global application of indicators as well as the assessment of the progress towards the 2010 target should not be used to evaluate the level of implementation of the Convention in individual Parties or regions;

(d) *Further emphasizes* that the targets, as applied to the programme of work on mountain biodiversity, should, in accordance with decision VII/30, be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, according to national and/or regional priorities and capacities, taking into account differences in diversity between countries;

(e) *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to develop national and/or regional goals and targets and related national indicators, considering submissions from indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders, as appropriate, and to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives;

(f) *Emphasizes* the need for capacity-building, technology transfer, and adequate financial resources, especially for developing countries, particularly the least developed and small island developing States amongst them, and countries with economies in transition, in order to enable them to develop knowledge, including taxonomic knowledge, to gain access to relevant information on their biodiversity to better implement activities to achieve and monitor progress towards the goals and targets.

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Annex

VISION, MISSION AND GOALS OF THE PROGRAMMES OF WORK ON DRY AND SUB-HUMID LANDS, MOUNTAIN AND FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

	Programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity	Programme of work on mountain biological diversity	Programme of work on forest biological diversity
<i>Vision</i>	The long-term vision of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands is to support the conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing benefits arising from the use of biodiversity in dry and sub-humid lands, in order to effectively halt the human-induced loss of dry and sub-humid land biological diversity and ensure its capacity to provide goods and services and to sustain indigenous and local communities dependent on dry and sub-humid lands goods and services and to significantly contribute to poverty alleviation.	The long-term vision of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity is conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of mountain biological diversity, in order to effectively halt the human-induced loss of mountain biological diversity and ensure its capacity to provide goods and services and to sustain indigenous and local communities dependent on mountain and adjacent lowland ecosystem goods and services and to significantly contribute to poverty alleviation.	The long-term vision of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity is conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of forest biological diversity, in order to effectively halt the human-induced loss of forest biological diversity and ensure its capacity to provide goods and services and to sustain indigenous and local communities dependent on forest goods and services and to significantly contribute to poverty alleviation.

	Programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity	Programme of work on mountain biological diversity	Programme of work on forest biological diversity
<i>Mission</i>	The mission of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands is to promote, within dry and sub-humid lands, the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity consistent with the Strategic Plan of the Convention as adopted in decision VI/26. This mission is intended to achieve a significant reduction in the current rate of dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity loss by the year 2010 at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and for the benefit of life on Earth.	The mission of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity is to promote in mountain ecosystems the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention consistent with the Strategic Plan of the Convention as adopted in decision VI/26. This mission is intended to achieve a significant reduction in the current rate of mountain biological diversity loss by the year 2010 at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and for the benefit of life on Earth.	The mission of the programme of work on forest biodiversity is to promote in forest ecosystems the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, consistent with the Strategic Plan of the Convention, as adopted in decision VI/26. This mission is intended to achieve a significant reduction of the current rate of forest biological diversity loss by the year 2010 at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of life on Earth.
<i>Goals and Targets</i>	Eleven long-term goals and 21 outcome-oriented targets are proposed. The targets are considered as a means for communicating the priority issues for dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity conservation at the global level, facilitate the review of the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity in the context of the 2010 global biodiversity target, and as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, according to national priorities and capacities, and taking into account differences in dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity between countries.	Eleven goals and 21 outcome-oriented targets are proposed. The targets are considered as a means for communicating the priority issues for mountain biological diversity conservation at the global level, facilitate the review of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity in the context of the 2010 global biodiversity target, and as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, according to national priorities and capacities, and taking into account differences in mountain biological diversity between countries.	Eleven global goals and 21 global outcome-oriented targets are proposed. The targets are considered as a means for communicating the priority issues for forest biodiversity conservation at the global level, facilitate the review of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity in the context of the 2010 global biodiversity target, and as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed according to national priorities and capacities and taking into account differences in forest biological diversity between countries.

**PROPOSED GLOBAL OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS FOR THE PROGRAMMES OF WORK ON OF DRY AND SUB-HUMID LANDS,
MOUNTAIN AND FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

Goals and targets as per the framework (decision VII/30, annex II)	Programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity	Programme of work on mountain biological diversity	Programme of work on forest biological diversity
Protect the components of biodiversity			
<i>Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes</i>			
Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	At least 10% of each of the world's dry and sub-humid lands ecosystems effectively conserved.	<i>At least 10% of each of the world's mountain ecosystems effectively conserved.</i>	<i>At least 10 % of each of the world's forest types effectively conserved.</i>
Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected.	Areas of particular importance to dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity are protected through comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative national and regional protected area networks.	Areas of particular importance to mountain biodiversity protected through comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative national and regional protected area networks.	Areas of particular importance to forest biodiversity protected in the most threatened and vulnerable forest ecosystems through comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative national and regional protected area networks.
<i>Goal 2. Promote the conservation of species diversity</i>			
Target 2.1: Reduce the decline of restore, or maintain, populations of species of selected taxonomic groups.	Restore, maintain, or substantially reduce the decline of populations of the most vulnerable and threatened dry and sub-humid lands species.	Restore, maintain or substantially reduce the decline of populations of species of the most vulnerable and threatened mountain species.	Populations of forest species of threatened and most vulnerable taxonomic groups restored, maintained, or their decline substantially reduced.
Target 2.2: Status of threatened species improved.	Status of threatened dry and sub-humid lands species substantially improved.	Status of threatened mountain species substantially improved.	Conservation status of threatened forest species substantially improved.

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Goals and targets as per the framework (decision VII/30, annex II)	Programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity	Programme of work on mountain biological diversity	Programme of work on forest biological diversity
Goal 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity			
Target 3.1: Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable dry and sub-humid lands species is conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge is protected and maintained.	<i>Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees and other species providing non-timber forest products, fish, and wildlife and other valuable mountain species conserved, associated indigenous and local knowledge is protected and maintained.</i>	Genetic diversity of valuable forest species, and other species providing non-timber forest products, conserved and associated indigenous and local knowledge is protected and maintained.
Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption			
Target 4.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity-based products are derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed so as to be consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.	Mountain biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.	Forest goods and services are derived from sources and concessions managed according to the principles of sustainable forest management including conservation of biological diversity
Target 4.2 Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced.	Unsustainable consumption of biological resources and its impact upon dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity is reduced.	Unsustainable consumption of biological resources, and its impact upon mountain biodiversity, reduced.	Unsustainable consumption of biological resources, and its impact upon forest biological resources, reduced
Target 4.3: No species of wild flora or fauna	[Option 1: No species of dry and sub-humid lands wild flora and	[Option 1: No species of wild mountain flora or fauna endangered by international	[Option 1: No species of forest flora or fauna, including timber species,

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Goals and targets as per the framework (decision VII/30, annex II)	Programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity	Programme of work on mountain biological diversity	Programme of work on forest biological diversity
endangered by international trade.	fauna are endangered by international trade.] [Option 2: Number of species of dry and sub-humid lands wild flora and fauna endangered by international trade significantly reduced.]	trade.] [Option 2: Number of species of mountain wild flora and fauna endangered by international trade significantly reduced.]	endangered by international trade.] [Option 2: Number of species of forest wild flora and fauna endangered by international trade significantly reduced.]
Address threats to biodiversity			
<i>Goal 5. Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.</i>			
Target 5.1: Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased.	Current rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats in dry and sub-humid lands substantially reduced and the impact on dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity of human-induced uncontrolled/unwanted fires substantially reduced.	Current rate of loss and degradation of natural mountain habitats substantially reduced and the impact on mountain biodiversity of human-induced uncontrolled/unwanted fires substantially reduced.	The current rate of forest loss, degradation, and conversion to other land uses are substantially reduced and the impact on forest biodiversity of human-induced uncontrolled/unwanted forest fires substantially reduced.
<i>Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species</i>			
Target 6.1: Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled.	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species are identified and controlled in dry and sub-humid lands.	Pathways for major potential invasive alien species in mountain ecosystems identified and controlled.	Pathways for major potential invasive alien species in forest ecosystems identified and controlled
Target 6.2: Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten	Management plans in place and implemented for major alien species that threaten dry and sub-	Management plans in place and implemented for major alien species that threaten mountain ecosystems, habitats or	Management plans in place and implemented for invasive alien species that are considered a significant threat to

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Goals and targets as per the framework (decision VII/30, annex II)	Programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity	Programme of work on mountain biological diversity	Programme of work on forest biological diversity
ecosystems, habitats or species.	humid lands ecosystems, habitats or species.	species.	forest ecosystems, habitats or species.
Goal 7. Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution			
Target 7.1: Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.	Resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change in dry and sub-humid lands maintained and enhanced.	Resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change in mountain ecosystems maintained and enhanced.	Resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change in forest ecosystems maintained and enhanced.
Target 7.2: Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity	The adverse impact of pollution on dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity substantially reduced.	The adverse impact of pollution on mountain biodiversity substantially reduced.	The adverse impact of pollution on forest biodiversity substantially reduced.
Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being			
Goal 8. Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods			
Target 8.1: Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained.	Capacity of dry and sub-humid lands ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained or improved.	Capacity mountain ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained or improved.	Capacity of forest ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained or improved.
Target 8.2: biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people living in dry and sub-humid lands, maintained.	Mountain biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people living in mountains, maintained.	Forest biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people dependent upon forests, maintained.

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Goals and targets as per the framework (decision VII/30, annex II)	Programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity	Programme of work on mountain biological diversity	Programme of work on forest biological diversity
poor people maintained.			
Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices			
<i>Goal 9 Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities</i>			
Target 9.1 Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	Measures to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity implemented, and the participation of indigenous and local communities in activities aimed at this promoted and facilitated. ^{3/}	Measures to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with mountain biological diversity implemented, and the participation of indigenous and local communities in activities aimed at this promoted and facilitated. ^{3/}	Measures to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with forest biological diversity implemented, and the participation of indigenous and local communities in activities aimed at this promoted and facilitated. ^{3/}
Target 9.2: Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing	[Option 1: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices regarding dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity respected, preserved and maintained, the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations	[Option 1: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices regarding mountain biodiversity respected, preserved and maintained, the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared.]	[Option 1: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices regarding forest biodiversity respected, preserved and maintained, the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably

^{3/} These targets will be further reviewed following consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Goals and targets as per the framework (decision VII/30, annex II)	Programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity	Programme of work on mountain biological diversity	Programme of work on forest biological diversity
	<p>and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared.] *</p> <p>[Option 2: The rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing regarding dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity protected, the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared.]</p>	<p>*</p> <p>[Option 2: The rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing regarding mountain biodiversity protected, the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared.]</p>	<p>shared.] *</p> <p>[Option 2: The rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing regarding forest biodiversity protected, the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared.]</p>

Goals and targets as per the framework (decision VII/30, annex II)	Programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity	Programme of work on mountain biological diversity	Programme of work on forest biological diversity
Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources			
Goal 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources			
Target 10.1: All access to genetic resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions	All access to genetic resources derived from dry and sub-humid lands is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions and, as appropriate and wherever possible, with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. **	All access genetic resources derived from mountain ecosystems is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions and, as appropriate and wherever possible, with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. **	All access to genetic resources derived from forest biological diversity is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions and, as appropriate and wherever possible, with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. **
Target 10.2: Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilisation of dry and sub-humid lands genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of mountain genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of forest genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.

Goals and targets as per the framework (decision VII/30, annex II)	Programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity	Programme of work on mountain biological diversity	Programme of work on forest biological diversity
Ensure provision of adequate resources			
<i>Goal 11: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention</i>			
Target 11.1: New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20.	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing Country Parties to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands in accordance with Article 20.	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, in accordance with Article 20, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the programme of work on mountain biological diversity.	New and additional financial resources from public, private, domestic and/or international sources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity, in accordance with Article 20.
Target 11.2: Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4.	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands and their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4.	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the programme of work on mountain biological diversity.	Environmentally sound technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4, and Article 16.

* These targets will be further reviewed following consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

** Noting that not all Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity are also Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources.

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XI/8. Marine and coastal biological diversity: conservation and sustainable use of deep seabed genetic resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Recalling paragraph 54 of decision VII/5,

Noting United Nations General Assembly resolution 59/24 which establishes the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction,

1. *Takes note* of the assessment of status and trends of, and threats to, deep seabed genetic resources beyond national jurisdiction contained in section III of the note by the Executive Secretary on status and trends of, and threats to, deep seabed genetic resources beyond national jurisdiction, and identification of technical options for their conservation and sustainable use (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/11);

2. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to provide to the Executive Secretary further comments on the assessment of status and trends of, and threats to, deep seabed genetic resources beyond national jurisdiction as contained in section III of the note by the Executive Secretary, as soon as possible but no later than 15 January 2006;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, based on the deliberations of the eleventh meeting of SBSTTA and comments received from Parties pursuant to paragraph 2 above, to make available this scientific information to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction established by the General Assembly through its resolution 59/24;

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

(a) *Notes* that deep seabed ecosystems beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, including hydrothermal-vent, cold-seep, seamount, cold-water coral- and sponge-reef ecosystems, contain genetic resources of great interest for their biodiversity value and for scientific research as well as for present and future sustainable development and commercial applications;

(b) *Recognizes* that given the vulnerability and general lack of scientific knowledge of deep seabed biodiversity, there is an urgent need to enhance scientific research and cooperation and to provide for the conservation and sustainable use of these genetic resources in the context of the precautionary approach;

(c) *Concerned* about the threats to genetic resources in the deep seabed beyond national jurisdiction, *requests* Parties and *urges* other States, having identified activities and processes under their jurisdiction and control which may have significant adverse impacts on deep seabed ecosystems and species in these areas, as requested in paragraph 56 of decision VII/5, to take measures to urgently manage such practices in vulnerable deep seabed ecosystems with a view to the conservation and sustainable use of resources, and report on measures taken as part of the national reporting process;

(d) *Also invites* Parties, other Governments, research institutions and other relevant organizations to make available information on research activities related to deep seabed genetic resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and ensure that the results of such marine scientific research and analysis, when available, are effectively disseminated through international channels, as appropriate, in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and *requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to compile and further disseminate such information through the clearing-house mechanism;

(e) *Be aware* of a preliminary range of options which Parties and other States, individually or in cooperation, may utilize for the protection of deep seabed genetic resources beyond national jurisdiction, which may include: (i) the use of codes of conduct, guidelines and principles; and (ii) reduction and management of threats including through: permits and environmental impact

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assessments; establishment of marine protected areas; prohibition of detrimental and destructive practices in vulnerable areas; and emphasizes the need for further work in developing all of these options and other options, in particular within the framework of the United Nations; ^{4/}

(f) *Recognizes* also that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea regulates activities in the marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, and *urges* Parties and other States to cooperate within the relevant international and/or regional organizations in order to promote the conservation, management and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, including deep seabed genetic resources;

(g) *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, and other relevant international organizations, to further analyse and explore options for preventing and mitigating the impacts of some activities to selected seabed habitats and report the findings to future meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

(h) *Notes* the existence of the scientific information generated through other programmes of work including that on protected areas;

(i) *Emphasizes* the urgent need, especially in developing countries, to build capacities relating to deep seabed biodiversity, including taxonomic capacity; to promote scientific and technical cooperation and technology transfer; and to exchange information regarding activities undertaken within the deep seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

^{4/} Some delegations stated that these issues should not be considered within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

XI/9. Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Recalling that in its decision III/21, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity recognized the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands as the lead implementing partner on wetlands for the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Bearing in mind the joint work plan between the two conventions,

Having taken note of the relevant outcomes of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on the Review of Implementation of the Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity, the relevant outcomes of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention, and other relevant ongoing initiatives, and the potential role of the Issue-Based Modules for Coherent Implementation of Biodiversity-related Conventions, developed by the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling that, in its decision VII/4, paragraphs 2 and 3, the Conference of the Parties requested, *inter alia*, the development of a proposal on streamlining and improving the effectiveness of national reporting on inland water ecosystems,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the work of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention on the development of revised and additional criteria for Ramsar site identification and designation and the further elaboration of the Strategic Framework providing guidelines for site identification and designation, and *extends its gratitude* to the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention for the opportunity for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to contribute to this process;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the progress at the ninth meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention regarding the development of revised and additional criteria for Ramsar site identification and designation and the further elaboration of the Strategic Framework, and the ongoing work of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel on this subject;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, to provide a synthesis of progress in relation to decision VII/4, paragraphs 29 and 30, of the Convention on Biological Diversity to be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting prior to the ninth Conference of the Parties;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the information provided by the Executive Secretary on the status of matters identified in paragraphs 14 (c) of decision VII/4 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/12/Add.1);

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite the Ramsar Convention to take the lead in developing a draft joint reporting framework on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, taking into consideration the needs of both conventions, including their respective needs for reporting on other matters, and, as appropriate, drawing upon the Issue-Based Modules for Coherent Implementation of Biodiversity-related Conventions;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite the Ramsar Convention, subject to resources, to take the lead in reviewing the processes and categories of activities that have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity identified by, among others, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, including in its synthesis report on wetlands and water, and the Global Biodiversity Outlook, as well as the extent to which the activities in the programmes of work of the Convention address the major threats to the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, and to inform Parties about the outcome of the review;

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

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(a) *Invite* Parties, other Governments and relevant international organizations to promote the recognition and implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems by relevant stakeholders, using the information to be provided, *inter alia*, by the aforementioned process;

(b) *Invite* Parties, other Governments and international organizations, on a voluntary basis and in accordance with identified needs, to contribute financial and other resources to assist the work of the Executive Secretary and the Secretary General of the Ramsar Convention on these matters; and

(b) *Consider* further ways and means for developing a strategic approach, relevant to all programmes of work, to assess and monitor threats and to identify key stakeholders and promote, where appropriate, their full involvement in reducing threats.

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XI/10. Advice on the review of implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. Welcomes the second and third meeting reports of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Review of Implementation of the Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/2 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/3);

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of France and Germany for their financial support for the first and third meeting, respectively, and to the European Community for its financial support for the second meeting; other Governments and organizations for the participation of their representatives; and to the Co-Chairs and members of the Expert Group for their contributions;

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

(a) Requests the Executive Secretary to carry out an in-depth review of the expanded programme of work following the proposed review process as delineated in the annex to the present recommendation, in collaboration with members of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Review of Implementation of the Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity, especially with respect to providing information on the impediments and technical information on successes, and also taking into account relevant recommendations from the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention;

(b) Encourages Parties and other relevant stakeholders to access existing information on forest related reporting when preparing the third and fourth national report, for example, through the Joint Information Framework for Forest-Related Reporting web site of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and other non-web-based means ;

(c) Encourages the Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to continue its work towards reducing reporting burden and minimizing duplication of reporting requests, including options for developing joint forest-related information requests at future stages, such as reporting on global outcome-oriented forest targets;

Annex

PROPOSAL ON THE REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

A. Sources of information

1. Relevant sources of information that will contribute to the review of implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity are listed as follows:

(a) The primary source information is to be extracted from the third national report submitted by Parties to the Convention in 2005; ^{5/}

(b) Other forest-related information in the form of national reports previously submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Tropical Timber Agreement (but only for countries members of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)), the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the United Nations Framework on Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), that can be accessed at the Collaborative Partnership on Forest's Joint

^{5/} At its first meeting, in 2003, the Group developed a refined questionnaire on forest biological diversity within the format of the third national report, structured around the 12 goals and 27 objectives of the expanded forest work programme, and later adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision VII/25.

Information Framework for Forest-Related Reporting web site and regional criteria and indicators processes; ^{6/}

(c) Information contained in voluntary thematic reports produced, in the framework of the Convention, on forest biological diversity (thematic report on forest ecosystems submitted in 2001, ^{7/} voluntary report on progress of implementation of the expanded programme of work in 2003. ^{8/});

(d) “Country profiles” produced by the Commission for Sustainable Development as well as national reports;

(e) Relevant information on progress made in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and National Forest Programmes;

(f) Questionnaires to international organizations to gauge implementation at the international level. ^{9/}

(g) Review of implementation by non-governmental organizations dealing with indigenous communities (e.g., Global Forest Coalition review of the forest-related clauses in the Convention; ^{10/} Forest People’s Programme on indigenous people’s experiences of biodiversity conservation activities funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF); ^{11/} reports to the United Nations Forum on Forests; ^{12/} summary Report of the Expert Meeting on Traditional Forest-Related Knowledge and the Implementation of Related International Commitments ^{13/}); and

(h) International/global forest assessments, including the FAO *Forest Resources Assessment* and Yearbook of Forest Products, the FAO State of the World’s Forests reports, the FAO regional outlook studies, the FAO national forest programme updates, the ITTO annual review and assessment of the world timber situation, ^{14/} the ITTO upcoming review on the status of sustainable forest management, review by the United Nations Forum on Forests of progress made on the proposals for action put forward by the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF)/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF), ^{15/} assessment reports under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)/Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, the Global Biodiversity Outlook, the 2003 report on the state of Europe’s forests of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE), and the upcoming MCPFE report on sustainable forest management in Europe.

B. Technical components of the review

2. The review of implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity shall carry out, whenever feasible and relevant, the following activities as they relate to the section on forest biodiversity within the third national report to the Convention, and other relevant sources as

^{6/} www.fao.org/forestry/site/26880/en.

^{7/} Available at <http://www.biodiv.org/world/reports.aspx?type=for>

^{8/} Available at <http://www.biodiv.org/world/reports.aspx?type=vfe>

^{9/} To this end, the Group developed, in its first meeting in 2003, a questionnaire directed at International organizations, including all members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. The questionnaire format was adopted at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties and sent in 2004.

^{10/} See “Status of implementation of Forest-related Clauses in the CBD”. March 2002. FERN-Global Forest Coalition.

^{11/} Griffiths, T. 2005. Indigenous Peoples and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Forest Peoples Programme.

^{12/} Fifth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests. report on traditional forest related knowledge and the implementation of related international commitments: International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests, 6-10 December 2004, San Jose, Costa Rica (E/CN.18/2005/16)

^{13/} Costa Rica, 2004; International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests

^{14/} http://www.itto.or.jp/live/Live_Server/400/E-Annual%20Review%202004.pdf

^{15/} Fifth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests. Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forest (E/CN.18/2005/6).

mentioned in paragraph 5 of the note by the Executive Secretary on advice on the review of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/15), taking into account annex 3 to the recommendation 1/8 of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention;

3. A background report will be prepared by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the forest AHTEG on status and trends in forest biological diversity and the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity. The report will cover:

- (a) Analysis and presentation of the information in a regional context, including maps;
- (b) Analysis and synthesis of the information submitted in written form in the third national report (as opposed to only reporting frequency of compliance for a given question), including information arising from the implementation of activities contained in paragraph 19 of decision VI/22;
- (c) Assessment of the adequacy of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity in addressing national priorities;
- (d) Identification of information gaps by clustering those questions with poor responses, including the possibility of communicating back to Parties on the reason why a particular question remained unanswered;
- (e) Consideration of options for analysing, synthesizing, presenting, and publishing the information submitted, including through the clearing house mechanism, in order to provide feedback to Parties and enhance the value and ownership of the reported information;
- (f) Analysis of the information by identifying, developing, and/or elaborating on (but not limited to):
 - (i) Major global and regional benefits and problems in implementing the programme of work;
 - (ii) Most implemented goals and/or objectives;
 - (iii) Least implemented goals and/or objectives;
 - (iv) Not implemented goals and/or objectives;
 - (v) Conclusions on a regional basis;
 - (vi) Conclusions on a global basis;
 - (vii) Suggestions for improvement to the forest work programme and ways forward;
 - (viii) Lessons learned and best practices;
 - (ix) Identification of barriers to implementation in the context of priorities for capacity-building.
- (g) An overall assessment on:
 - (i) If and how the forest work programme has been a helpful tool in reducing the loss of forest biodiversity;
 - (ii) How the forest work programme has been helpful in addressing the three objectives of the Convention.

4. There are a number of technical limitations to the review of the information contained in the forest biodiversity section of the third national report. These limitations need to be noted in the introduction to the review and taken into account when conducting this review. Some specific examples of limitations to the information include:

- (a) The inability to assess status and trends directly, because most of the questions were not designed for this purpose;
- (b) Different interpretations and hence different answers to questions;

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(c) Often the absence of baseline data.

5. Assessment and identification of successes, challenges, and obstacles to implementation, as well as on the effects of the types of scientific and technical measures taken and tools used in implementing the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity will be drawn from the third national reports and other sources of relevant information as appropriate;

6. Taking into account limitations identified in paragraph 4 above the review will address status and trends in forest biological diversity, effectiveness and constraints of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity and matters requiring further consideration arising from paragraph 19 of decision VI/22. The review will provide recommendations on subject matters associated with the work programme and possible ways and means to develop, design and/or refine the future programme of work on forest biological diversity.

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XI/11. Forest biodiversity: consideration of matters arising from the implementation of paragraph 19 of decision VI/22

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice recommends that the Conference of the Parties:

Recalling paragraph 19 of decision VI/22 of the Conference of the Parties in which the Executive Secretary was requested to initiate a series of actions in support of the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity,

Mindful that many organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), the World Bank Forest Law Enforcement Governance (FLEG) processes, other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and regional forest-related processes, have relevant and current information, including on forest law enforcement and sustainable forest management, national forest programmes and cross-sectoral integration,

1. *Welcomes* the note prepared by the Executive Secretary on matters arising from the implementation of paragraph 19 of decision VI/22 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/14); and the report on the effects of insufficient law enforcement on forest biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/12), and the compilation of best practices to reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts of other sectoral policies on forest biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/13);

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Parties, other Governments, non-governmental organizations, members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, regional forest-related processes, , other United Nations bodies and conventions, intergovernmental organizations, and research institutes for their various inputs and collaborative efforts in the implementation of the different actions outlined in subparagraphs 19 (a)-(g) of decision VI/22;

3. *Urges* Parties and *invites* international organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide information on forest law enforcement and related trade and its effects on forest biological diversity as a contribution to the review of the programme of work;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Strengthen collaboration on issues regarding forest law enforcement and sustainable forest management with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the World Bank, other relevant members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and regional forest-related processes, in order to complement and contribute to the ongoing Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) Ministerial processes and similar initiatives, with a view to improving the implementation of relevant activities of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity at the national level and in order to determine where the Convention on Biological Diversity can add value in the development of regional approaches;

(b) Synthesize, in collaboration with relevant members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, existing information on the way Parties are promoting the implementation of their national forest programmes and national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(c) Develop in collaboration with stakeholders and taking into account the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Forum of Forests, the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE), other relevant regional forest-related processes, and members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, the toolkit on cross-sectoral, integrated approaches making best use of already existing instruments, notably national forest programmes, to reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts of other sectoral policies on forest biological diversity, for consideration of SBSTTA at its twelfth meeting, and to disseminate it through electronic and non-electronic means;

(d) Suspend the operation of the forest web portal of the Convention on Biological Diversity due to its low rate of use, and direct Parties to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) Joint

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Information Framework web site, hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)^{16/} and invite the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to incorporate the CBD forest-related information more comprehensively into the CPF web portal;

(e) Complete the assessment on unauthorized harvesting on fauna (including bushmeat) as proposed in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/12 and finalize the compilation of best practices outlined in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/13;

(f) Compile the lessons learned from paragraph 19 of decision VI/22, in particular those under subparagraph (f) on sustainable use;

5. *Recalling* paragraph 28 of decision VI/22 and paragraphs 7 and 11 (b) of decision VII/11, *encourages* Parties to continue to integrate the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management policies and practices and to further strengthen the institutional and human capacity for implementing adaptive management;

6. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to strengthen collaboration at the national level between the World Heritage Convention, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and UNESCO focal points respectively, in order to increase the effectiveness of implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity, and the programme of work on protected areas, in relevant World Heritage sites, taking into account the relevance of the programme of work on protected areas for the implementation of programme element 1, goal 3, objective 3 of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity;

7. *Considers* the outcomes to be derived from the sixth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests;

8. *Explores* further means to strengthen the exchange of information and capacity-building related to the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity through non-web based means, such as CD-Rom and hard copies and to enhance sharing of practical and useful web-based forest information;

9. *Takes note of* the potential impacts of genetically modified trees on forest biological diversity and suggests a process on how to address this issue.

^{16/} www.fao.org/forestry/site/2082/en

XI/12. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species (Article 8 (h)): further consideration of gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice recommends that the Conference of the Parties, at its eighth meeting:

1. Welcomes of the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Gaps and Inconsistencies in the International Regulatory Framework in Relation to Invasive Alien Species (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/4), expresses its gratitude to the Government of New Zealand for their financial, organizational and technical support for this work, and expresses its gratitude to the Chair and members of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group for their work;

2. Welcomes the inter-sessional work of the Global Invasive Species Programme and the Executive Secretary towards the development of a joint programme of work on invasive alien species referred to in paragraph 26 (e) of decision VI/23*, and expresses appreciation to the Global Invasive Species Program for its leadership role in addressing invasive alien species;

3. Welcomes the development of the biodiversity and invasive alien species module of the United Nations Environment Programme's project on Issue-Based Modules for Coherent Implementation of Biodiversity-related Conventions, as a helpful tool for implementation;

4. Recognizes that building capacity for action at the national level is often the most important factor for addressing the various pathways for introduction and spread of invasive alien species, and invites funding institutions and development agencies to explore and consider options for providing additional funding to support developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, countries with economies in transition, and countries that are centers of origin and centers of genetic diversity, to assist in the improved prevention, rapid response and implementation of management measures to address threats of invasive alien species;

5. Notes that, in addition to capacity-building at national level, there is also a need for capacity-building at subregional, regional and global levels;

6. Consider the need for the provision of additional funding by the financial mechanism of the Convention to support capacity-building for developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing states among them, and countries with economies in transition, to prevent or minimize the risks of the dispersal and establishment of invasive alien species at the national, sub-regional, or regional levels;

7. Further recognizes that collaboration among international bodies and instruments is important in the context of addressing issues related to invasive alien species, and that such collaboration requires adequate resources;

8. Encourages Parties to ensure close inter-agency collaboration at the national and regional levels among the various sectors relevant to the introduction, control and management of invasive alien species, for example through the establishment of national coordination committees;

9. Notes that actions to address invasive alien species need to be taken at the international, regional, national and/or subnational levels, emphasizes the need to promote consistency among actions and efforts at the various levels, also emphasizes the appropriateness of regional and sub-regional approaches in particular, and encourages the development, as appropriate, of regional guidance under

* One representative entered a formal objection during the process leading to the adoption of this decision and underlined that he did not believe that the Conference of the Parties could legitimately adopt a motion or a text with a formal objection in place. A few representatives expressed reservations regarding the procedure leading to the adoption of this decision (see UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, paras. 294-324).

appropriate regional bodies or institutions to address particular gaps in the international regulatory framework;

10. *Reiterates* the importance of information-sharing as specified, for example, in paragraphs 27 and 28 of decision VI/23, and the need for financial resources to take full advantage of such information-sharing mechanisms including the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention;

11. *Further reiterates* the call to Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to share their experiences in addressing invasive alien species, including management and control efforts as specified in paragraph 25 of decision VI/23, and the request to the Executive Secretary to make this information available through the clearing-house mechanism, as called for in paragraphs 25, 26, and 28 of decision VI/23;

12. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to notify potential importing countries of relevant information about particular species that are subject to export and may be potentially invasive, through, for example, alert lists or other appropriate information-sharing mechanisms, and to take other proactive measures as appropriate to prevent or minimize effects of invasive alien species in other countries, in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to consult with relevant international bodies and instruments, such as the International Plant Protection Convention, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the World Trade Organization, taking into account the observations of the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, regarding whether and how to address the lack of international standards covering invasive alien species, in particular animals, that are not pests of plants under the International Plant Protection Convention, and to report on the results of these consultations for consideration by SBSTTA and by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to communicate this recommendation to the UNFCCC secretariat to facilitate its being taken into account, as appropriate, by Parties to the UNFCCC in framing and implementing the decisions of the UNFCCC;

Conveyances as pathways for invasive alien species

15. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to share, through the clearing-house mechanism and other means, national experiences in dealing with invasive alien species, in particular animals, introduced or spread through various conveyances (e.g., vessels, floating timber, equipment and machinery, household goods, packaging and containers, waste materials, etc.), including any risk assessments that have been carried out for particular species or pathways;

16. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to conduct training and promote education and awareness raising of border control officials and other relevant persons regarding invasive alien species, recognizing that such activities will require adequate resources;

17. *Encourages* relevant regional bodies and institutions to develop regional guidance for particular conveyances as pathways for introduction and spread of invasive alien species;

18. *Invites* relevant bodies and institutions, such as the Working Group on Pathways of the Global Invasive Species Programme and the Working Group on Ballast and Other Shipping Vectors of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, to further study conveyance pathways for introduction and spread of invasive alien species, and to conduct risk assessments for potential future introductions;

Aquaculture/mariculture

19. *Encourages* regional bodies and conventions governing inland water or marine and coastal ecosystems, such as transboundary inland water management bodies and the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans, to consider developing cooperative arrangements and/or voluntary

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certification schemes for aquaculture to address invasive alien species, taking into account existing efforts such as those of the Global Aquaculture Alliance;

20. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to implement the ICES Code of Practice on the Introduction and Transfers of Marine Organisms, the FAO Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries, and Article 196 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

21. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to ratify and implement the 1997 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses;

Ballast water

22. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to ratify and implement the International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments as soon as possible;

23. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to address, in their national legislation, the issue of domestic translocation of ballast water, by vessels requiring equivalent compliance with but not covered by the International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, as stipulated in the guideline for Equivalent Compliance for Small Craft which is under consideration by the Marine Environmental Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization;

24. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to increase the degree of communication and coordination between national agencies responsible for inputs to and implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and International Maritime Organization;

25. *Invites* the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans to support implementation of the International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, and to encourage regional harmonization in implementation;

Marine biofouling, particularly hull-fouling

26. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to implement controls at national level, for example through appropriate measures (e.g., regulations and standards), on marine biofouling as a pathway for introduction and spread of invasive alien species, including for recreational vessels;

27. *Encourages* harmonization of national legislation within regions, to avoid transferring risks associated with marine biofouling between nations, including through regional mechanisms such as the regional seas conventions and action plans;

28. *Reiterates* its call to the International Maritime Organization regarding the need to address the issue of hull-fouling;

29. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to raise the issue of marine biofouling as a matter of urgency with the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization and at the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting;

30. *Invites* the United Nations informal consultative process on oceans and the law of the sea to recognize the serious threat posed by marine biofouling (including small vessels) and the limited mandate of the International Maritime Organization to address the full scope of the issue, and to recommend to the General Assembly of the United Nations a mechanism for addressing this issue;

Civil air transport

31. *Welcomes* resolution A35-19 of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) on invasive alien species, and *invites* the International Civil Aviation Organization to address invasive alien species as a matter of urgency;

32. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization, as appropriate, to support any efforts to develop guidance or standards according to resolution A35-19;

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33. *Encourages* the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization, in addressing the issue of invasive alien species, to coordinate with other relevant bodies, including the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Plant Protection Convention;

34. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to promote collaboration at the national level among relevant agencies responsible for matters of invasive alien species and/or civil air transport (e.g., civil aviation, transport, customs, trade, plant protection, environment) so that all relevant issues are raised through national participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization;

Military activities

35. *Encourages* relevant United Nations bodies, in collaboration with the Convention on Biological Diversity and relevant organizations, to develop and promulgate guidance or codes of practice to address the issue of introduction and spread of invasive alien species associated with military operations or aid including peacekeeping operations;

36. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to ensure that they promote good practice in relation to invasive alien species in any military-aid or joint exercises, and to develop procedures within their military forces to avoid the introduction of potentially invasive species into new areas, taking into account relevant international guidance, and to detect and rectify any problems of invasive alien species created during military operations;

Emergency relief, aid and response

37. *Encourages* relevant international bodies and organizations to develop international codes of practice for preventing and minimizing potential spread of invasive alien species on equipment, supplies and vehicles associated with emergency relief, aid and response efforts, and to develop procedures for ensuring that assessments to determine aid requirements include identification of any issues of invasive alien species;

38. *Encourages* the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the World Food Programme and other relevant bodies to develop codes of practice or guidelines such as the IUCN Guidelines for Restoration of Tsunami-Affected Areas for dealing with cases where invasive alien species are dispersed following a natural disaster or event;

39. *Urges* Governments and other donors to take measures to prevent and minimize the introduction and spread of invasive alien species as part of their emergency relief, aid and response efforts, and to take into account any relevant codes of practice or guidelines that may be developed at international level, or national legislation as appropriate, in their national aid operations or in the operations of non-governmental organizations within their country;

International development assistance

40. *Encourages* United Nations bodies and other organizations involved in international development assistance, in cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant bodies or agreements, to develop or adopt existing procedures or codes of practice to minimize the risks associated with the use, dispersal or establishment of invasive alien species, taking into account relevant national codes of practice or other guidance;

41. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to consider, through collaboration with biosecurity, biodiversity and aid organizations, national controls or codes of practice to address invasive alien species in development assistance efforts;

Scientific research

42. *Urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to raise awareness among scientific research organizations of existing measures to control the spread of invasive alien species, and to put in place, where appropriate, measures to prevent or minimize the risks of introduction and spread of invasive alien species associated with scientific research activities;

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43. *Encourages* relevant international and regional organizations, including the Future Harvest (CGIAR) centres, Botanic Gardens Conservation International and the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations, as well as professional societies, to develop codes of practice for preventing and minimizing the risk of introduction and spread of invasive alien species associated with scientific research activities, recognizing the need to avoid duplication of efforts, and *encourages* the Global Invasive Species Programme to review and make available existing information in this regard;

44. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with relevant bodies and organizations, to identify existing guidelines on scientific research that address invasive alien species, and to disseminate them through the clearing-house mechanism;

45. *Emphasizes* the need for taxonomic studies to deal with invasive alien species, and *encourages* implementation of the planned activity on invasive alien species within the programme of work of the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

Tourism

46. *Decides* to consider, as appropriate, in its future work relating to sustainable tourism, the issue of tourism as a pathway for introduction and spread of invasive alien species;

47. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, and regional bodies where appropriate, to take measures to address the issue of tourism as a pathway for introduction and spread of invasive alien species, taking into account the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development adopted in decision VII/14, with particular emphasis on tourism in sites of high conservation value;

48. *Encourages* the World Tourism Organization, the International Air Transport Association, and other relevant international organizations to promote education and public awareness, for example through development of codes of practice, regarding the role of tourism as a pathway for introduction and spread of invasive alien species;

Pets, aquarium species, live bait, live food and plant seeds

49. *Encourages* relevant Government departments, consumer protection groups, industry, trade and shipment organizations, and other relevant organizations such as the Universal Postal Union and the Global Express Association, to raise awareness with consumers, including through internet sites that facilitate transactions or may otherwise be visited by consumers, and to consider development of guidance or codes of practice regarding trade in pets, aquarium species and plant seeds, in particular disposal and discard of such species;

50. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to take measures, as appropriate and consistent with their national and international obligations, to control import or export of pets, aquarium species, live bait, live food or plant seeds that pose risks as invasive alien species;

51. *Further urges* Parties and other Governments to take actions, as appropriate and consistent with their national and international obligations, to prevent and minimize introductions of known invasive species into the wild, including through measures addressing disposal and discard of such species;

Biocontrol agents

52. *Urges* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to evaluate and take appropriate measures (e.g., develop guidance or codes of practice regarding the trade and use of biocontrol agents) at national, regional and global levels to address the potential risks of biocontrol agents as invasive alien species, taking into account the work of relevant international bodies and agreements such as the International Plant Protection Convention, as well as the experience of countries at national level;

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Ex situ animal breeding programmes

53. *Encourages* the animal breeding industry, as well as regional and international organizations such as IUCN and the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums, to promote sharing of best practices regarding the movement of alien animal species for *ex situ* breeding;

54. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to take measures as appropriate and consistent with their national and international obligations, based for example on risk assessment, to control movements of animals used for *ex situ* breeding, including controlling the movements of fish between water bodies and drainage basins as well as containing the movements of animals within safari parks and zoos;

Inter-basin water transfer and navigational canals

55. *Encourages* relevant regional and international organizations and bodies to require impact assessments to ensure consideration of invasive alien species issues within water transfer schemes and navigation canal projects, and to develop technical advice on methods to prevent or minimize the introduction or spread of invasive alien species through canals and pipes;

56. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, as a matter of priority, to implement activity 1.4.4 of the revised programme of work on inland waters (decision VII/4, annex), (“Within the context of transboundary catchments, watershed and river-basin management, and especially in relation to inter-basin water transfers, provide appropriate mechanisms to prevent the spread of invasive alien species”);

Action or lack of action to address spread of invasive alien species

57. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, and regional bodies to develop procedures and/or controls to ensure that cross-border impacts of potentially invasive alien species are considered as part of national and regional decision-making processes;

58. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to share information on domestic occurrences of alien species that may be invasive elsewhere, through appropriate information-sharing mechanisms;

59. *Urges* Parties and other Governments to be proactive in preventing the introduction and spread of invasive alien species within their territories, for example by offering to help neighbouring States to deal with particular alien species that may cross borders;

60. *Encourages* Parties to take into account, as appropriate, the issue of invasive alien species with respect to World Heritage sites or other such sites;

Unintended protection of invasive alien species

61. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant international bodies to ensure that relevant laws and provisions, such as those related to conservation, do not inadvertently constrain the use of appropriate measures to address invasive alien species;

62. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to raise the issue of invasive alien species at the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, and to support the development of measures to address threats of invasive alien species in the Antarctic Treaty area;

Inconsistency in terminology

63. *Encourages* relevant bodies and organizations to promote clarification and common understanding of terminology related to invasive alien species, for example through the development of interpretive guidance or through collaborative workshops involving multiple sectors;

64. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments to facilitate common understanding of terminology through collaboration and communication among relevant agencies, and through appropriate design of training and operational materials;

65. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to compile a glossary of terms used in various forums in relation to invasive alien species, as requested in paragraph 28 (b) of decision VI/23, and to make that list available through the clearing-house mechanism;

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66. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to include the issue of terminology in joint work plans with other secretariats;

Preparations for the in-depth review at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

[67. Notes the reference, in the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Gaps and Inconsistencies in the International Regulatory Framework in Relation to Invasive Alien Species (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/4), to the outstanding procedural [and substantive] issues related to decision VI/23*:]

68. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in preparation for the in-depth review of ongoing work on invasive alien species which will take place at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (as specified in decision VII/31 on the multi-year programme of work), and in accordance with the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention to consolidate the decisions on invasive alien species prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to review implementation of all decisions related to invasive alien species, in particular decisions VII/13, VI/23 and V/8, and the decision on invasive alien species that may be adopted at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to report on this review to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and technological Advice prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

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XI/13. Sustainable use: further consolidation of the work on the use of terms and on associated instruments

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Recalling paragraph 5 of decision VII/12, on sustainable use,

1. *Welcomes* the development of the biodiversity and sustainable use module of the United Nations Environment Programme's project on Issue-Based Modules for Coherent Implementation of Biodiversity-related Conventions, as a helpful tool for implementation;

Use of terms

2. *Recalls* that the use of terms as set down in Article 2 of the Convention provides guidance for all activities under the Convention;

Adaptive management and monitoring

3. *Takes note* of the recent progress made in consolidating work on adaptive management and monitoring by including information and guidance on adaptive management and monitoring into the web-based sourcebook and the Users' Guide on the Ecosystem Approach, prepared pursuant to paragraph 9 (d) of decision VII/11 in collaboration with Parties and relevant international and regional organizations;

Indicators

Taking note of the progress made on indicators relevant to the focal area on sustainable use of the framework for assessing progress towards the 2010 target contained in decision VII/30,

Recognizing the need to further consolidate work on indicators for sustainable use initiated primarily at the thematic (decision VII/12, paragraph 5), national (decision VII/8) and global (decision VII/30) levels,

Recalling the list of headline indicators associated with the sub-targets of goal 4 ("Promote sustainable use") contained in annex II to recommendation X/5 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

4. *Takes note* of the ongoing, and *encourages* new, initiatives and processes on the regional and international levels to further develop indicators on sustainable use applicable in different regions and sectors (see the annex to the present recommendation for a preliminary list of ongoing initiatives and processes) and *encourages* those initiatives to consider the specific conditions and capacity constraints of developing countries when developing indicators,

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take note of initiatives, processes and organizations and their efforts to further develop and consolidate indicators on the sustainable use of biodiversity and to report thereon to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

6. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties invites the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions, in the context of its work on the development of indicators on the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities as requested in decision VII/30 to also consider indicators on sustainable use that relate to the customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (Article 10(c));

Case-studies

Recalling paragraph 4 of decision VII/12,

7. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties invites the Global Environment Facility and other funding institutions to support in-depth case-studies on the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity;

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Regional workshops on sustainable use

Noting with appreciation the support provided by the Governments of the Russian Federation and of Argentina in hosting respectively, the Central and Eastern European, and the Latin American and Caribbean regional expert workshops on sustainable use, as well as the financial support provided by the Government of the Netherlands,

Recognizing the important role these workshops play in identifying emerging issues for the regions,

8. *Recalling* that SBSTTA, in accordance with paragraph 4 of decision VII/12, will consider success stories, best practices and lessons learnt in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines at a meeting prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, *notes* the contribution the reports of the workshops could make in assessing the application of the Principles and Guidelines in different regions;

9. *Recalling* that the Conference of the Parties, in paragraph 3 of decision VII/12, requested SBSTTA to explore the applicability of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines to agricultural biodiversity at a meeting prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, *notes* the contribution the report of the Latin American and Caribbean regional experts workshop on sustainable use could make to this exploration.

Annex

PROVISIONAL LIST OF ONGOING INITIATIVES AND PROCESSES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDICATORS ON SUSTAINABLE USE

1. The initiative on Streamlining European 2010 Biodiversity Indicators, coordinated by the European Environment Agency and its European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity (ETCBD), the European Centre for Nature Conservation and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme;
2. The IUCN ad hoc working group on sustainable use indicators in the context of the 2010 target;
3. The workshop on sustainable use indicators to be held in January 2006 by UNEP-WCMC and the IUCN Sustainable Use Specialist Group.

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XI/14. Guidance for promoting synergy among activities addressing biological diversity, desertification, land degradation and climate change

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

1. Welcomes the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/5) containing advice and guidance on the integration of biodiversity considerations into adaptation activities and on promoting synergy among biodiversity, climate change and land degradation;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Finland for its financial and logistical support to the meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, the Co-Chairs and all members of the Group for their contributions, those experts and Governments who provided inputs prior to the meeting of the Expert Group, and those Governments and organizations that sponsored the participation of their experts;

3. Notes that:

(a) There are a number of opportunities, using existing mechanisms, for promoting synergy among activities addressing biological diversity, desertification, land degradation and climate change, at local, national, sub-regional, regional and international levels, and at the level of the secretariats of the Rio Conventions and of other multilateral environmental agreements;

(b) The climate-change adaptation framework for biodiversity presented in the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group and as annex 1 of the note by the Executive Secretary on guidance for promoting synergy among activities addressing biological diversity, desertification, land degradation and climate change (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/18) contains a useful approach for the preparation of national strategies and plans;

(c) There is a need to refine and further develop tools and methods for incorporating and evaluating synergy among biodiversity, climate change, desertification and land degradation into national and local planning, including relevant outcome-oriented indicators, while addressing the objectives of the three Rio Conventions and other relevant multilateral agreements;

(d) There are knowledge gaps for including biodiversity considerations into adaptation planning and implementation, as identified in the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, concerning the need to:

- (i) Improve understanding of the capacity of species, habitats, ecosystems, landscapes and seascapes to adapt to climate change;
- (ii) Quantify and forecast the responses of genotypes, species, habitats, ecosystems, landscapes and seascapes to climate change
- (iii) Further develop methods for restoring, maintaining, or improving the ecological functioning of protected areas and of landscapes and seascapes; and
- (iv) Improve the understanding of the ways in which land use and other human-caused stressors influence the effectiveness of adaptation policies;

(e) There is a need to devote further attention to the question of adaptation to climate change for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, building on the lessons learned by countries that already have experience in adaptation;

4. Welcomes the development of the biodiversity and climate-change module of Issue-Based Modules for Coherent Implementation of Biodiversity Conventions project developed by the United Nations Environment Programme as a helpful tool for synergistic implementation;

5. Welcomes the joint initiative of the Government of Canada and the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to host an informal meeting of the scientific subsidiary bodies of both conventions in November 2005, as a way to strengthen and stimulate further cooperation between the conventions;

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6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To further develop, in collaboration with the members of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change, advice on the integration of biodiversity considerations in the implementation of climate change adaptation activities, drawing on more case-studies relevant to the thematic areas of the Convention and additional information derived from the work of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, with the view of producing an in-depth assessment;

(b) To identify ways and means for the clearing-house mechanism to further enhance exchange of information on the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change adaptation activities.

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

(a) *Welcome* the advice or guidance, including tools and approaches, contained in the note by the Executive Secretary prepared for the eleventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, with the addition, as a new section IV, of section IV of the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/5), as an initial step in the design, implementation and monitoring of activities that interlink across biodiversity, climate-change and land degradation and desertification, while addressing the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements;

(b) *Request* the Executive Secretary to transmit this decision, including the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, to relevant bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Ramsar Convention, and to ensure follow-up through the liaison group of the Rio conventions;

(c) *Recall* decision VII/15, paragraph 15;

(d) *Invite* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and research institutions to address, as appropriate, the research gaps outlined in the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change and summarized in paragraph 3 above and promote research on mitigation and biodiversity in order to further facilitate the incorporation of biodiversity considerations into the design, implementation and monitoring of activities aimed at mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

(e) *Invite* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and research institutions to develop and support, as appropriate, pilot projects involving joint actions within the objectives of the three Rio conventions, in order to promote better understanding and functioning of synergies among these;

(f) *Encourage* Parties to cooperate regionally in activities aimed at enhancing habitat connectivity across ecological gradients, with the aim of enhancing ecosystem resilience and to facilitate the migration of species with limited tolerance to altered climatic conditions;

(g) *Invite* Parties to consider the need to provide additional support to developing countries, particularly the least developed and small-island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, in order to enhance understanding, design and communication of synergies in the national implementation of the three Rio Conventions, and to support the preparation of adaptation activities and plans, including assistance in the areas of financial resources, technology transfer, education and outreach, capacity-building, research and systemic observation, and harmonized reporting.

(h) *Identify* potential activities to be jointly conducted with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, taking into account the reports of the two ad hoc technical expert groups on biodiversity and climate change, for consideration by the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

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XI/15. Options for the refinement of the framework of the goals and targets in annex II to decision VII/30

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Recalling paragraph 12 (a) of decision VII/30 of the Conference of the Parties, in which the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice was requested to review, and, as necessary, further refine the goals and sub-targets contained in the provisional framework of goals and targets in annex II to that decision,

Further recalling recommendation 1/8 of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention which encouraged the Subsidiary Body to fulfil this mandate,

Recommends that the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting notes that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at its eleventh meeting, reviewed goal 10 of the provisional framework and recommended that the following targets replace the existing targets in goal 10 (annex II decision VII/30):

Target 10.1: All access to genetic resources is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.

Target 10.2: Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.

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