

Report
on the expert meeting in preparation of
SBSTTA-8,
January 9 – 11, 2003

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

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

- **General Recommendations**
- **Mountain Biological Diversity**
- **Inland Water Ecosystems**
- **Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity**
- **Dry and Sub-humid Lands Biodiversity**
- **Biological Diversity and Tourism**

Report
on the expert meeting in preparation of
SBSTTA-8,
January 9 – 11, 2003

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

Editors:
Horst Korn
Rainer Schliep
Jutta Stadler
Cordula Epple

Editors' addresses:

Horst Korn Bundesamt für Naturschutz
Jutta Stadler INA Insel Vilm
Cordula Epple 18581 Lauterbach/Rügen, Germany
E-Mail: horst.korn@bfn-vilm.de
 jutta.stadler@bfn-vilm.de
 cordula.epple@bfn-vilm.de

Rainer Schliep Offenbacher Str. 17 a
 14197 Berlin, Germany
E-Mail: schliep@imup.tu-berlin.de

BfN-Skripten are not available in book-trade.
An electronic version of this volume is available on the internet at www.bfn.de

Publisher: Bundesamt für Naturschutz (BfN)
 Federal Agency for Nature Conservation
 Konstantinstrasse 110
 53179 Bonn, Germany
 Tel.: +49 228/ 8491-0
 Fax: +49 228/ 8491-200
 Internet: <http://www.bfn.de>

All rights reserved by BfN.

The publisher takes no guarantee for correctness, details and completeness of statements and views in this report as well as no guarantee for respecting private rights of third parties.
Views expressed in the papers published in this issue of BfN-Skripten are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the publisher.

No part of the material protected by this copyright notice may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage and retrieval system without written permission from the copyright owner.

Printed by the printing office of the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety.

Printed on 100% recycled paper.

Bonn, Germany 2003

Contents

1	Introduction	5
2	General Recommendations	6
3	Mountain Biological Diversity	8
	Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/5: Status and trends of, and threats to, mountain biological diversity	8
	Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/6: Measures taken for the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity	11
	Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/7: Proposed elements for a programme of work on mountain biological diversity	15
	Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/7/Add.1: Indicative list of technologies relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity and other related thematic areas and cross-cutting themes	22
4	Inland Water Ecosystems	23
	Introduction.....	23
	Discussion.....	23
	Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/8/Add.2: Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems: elements for the further elaboration and refinement of the programme of work	25
	Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/8/Add.5: Methods and regional guidelines for the rapid assessment of inland water biodiversity for different types of inland water ecosystems	29
5	Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity	30
	Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/9: Marine and coastal biodiversity: review, further elaboration and refinement of the programme of work	30
	Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/9/Add.1: Summary report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas	32
	Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/9/Add.2: Summary report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Mariculture	36
	Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/9/Add.3: Conservation and sustainable use of deep seabed genetic resources beyond national jurisdiction: study of the relationship between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	39
6	Dry and Sub-humid Lands Biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/10)	40
	General Comments	40
	Amendments and Additions to the Text	41
7	Biological Diversity and Tourism	43
	Explanatory note to the revision of document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/11	43
	Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/11: Biological Diversity and Tourism: Draft Guidelines for Activities Related to Sustainable Tourism Development and Biological Diversity and Case-Studies on the Implementation of the Guidelines.....	44

Contents

Glossary of Acronyms.....	47
List of Participants.....	48
Program	54
Annex 1: The Ramsar Convention definition of “wetland” and classification system for wetland type (Resolution VII.11, Appendix A).....	56
Annex 2: Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/10: Dry and Sub-Humid Lands Biodiversity: Matters requested by the Conference of the Parties in Paragraphs 5 and 6 of its decision V/23 and decision VI/4	59
Annex 3: Provisional agenda of SBSTTA-8.....	62

1 Introduction

The expert meeting in preparation of the eighth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-8) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was an informal scientific workshop, **aiming to exchange information and opinions on the topics to be discussed at the upcoming eighth meeting of SBSTTA**. The 34 participants from 13 European countries (EU member states, Norway and PHARE countries) attended in their personal capacity as biodiversity experts. Jan Plesnik, Chair of the SBSTTA-Bureau, and Robert Andrén, member of the SBSTTA-Bureau, took part in the meeting. Further experts introducing their respective topics were Mr. Axel Paulsch (Institut für Biodiversität Netzwerk e.V., IBN), Mr. Dave Pritchard (BirdLife International), Mr. Jürgen Ritterhoff (German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation), Mrs. Christine Schäfer (German Society for Technical Cooperation, GTZ), Mrs. Gabriele Obermayr (Austrian Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management), and Mr. Michael Meyer (Ecological Tourism in Europe e.V.).

The participants of the preparatory meeting to SBSTTA-8 were welcomed by Dr. Horst Korn from the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, who also chaired the meeting.

The topics were introduced briefly by the above named specialists in their field and discussed extensively in the plenary. In this report the main points of discussion are summarized and general comments on the Secretariat's documents are given. In addition, amendments to the recommendations given in the Secretariat's documents are suggested. Topics of the Secretariat's documents not mentioned specifically in this report were widely agreed on by the workshop. The major points raised during the discussion are represented in this report. **The aim of the workshop was not to reach a consensus on the individual points but rather to have an exchange of opinions and ideas.** A high degree of similar points of view was apparent.

This report is intended to help individuals and delegations in their preparation of the topics on the agenda of SBSTTA-8.

How to read the report

Amendments and additions to the original SBSTTA-8 documents are marked as follows throughout the report:

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

[**Text**] = suggestion for new text

[**(Text)**] = comment

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

2 General Recommendations

Structure of CBD Programmes of Work on Ecosystem Themes

The Workshop considered ways in which the structure of programmes of work could be better arranged in order to make them more coherent, effective and easy to use. Some suggestions were made which should achieve this and also reduce the workload of SBSTTA and COP delegations, reduce the number of cross-referenced documents, and make the products of their work relevant to both science and policy.

The Workshop wishes to make the following observations concerning the documents UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/5, .../6, .../7, .../8, .../9 and .../10 provided for consideration by SBSTTA at its 8th meeting:

- the various programmes of work are similar in a great many points, such as assessments, species interactions, trends, threats and mitigation possibilities, socio-economic environment, and institution- and capacity-building, with a small number of issues that are genuinely unique to particular ecosystems, such as mountains, inland waters, marine and coastal zones or dry and sub-humid lands.
- the proposed recommendations ask SBSTTA to approve, and recommend to COP, annexes of reports of *ad hoc* technical expert groups as part of the programme of work on the respective ecological type. This implies (a) that SBSTTA should discuss, and if necessary, modify, those annexes (part of the report of the working group), and (b) that SBSTTA will have to pass on to COP the full reports, including the annexes.
- the style and degree of detail of the annexes are inevitably quite different since they emerge from different *ad hoc* technical expert groups. Combining these annexes as they stand does not lead to a homogeneous and coherent work programme.
- in many cases the proposed recommendations, or the annexes to which they refer, apparently assume that scientific knowledge is complete, since they make no specific reference to the need for research.

The Workshop recommends that in future the Executive Secretary might:

- prepare a single generic template to ensure that all relevant cross-cutting issues appear in every future programme of work. This template might perhaps be an elaborated and detailed version of table 2 in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/10. This template programme of work would be focused on concrete actions and accompanied by a series of annexes, each referring to the subject of the programme of work – for example, an ecosystem. Each annexe would set out any special elements of work that are particular to that subject. This would allow SBSTTA, and in its turn, COP, to focus immediately on the essential issues for that subject and not have to negotiate multiple similar documents.
- rework as necessary the substance of annexes of reports to provide a self-contained statement in the recommendations. This would be necessary, for example, if proposed recommendations for consideration by SBSTTA need information contained in an annexe of a report of an *ad hoc* expert group. This would allow SBSTTA to pass on coherent and concise recommendations to COP. The full reports would be available as background information. This would make the status of the reports more clear than it is at present.

- include systematically in each programme of work and cross-cutting activities, unless there is good reason not to do so, an indication of the strategically important areas in which key relevant knowledge is missing or likely to be missing, and for which scientific research is suggested. This would tend to make the recommendations more scientifically useful and allow scientists to feel that they have a part to play in the implementation of the CBD.

Since cross-cutting issues have great influence on thematic programmes of work within the CBD, a similar approach might also be warranted for those issues.

3 Mountain Biological Diversity

Item 4 of the provisional agenda

- Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/5: Status and trends of, and threats to, mountain biological diversity
- Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/6: Measures taken for the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity
- Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/7: Proposed elements for a programme of work on mountain biological diversity
- Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/7/Add.1: Indicative list of technologies relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity and other related thematic areas and cross-cutting themes

Introductory remarks

A summary of the documents regarding mountain biodiversity was given by Mrs. Gabriele Obermayr, with special emphasis on document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/7 “Proposed elements for a programme of work on mountain biological diversity”.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/5:

The Workshop approved document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/5 and felt that it provides a good basis from which to start work in SBSTTA-8. The conclusions drawn from the review on the status and trends of, and threats to, mountain biological diversity were also welcomed.

Suggestions on the text:

MAIN THEME: MOUNTAIN BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Status and trends of, and threats to, mountain biological diversity

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At its fourth meeting, held in 1998, the Conference of the Parties in its decision IV/16 selected mountain ecosystems as one of the items for in-depth consideration during its seventh meeting. In the same decision the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and other subsidiary bodies were requested to prepare proposals for their programmes of work on this subject. At its seventh meeting, SBSTTA decided that mountain biological diversity would be the main theme for its eighth meeting.

In decision VI/30, the Conference of the Parties welcomed the proposals put forward by the Executive Secretary in his note on preparations for its seventh meeting, and requested the Executive Secretary the full preparation of the theme on mountain biological diversity. With regard to this theme, the

Executive Secretary carried out an analysis on the status and trends of, and threats to, mountain biological diversity, including the information provided by Parties on the thematic report on status and trends of mountain ecosystems, pursuant to decision VI/25 of the Conference of the Parties. An analysis of the information indicates that, *inter alia*:

(a) Mountains cover about 25 per cent of the Earth's terrestrial surface. About 12 per cent of the world's population lives in the mountains, but over 50 per cent are directly or indirectly dependent on mountain resources. This imposes a threat to both the functioning of mountain ecosystems and the good and services they provide;

(b) Ecosystem types such as forests, dry and sub-humid lands, and inland waters, as well as agricultural ecosystems, are an integral part of mountain habitats and, therefore, most of the information that pertains to those thematic areas is also applicable to mountain ecosystems. In addition, there are some ecological attributes that specifically apply to montane regions. These features include, among others:

- (i) The vertical superimposition of climatic zones and the varied topography—and the specialist plant and animal life in each zone—make mountains, for a given unit area, unique centres of biological richness in many parts of the world;
- (ii) The alpine zones of temperate mountain areas contain large proportions of endemic species that are confined either to specific mountain tops or groups of mountains. In the tropics, the montane forest zone appears as another major area of high levels of endemism;
- (iii) Species form community assemblages, the variety of which is related to landscape geomorphic diversity, parent rock material, and local climate. Because mountain terrain is topographically diverse, there is a high microhabitat diversity that, in turn, favours high levels of agricultural species diversity;

(c) Mountain biological diversity is of high importance for a number of ecological functions. The integrity of soils is the prime capital for ecosystem services and human needs. Soil retention and slope stability are closely connected with the extent of above-ground and below-ground vegetation, both essential to ecosystem resilience after disturbance (e.g., high rainfall, avalanches, trampling). The high plant functional diversity of mountain ecosystems may also add to their resiliency and, should extreme disturbances occur, often provides effective barriers to high-energy events such as rockfalls and avalanches. It also may reduce extensive damage levels at lower elevations;

(d) Mountain ecosystems are subjected to a variety of pressures and threats:

- (i) Human land use has a long history of ever increasing proportions in the mountains world-wide. Timber, non-wood products, traditional medicines and game from forest, fish from mountain rivers and lakes, a number of domestic ungulates from grasslands, and an array of mountain crops are used by humans. Conversion from forest to crop or grazing-land **often** greatly ~~reduces~~ **influences** species and structural diversity, and soil overuse leads to irreversible degradation involving complete soil loss due to accelerated erosion;
- (ii) Global climate change is likely to increase high-energy disturbances naturally associated with mountains, and the frequency and intensity of these disturbances may increase with respect to background levels. Water provision to lowland areas is also likely to be affected as glaciers melt due to planetary warming. Additionally, global climate change is likely to—or it has already started—to exert negative effects on the mountain biota, in particular at promoting local extinctions;
- (iii) Mountain environments are not isolated but inextricably linked. Deleterious impacts arising from uphill land-use changes will eventually manifest themselves downhill, both in environmental and economic terms. Human activities that typically concentrate on lowland areas (i.e., industrial pollution, emission of greenhouse gases) will have an impact on the environment uphill. Likewise, poorly conceived infrastruc-

ture projects, unsustainable tourism practices, and quarrying and mining, when carried out at high elevations, may affect low elevation areas. There is therefore a need for a holistic, upland-lowland vision;

(e) There is still no clear picture of the trends of mountain biological diversity. However, while several of the world's mountain areas are in relatively good ecological shape, many face accelerating environmental and cultural decline. Although it is beyond doubt that human land use has greatly altered mountain ecosystems, the exact nature of some of the changes and future trends has yet to be established. There is a strong need to foster the implementation of ecological monitoring programmes to ensure the sustainability of land-use systems, to develop indicators of environmental change, and to assist efforts for ecosystem restoration, particularly within tropical latitudes;

(f) Each mountain region is inherently complex, making conservation and sustainable use of mountain ecosystems at times a site-specific task. However, the lack of information for effective policy-making appears as a general trend across all mountain regions of the world. Management prescriptions based on scant scientific data, and cross-site extrapolations of mountain-based information, are common. About 80 per cent of the world's mountain population lives below the poverty line, warranting targeted research as a priority action in mountain environments;

(g) Biological inventories are at best incomplete for most mountain areas in developing countries, and the available data can neither be generalized nor used for effective monitoring. There should be further field data collection for a global database for monitoring, including existing data, which must incorporate climatic variables;

(h) For mountain environments, it is recommended that there should be an emphasis on taking an upland-lowland view, together with a functional-linkage approach in terms of priority actions for management and conservation, as well as research activities and information needs.

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

Suggested recommendations on the status and trends of, and threats to, mountain biological diversity are included in the consolidated set of suggested recommendations under item 4 of the provisional agenda for the eighth meeting of SBSTTA contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on proposed elements for a programme of work on mountain biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/7).

(abridged)

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/6:

The Workshop welcomes this paper and views it as a good starting point for work in SBSTTA-8.

The Workshop asks the Executive Secretary to revise the list of Parties that have submitted thematic reports on mountain biological diversity.

Suggestions on the text:**MAIN THEME: MOUNTAIN BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY*****Measures taken for the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity***

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At its fourth meeting, held in 1998, the Conference of the Parties (COP) in its decision IV/16, decided to consider mountain ecosystems as an in-depth item for consideration during its seventh meeting. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) decided at its seventh meeting that mountain biological diversity would be the main theme for its eighth meeting.

As part of the preparatory process for consideration of the theme by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting, the Executive Secretary has prepared, for consideration at the eight meeting of SBSTTA, a review document on measures taken for the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity. The review concludes that, *inter alia*:

(a) Activities and programmes dealing with the application of the ecosystem approach, establishment of protected areas, restoration, management of invasive alien species, protection of traditional knowledge, and sustainable use of biological diversity in mountain ecosystems are taking place at global, regional, or national levels for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and restoration of degraded mountains. Both the extent of implementation, and scope of these activities, vary across localities;

(b) Assessment and monitoring of the components of mountain are being carried out in many countries and by many organizations. Additional work is needed to advance the use of criteria and indicators for assessing environmental and social changes in mountain regions, particularly in the tropics;

(c) A number of enabling activities are under way at the international level, e.g. research and training in the management of mountains and education and public awareness, with regard to policy, legislative and institutional aspects, and some countries have taken measures to enable various sectors to better respond to the need for sustainable development of mountains. Through the International Year of the Mountains, information on the management of mountain ecosystems have been exchanged and public awareness of mountain issues has been enhanced. The closing event for the 2002 International Year of Mountains reaffirmed the willingness at all levels and sectors of society to further translate proposals related to mountain conservation and sustainable development into concrete actions. There is active regional and international cooperation for the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and development and adaptation of relevant technologies;

(d) Work is still **[needed]** to improve the application of the ecosystem approach as it relates to mountain ecosystems, **[including perhaps lessons learned through case studies.]** More information is needed for a deeper understanding of the role **[of sector activities, in particular]** [øf] tourism, in sustainable development and conservation of mountain ecosystems. Regulations, policies, and programmes for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity need to be further integrated into national and regional regulatory instruments in many countries.

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

Suggested recommendations on measures taken for the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity are included in the consolidated set of suggested recommendations under item 4 of the provisional agenda for the eighth meeting of SBSTTA contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on proposed elements for a programme of work on mountain biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/7).

(abridged; continued)

III. ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING

29. Some countries that submitted thematic reports indicated that they are carrying out or have carried out some assessments of mountain biodiversity at the genetic level (Austria, Switzerland), at the species level (indicator species in Poland; and medicinal plants in Algeria) and also at the landscape scale (Switzerland). The European Community, through the launching of the NATURA 2000 network, will incorporate ecological assessments of mountain ecosystems.

30. Thematic reports also contained assessments of the vulnerability or fragility of mountain ecosystems, carried out, either locally or through internationally-recognized mechanisms such as the IUCN Red Lists, the Global Taxonomy Initiative and the Audubon Society's international bird surveys. The European Environmental Assessment provides detailed information on the biodiversity of mountain habitats and the current threats to mountain societies and ecosystems (increases in tourism, changes in land use, global climate change). Almost all the countries that submitted a thematic report indicated that they were planning or undertaking assessments of direct and indirect causes of ecosystem degradation in mountain environments. Additional work on socio-economic criteria and indicators of mountain biodiversity loss and degradation is required to facilitate further assessments and document the trend of mountain biodiversity, particularly in the tropics.

31. There are several global initiatives for monitoring and assessing mountain ecosystems. The Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment (GMBA) of DIVERSITAS is a research network aiming at the synthesis of knowledge of the biological richness, functions, and trends at all major mountain regions of the world. 1/ The Global Observation Research Initiative in Alpine Environments is concerned with the establishment of a long-term observation network for detecting the effects of climate change on mountain biota on a global scale. The portfolio of the Mountain Research Initiative of the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) includes long-term monitoring, process studies, and integrated modelling and sustainability issues. Another initiative is being initiated on the impact of global change on mountain environments using UNESCO Biosphere Reserves.

32. The United Nations University (UNU) in partnership with University of Bern is developing, through a working group, a comprehensive programme on sustainable mountain development. One of the objectives is to contribute to the improved understanding of the status of different mountain systems in relation to global change, the pressures these mountains are exposed to, including their consequences on different resources (human, natural, economic), and of the responses of different social groups and mountain societies to these pressures. In its decision VI/7 A, the Conference of the Parties endorsed guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental-impact-assessments legislation and/or processes and strategic impact assessment and urged Parties, other Governments and organizations to apply them.

33. At the regional level, the European Community has [~~a number of~~] **[many]** assessment and monitoring projects~~], including~~: MOLAR (a programme on mountain lake research), ~~and~~ ECOMONT (ecological effects of land use change in European terrestrial mountain ecosystems)~~], BIOSCENE (Scenarios for~~

1 www.unibas.ch/gmba/

reconciling biodiversity conservation with declining agricultural use in the mountains of Europe), and ABIS (Alpine Monitoring and Information System)]. In the Andes, under the auspices of CONDESAN, detailed maps integrating data from social-environmental and hydrological surveys have been developed in selected Andean countries. Government and non-government agencies are using these maps as a basic tool for land- and water-use planning.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

(abridged; continued)

B. Legal and regulatory framework

36. The thematic reports on mountain ecosystems indicate that some countries include issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity in their national and regional laws, policies or programmes. Switzerland referred to an integrated set of laws and regulations relevant to mountains on, *inter alia*, the protection of nature and the landscape, land-use planning, environmental impact assessment, hunting and protection of vertebrates, water pollution control, and management of watercourses. Some countries emphasized the need for decentralization of management at the municipal level (Colombia) and others referred to mountain-zoning policies as conservation strategies (South Africa).

34. An overview of national legislation in relation to mountains lists several countries that have passed mountain development and protection-specific laws. 2/ The existing laws cover conceptual, institutional, economic social, and environmental aspects. It should be noted, however, that many legal and regulatory measures are applicable to mountain ecosystems even if mountains are not specifically mentioned.

35. In Europe, the Alpine Convention is a model for integrated transboundary development supported by legislation. It has nine protocols covering specific thematic issues such as landscape management, mountain agriculture, mountain forests, tourism, energy, and [~~conflict resolution~~] **[soil protection]**. Conventions modelled on the Alpine Convention are being discussed for the Altai-Sayan range, the Caucasus and the Carpathians, all within the UNEP European Mountain Initiative. 3/

36. The European Community nature conservation programme addresses large areas of the montane and alpine zones in Europe. Its main aim is to create a European ecological network of special areas of conservation, called NATURA 2000, and to integrate nature-protection requirements into other European Union policies on matters such as agriculture, regional development and transport. 4/ The number of mountain charters or declarations 5/ illustrates that there is a favourable climate for developing a wider legislative framework for mountain areas.

37. One of the major achievements of the International Year of Mountains has been the increased public awareness of: (i) the importance of mountains to the Earth's life sustaining systems; (ii) the fragility of mountain ecosystems; and (iii) the environmental and social consequences of their degradation.

2 Villeneuve P, Talla P, Mekouar MA (2002) The legal framework for sustainable mountain management: an overview of mountain-specific instruments. *Unasylva* **208**: 56-65

3 <http://www.unep.ch/roe/emi.htm>

4 <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/home.htm>

5 Draft European Charter of Mountain Regions; see <http://www.mtnforum.org/resources/library/clrae95a.htm>; Draft World Charter for Mountain Populations, Paris 2000; The Declaration on Sustainable Development of Mountain Ecosystems, Cusco 2001).

38. Most of the major mountain research and training initiatives previously mentioned (e.g., CONDESAN, ICIMOD) carry out education and public awareness programmes at the local community levels, related to biodiversity and sustainable management. Although many national mountain parks and reserves undertake public education through interpretative displays, publications, and guided tours, much needed is the adequate environmental education of junior-school children to lay the foundations for future action. In 2002, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) prepared a school educational calendar on mountains with a didactic textbook in English, French and Spanish, which was distributed world-wide through the UNESCO Associated Schools Network and the Man and the Biosphere programme. UNU, which was instrumental in the formulation of chapter 13 of Agenda 21, has developed projects and publications under its programme on mountain ecology and sustainable development with contributions to research, education, and public awareness.

C. International cooperation

42. The Bishkek Global Mountain Summit, the closing event for the 2002 International Year of Mountains, reaffirmed the willingness from all levels and sectors of society to translate proposals related to mountain conservation and sustainable development into concrete actions. Two of the most important outcomes of the Summit on international cooperation are:

(a) The Bishkek Mountain Platform, a framework for action for sustainable mountain development which includes a request to the United Nations General Assembly for a resolution on mountain sustainable development. GEF is considered as instrumental for achieving the Platform's goals; 6/

(b) The International Partnership for Sustainable Development of Mountain Regions, based on the Platform and on the partnership initiative launched at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development.

39. Half of the Parties that provided a thematic report on mountain ecosystems are collaborating with other countries for the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity, for example:

(a) Regional collaborative efforts are being channelled through the FAO's Mountain Programme, the Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment, CIPRA (Comission Internationale pour la Protection des Alpes), **ISCAR (International Scientific Committee for Alpine Research)**, and the Alpine Convention;

(b) The bilateral and multilateral actions being carried out between Austria and Peru through the Mountain Region Dialogue, 7/ the WWF Northern Andes ecoregional project (Colombia and Ecuador), and the "sister cordilleras" initiative between Andean and Himalayan regions (coordinated by Peru's La Molina National University and ICIMOD); 8/

(c) Agreements on cross-border tourism in mountain areas (Poland-Czechoslovakia and Poland-Slovakia); and

(d) A bilateral agreement between South Africa and Lesotho for the management of the Maloti-Drakensberg mountain ecosystem.

(abridged)

6 See Messerli B, Ives JD (1997) Mountains of the world. A global priority. Parthenon Publishing, Carnforth.

7 See www.falch.at

8 See www.lamolina.edu.pe/cordillerasheramanas/

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/7:

The Workshop proposes substantial changes to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/7:

Suggestions on the text:**MAIN THEME: MOUNTAIN BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY*****Proposed elements for a programme of work on mountain biological diversity***

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In its decision VI/30, the Conference of the Parties agreed, *inter alia*, that the Executive Secretary prepare a draft programme of work on mountain biological diversity. In response to this decision, the present document contains proposed elements for a programme of work on mountain biological diversity. The goal of this draft programme of work is to promote the implementation of the overall objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in natural and man-modified mountain ecosystems. Specifically, the proposed elements for a work programme focus on conservation and sustainable use; institutional and socio-economic enabling environment; and monitoring and assessment.

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- (a) *Welcome* the notes by the Executive Secretary on status and trends of, and threats to, mountain biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/5), and on measures taken for the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/6);
- (b) *Adopt* the proposed elements of work on mountain biological diversity and encourage relevant organizations to include mountain biological diversity in their assessments, develop activities aimed at improving monitoring and evaluation of mountain biodiversity, including ecological functions, valuation of ecosystem services, impacts of climate change on biotic and abiotic components, and development of sustainable management practices, including tourism;
- (c) *Request* the Executive Secretary:
 - i. to develop, in collaboration with relevant organizations proposals for targets, time frames, main partners and actors related to the proposed programme of work on mountain biological diversity at the global and regional scale. Institutions, programmes, or relevant partnerships include, *inter alia*, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions,⁹ the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP), the Centre for Mountain Studies, the Consorcio para el Desarrollo de la Ecoregion Andina (CONDESAN), the Mountain Research Initiative (MRI), **[and the Secretariat of the Convention on the Protection of the Alps]**;
 - ii. **[to make a cross-cutting analysis of existing programmes of work to ensure the compatibility of the proposed programme of work on mountain biodiversity with the other programmes.]**

⁹ www.mountains2002.org/archive/news/prtnrshps.html.

- (d) *Recommend* that the Conference of the Parties, at its seventh meeting:
- (i) *Encourage* Parties to apply the activities of the existing **relevant thematic** programmes of work [~~on forests, inland waters, agricultural, and dry and sub-humid land biodiversity~~] **and activities on cross-cutting issues**, to mountain ecosystems. Particular attention to specific mountain issues, such as those referred in section III B of the present note, should be made **where relevant** when implementing existing programmes of work [~~to mountains~~];
 - (ii) *Urge* Parties to incorporate the activities and elements of the programme of work into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and implement them;
 - (iii) *Invite* Parties and other Governments, and relevant organizations to report on implementation of this decision and the programme of work through, *inter-alia*, their national reports submitted to the Convention;
 - (iv) *Establish* an *ad hoc* technical expert group to assess the effects and consequences of--and suggest practical mitigation and adaptation actions to--climate change on mountain biological diversity. Integrative research and development approaches, and ways to translate scientific information into both public awareness and policy should also be considered. **[(The Workshop questions the need for an ad hoc technical expert group with the specified mandate, given (i) the existence of such a group on biodiversity and climate change, (ii) the need for wise use of resources, and (iii) the decision COP VI/30 to establish such a group, but with a different mandate and a different schedule.)]**
 - (v) *Encourage* Parties to [~~the~~]develop[~~ment of~~] national targets related to mountain biological diversity, and [~~their incorporation~~] **to incorporate them** into relevant plans, programmes, and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans as mentioned in section E of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9, annex).

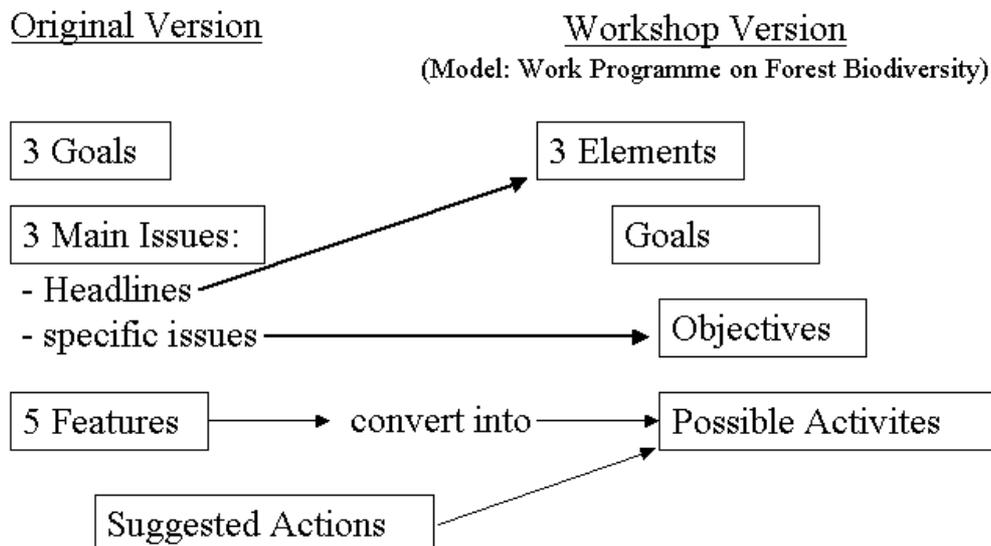
(abridged; continued)

Explanatory note on the structure of the succeeding chapters:

The Workshop believes that the document would be improved by a change of structure, and recommends to base the programme of work on mountain biological diversity on the structure used in the extended programme of work on forest biological diversity (see figure). The Workshop underlines the importance of being consistent in the terminology between the various programmes of work and recommends the forest work programme terminology (elements, goals, objectives and activities) for the work programme on mountain biodiversity. This means that the draft work programme based on these elements should contain sections on goals and objectives.

The Workshop believes that the features specific to mountain biodiversity listed in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/5, Chapter 13 of Agenda 21, Article 40 of the Plan of Implementation of the WSSD and the results of the International Year of Mountains are not adequately taken into account in the 5 features listed at the end of the original document, and would like the document better to reflect these specific issues.

Change of Structure of Work Programme



The Workshop finds that the document would be improved by converting the features into possible activities under one of the three elements, as appropriate.

The Workshop also underlines that within the work programme reference should be made to the need for the evaluation of research results and, where necessary, for further scientific research.

The paragraphs contained in the introduction have been moved and reordered.

Therefore, the Workshop proposes the following additional changes to the document:

Suggestions on the text:

I. INTRODUCTION

40. In its decision VI/30, the Conference of the Parties welcomed the proposals put forward by the Executive Secretary in his note on preparations for its seventh meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/2) and requested the full preparation of the priority themes for that meeting. With regard to the theme on mountain biological diversity, the Executive Secretary planned, *inter alia*, to draft, for the consideration of SBSTTA, a proposed programme of work on mountain biodiversity, including priorities, targets, time frames, potential actors and partners, and indicators in implementation.

41. The present note has been prepared to propose elements for a programme of work on mountain biological diversity, whose implementation may be directly applicable to both high-elevation and low-elevation mountain ecosystems. High elevation mountain ecosystems are defined as the alpine and nival zones; that is, zones where forest cover is naturally absent.^{10/} Because natural ecosystem types such as forests, dry and sub-humid lands, inland waters, and man-made agricultural ecosystems, are all an integral part of mountain habitats, most of the goals and activities within the programmes of work on those thematic areas are also directly applicable to mountains.

¹⁰For definitions, see the note by the Executive Secretary on status and trends of, and threats to, mountain biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/5).

42. The information provided by the notes by the Executive Secretary on status and trends of, and threats to, mountain biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/5) and on measures taken for the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/6), served as a basis for the proposed elements of programme of work on mountain biological diversity.

~~[H. — Goals, APPROACHES, AND GUIDING ELEMENTS]~~

43. As detailed in the note by the Executive Secretary on status and trends, mountain ecosystems are areas of high biodiversity, **cover almost one quarter of the Earth's land surface** and house 12% of the world's population, with over 50% of the world's population either directly or indirectly depending on mountain resources. **As a result, there is an urgent need to ensure the sustainability of human activities in mountain ecosystems, while at the same time addressing the well-being of mountain populations. Additionally, mountains provide vital natural resources for lowland peoples.**

44. **As a result, mountains are subject to a variety of pressures and threats, including increasing human land use, both in mountain areas and areas adjacent to mountains; as well as climate change. However, biological inventories of mountain ecosystems are lacking for most developing countries, and therefore the current understanding of the status of the biological diversity of mountain ecosystems is still limited.** ~~[As a result, there is an urgent need to ensure the sustainability of human activities in mountain ecosystems, while at the same time addressing the well-being of mountain populations.]~~ An additional ~~[priority includes the]~~ **need is to develop research programmes and]** implement~~ation of]~~ environmental monitoring programmes **specifically focusing on biodiversity** to address current knowledge gaps, and to monitor both human-induced and natural changes to these fragile environments.

45. **Mountains are both a unique environment in their own right, and one that incorporates many of the existing thematic areas under the Convention. For example, forests, inland waters, dry and sub-humid lands and agricultural areas can all be found in mountain ecosystems. Therefore, the goals and activities contained in the existing programmes of work of each of these thematic areas can also be applied and implemented for their respective areas in mountain ecosystems. In addition, proposed elements of work related to mountain areas are given below.**

~~[A. Guidance from international forums]~~

46. **Mountains have received attention in a number of international forums, and the output from these fora can be used as guidance in developing the Convention's programme of work on this topic. Agenda 21, one of the major outputs of UNCED in 1992, has a chapter relating to sustainable mountain development. The objectives of the two programme areas identified in chapter 13 of Agenda 21 are contained in annex I below. Ten years later, the World Summit on Sustainable Development also considered mountain ecosystems. Paragraph 42 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit states that "mountain ecosystems support particular livelihoods, and include significant watershed resources, biological diversity and unique flora and fauna. Many are particularly fragile and vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and need specific protection". The Plan of Implementation proposed a number of specific actions to be undertaken in regard to mountains. These actions can be found in annex II below. The International Year of the Mountains (IYM) also provides valuable guidance for the Convention. The overall goal of the Year is to ensure the well-being of mountain populations by promoting sustainable development of mountain regions. The specific objectives, and some broad guidance on how to achieve those objectives, are listed in annex III below.**

47. **The ecosystem approach is the primary framework for the planning and implementation of the proposed programme of work. In mountain environments, the application of the ecosystem approach is essential because different ecosystem types and biomes are closely interconnected in terms of fluxes of energy and matter, and in terms of socio-economic activities that in turn, influence local and national livelihoods.**

H. [Goals, APPROACHES, AND GUIDING ELEMENTS]

III. PROPOSED ELEMENTS OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

48. **[The elements of a proposed programme of work on mountain biological diversity should provide the means to implement the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in natural and man-modified mountain ecosystems.]**

6. [The overall goal of the proposed elements for a programme of work on mountain biological diversity is to promote the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in natural and man-modified mountain ecosystems. The specific goals are as follows:]

[~~(a) — Promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources;~~]

[~~(b) — Improve knowledge, assessment, and monitoring of biological resources with emphasis on specific biodiversity components;~~]

[~~(c) — Develop an enabling socio-economic environment for the implementation of the proposed activities.~~]

49. [The ecosystem approach is the primary framework for the planning and implementation of the proposed programme of work. In mountain environments, the application of the ecosystem approach is essential because different ecosystem types and biomes are closely interconnected in terms of fluxes of energy and matter, and in terms of socio-economic activities that in turn, influence local and national livelihoods.]

[From the information contained *inter alia* in document note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/5) on the status and trends of, and threats to, mountain biological diversity, under the following three elements specific features to mountain ecosystems are proposed for a programme of work.]

[Element 1:] [~~(a) —~~] *Conservation, sustainable use, and benefit-sharing.* [~~Reduce or mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on ecosystem function, with special consideration of sustainable use in high-elevation low-elevation linkages;~~]

[Goals:]

[(To be completed)]

[Objectives:]

[Reduce or mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on ecosystem function, with special consideration of sustainable use in high-elevation low-elevation linkages;]

[(To be clarified and completed)]

[Possible activities:]

[(Section to be developed and refined according to goals and objectives. Repetitions should be removed.)]

[Promotion of integrated watershed management practices at the local, national, and regional levels: soil, water, and agricultural management, restoration of degraded areas.]

[Development and conservation strategies on a upstream-downstream basis, and introduction of compensation mechanisms for goods and services.]

[Integration of biodiversity protection into main productive sectors of the economy.]

[Activities aimed at maintaining the exceptional agrobiodiversity of mountain regions both for meeting current demands and as an adaptation measure to climate change.]

[Protection of unique, fragile mountain ecosystems.]

[Identification of suitable interventions for accelerating ecosystem restoration processes.]

[Element 2:] Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment. [Activities aimed at strengthening the institutional and socio-economic atmosphere in order to ensure implementation of the proposed activities;]

[Goals:]

[(To be completed)]

[Objectives:]

[Activities aimed at strengthening the institutional and socio-economic atmosphere in order to ensure implementation of the proposed activities:]

[(To be clarified and completed)]

[Possible activities:]

[(Section to be developed and refined according to goals and objectives.)]

[Decentralization, encouraging full participation and involvement of local communities in decisions that affects them.]

[Improvement of local livelihoods, promotion of diversification of income-generating activities, maintenance of cultural self-determination and traditional beliefs.]

[Element 3:] [(e)] Monitoring and assessment. [Evaluate the impacts of climate change on high-elevation specific biodiversity, and ecosystem functioning. Develop valuation systems of high-elevation mountain ecosystems with emphasis on linkages to low-elevation areas.]

[Goals:]

[Objectives:]

[Evaluate the impacts of climate-change on high-elevation specific biodiversity, and ecosystem functioning. Develop valuation systems of high-elevation mountain ecosystems with emphasis on linkages to low-elevation areas.]

[(To be clarified and completed)]

[Possible activities:]

[(Section to be developed and refined according to goals and objectives)]

[Monitoring and assessment of mountain environments.]

[Monitoring threats to pollution (!) and hazardous areas most vulnerable to erosive processes and other natural perturbations.]

[Studies on land-use zoning.]

[Assessment effects of climate change on upland sources of freshwater.]

[Assessment of pollutants from distant sources.]

[Landscape planning of protected areas (to allow migration).]

[Development of monitoring systems based on identification of key abiotic and biotic indicators of changes in ecosystem structure and function.]

[Development of adaptation measures to alterations in hydrologic regimes in lowland areas.]

10. **[SBSTTA requests the Executive Secretary to prepare a draft programme of work on mountain biodiversity, based on these elements and activities and in consultation with relevant stakeholders.]**

[III.— Proposed elements of the programme of work]

50. [Mountain areas cover almost one quarter of the Earth's land surface and host about 12% of its human inhabitants. Additionally, mountains provide vital natural resources for lowland peoples. Mountains are both a unique environment in their own right, and one that incorporates many of the existing thematic areas under the Convention. For example, forests, inland waters, dry and sub-humid lands and agricultural areas can all be found in mountain ecosystems. Therefore, the goals and activities contained in the existing programmes of work of each of these thematic areas can also be applied and implemented for their respective areas in mountain ecosystems. In addition, proposed elements of work related to mountain areas are given below.]

[A.— *Guidance from international forums*]

51. [Mountains have received attention in a number of international forums, and the output from these for a can be used as guidance in developing the Convention's programme of work on this topic. Agenda 21, one of the major outputs of UNCED in 1992, has a chapter relating to sustainable mountain development. The objectives of the two programme areas identified in chapter 13 of Agenda 21 are contained in annex I below. Ten years later, the World Summit on Sustainable Development also considered mountain ecosystems. Paragraph 42 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit states that "mountain ecosystems support particular livelihoods, and include significant watershed resources, biological diversity and unique flora and fauna. Many are particularly fragile and vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and need specific protection". The Plan of Implementation proposed a number of specific actions to be undertaken in regard to mountains. These actions can be found in annex II below. The International Year of the Mountains (IYM) also provides valuable guidance for the Convention. The overall goal of the Year is to ensure the well-being of mountain populations by promoting sustainable development of mountain regions. The specific objectives, and some broad guidance on how to achieve those objectives, are listed in annex III below.]

[B.— *Main issues*]

[From all these initiatives, and from the reviewed information contained in document note by the Executive Secretary on the status and trends of, and threats to, mountain biological diversity, the following features specific to mountain ecosystems are listed below as proposed elements for a programme of work.]

[1.— *High vulnerability to human and natural disturbances, and low rates of ecosystem recovery following these disturbances*]

52. [*Suggested actions:* Monitoring and assessment of mountain environments, threats to pollution, and hazardous areas most vulnerable to erosive processes and other natural perturbations. Studies on land-use zoning. Protection of unique, fragile mountain ecosystems. Identification of suitable interventions for accelerating ecosystem restoration processes.]

[2.— *High degree of ecological and human connectivity to lowland areas, with particular reference to water resources*]

53. [*Suggested actions:* Promotion of integrated watershed management practices at the local, national, and regional levels: soil, water, and agricultural management, restoration of degraded areas, promotion of diversification of income-generating activities. Assessment effects of climate change on upland sources of freshwater. Assessment of pollutants from distant sources. Development and conservation strategies on an upstream-downstream basis, and introduction of compensation mechanisms for goods and services. Integration of biodiversity protection into main productive sectors of the economy.]

[3.— *High levels of crop genetic diversity, and also a high potential for diversification of agricultural varieties*]

54. [*Suggested actions:* Activities aimed at maintaining the exceptional agrobiodiversity of mountain regions both for meeting current demands and as an adaptation measure to climate change.]

[4.— *Exceptional levels of human cultural diversity*]

~~55. [Suggested actions: Decentralization, encouraging full participation and involvement of local communities in decisions that affects them. Improvement of local livelihoods, maintenance of cultural self-determination and traditional beliefs.]~~

~~[5. — Relatively higher abiotic and biotic susceptibility to climate change than lowland areas]~~

~~56. [Suggested actions: Landscape planning of protected areas (to allow migration). Development of monitoring systems based on identification of key abiotic and biotic indicators of changes in ecosystem structure and function. Development of adaptation measures to alterations in hydrologic regimes in lowland areas.]~~

(abridged)

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/7/Add.1: Indicative list of technologies relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity and other related thematic areas and cross-cutting themes

Discussion on this document focused on procedural issues of treating the subject at SBSTTA-8. The content of the document was not discussed.

Regarding the fact that the suggested recommendations included in this document are going beyond the topic of mountain biological diversity, and as these recommendations are phrased in a very general way, the question was raised whether the document should be discussed separately from the other documents on mountain biological diversity.

The Chair of the SBSTTA Bureau, Jan Plesnik, explained the reasoning of the SBSTTA Bureau “to integrate the consideration of technical and scientific aspects of technology transfer and cooperation, initially included as a distinct item on the agenda of the ninth meeting of SBSTTA, in the discussions of the thematic and cross-cutting issues on the agenda of the eight and ninth meeting of SBSTTA” (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/7/Add.1), by pointing to time-constraints at SBSTTA-9 and the attempt to start discussion on the issue.

However, keeping in mind that the Thematic Reports for Technology Transfer have to be submitted to the Executive Secretary by 30 March 2003 (after SBSTTA-8) and that technology transfer is also relevant to other thematic areas and cross-cutting issues, the participants would prefer that SBSTTA-8 takes note of the present note by the Executive Secretary, which lists examples of technologies relevant to mountain biological diversity, *without* suggesting recommendations.

4 Inland Water Ecosystems

Item 5.1 of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/8/Add.2: Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems: elements for the further elaboration and refinement of the programme of work**
- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/8/Add.5: Methods and regional guidelines for the rapid assessment of inland water biodiversity for different types of inland water ecosystems**

Introduction

An introduction was given to the Programme of Work on inland waters adopted by COP 4, the review of the Programme of Work undertaken in 2002, the proposed revised Programme of Work in document SBSTTA/8/8/Add.2 and associated documents for SBSTTA-8 on this topic, by Mr. Pritchard. He emphasised that the Programme is also relevant to the CBD's themes on mountains, forests, drylands, agriculture, and marine and coastal biodiversity, and is therefore highly strategically important. The link with the Ramsar Convention had been very beneficial in implementing and reviewing the Programme of Work.

In relation to the proposed recommendations for SBSTTA, he indicated that most of the issues which had been identified by previous decisions and discussions as needing to be reflected in the recommendations did indeed appear there. There were a number of improvements which could be made, but overall he commended the package for support.

Mr. Pritchard commented that the CBD generally puts heavy emphasis on setting up institutions and gathering information, and is weaker when it comes to policy response options. The SBSTTA proposals move in the right direction, but it was possible to do better still.

Discussion

The Workshop expressed concern at the repetition in different CBD Programmes of Work of items which were generic to them all. This point was taken up in separate proposals on the structural approach to the Programmes (see page 6 of this report).

There was a strong demand for more specification of timescales for implementation of the Programme of Work. Suggestions on this are included in the recommendation amendments given below, including a proposed new paragraph (2(e)) on action for COP-7 to adopt a schedule of targets and deadlines.

The importance and value of the recommendations in the report of the World Commission on Dams was stressed. Reference to this report had been removed from initial drafts of the revised Programme of Work, and it would be politically contentious if raised again. The meeting recalled SBSTTA recommendation VI/3 which noted linkages between the WCD report and the Programme of Work on inland waters, and COP decision VI/2 which took note of the Commission's report in that context. Attention was drawn to the statement in paragraph 25 of document SBSTTA/8/8/Add.1 that of 227 major river basins considered in the status and trends review, 60 per cent are affected by fragmentation and altered flows as a result of dams or water diversions. The meeting recommended that the WCD report be taken into account when SBSTTA considers the revision of the Programme of Work.

Some surprise was expressed that pollution, including eutrophication, did not feature more strongly in the characterisation of major threats to inland water ecosystems given in the summary of the status and trends review (document SBSTTA/8/8/Add.1).

The relevance of the European Union's Framework Directive on Water 11/ was highlighted, including the potential it offers for measures to complement those of the CBD Programme of Work, in relation for example to chemical water quality objectives, and an integrated approach to river basin mapping and management. It was noted that implementation of the Directive was generating good experience and lessons which should be fed in to the collation of case study material under the CBD.

The Workshop expressed satisfaction with the fact that CBD and Ramsar classification systems for inland waters (Resolution VII.11/Appendix A; see Annex 1 of this report) appeared broadly compatible, and supported the recommendation in document SBSTTA/8/8/Add.2 to adopt the Ramsar system for initial inventorying at national level for the purpose of preparing indicative lists of inland water ecosystems important in the framework of the Convention. It was noted that this recommendation seemed to render redundant the proposal in document SBSTTA/8/8/Add.4 of four different options for the way forward on this.

Given especially that 2003 has been designated the International Year of Freshwater, it was agreed that the issue of water supply, attention to which had been requested in decision V/2, came through the SBSTTA proposals only weakly, although it was referred to. The Workshop however made no specific text suggestions, recognising that decision V/2 had itself not been very precise as to what should be covered.

11 see also: http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html

The SBSTTA recommendations, in 4(b), called for assessment activities, but it was not clear what was being sought here that did not, or should not, belong instead under goal 3.1 or goal 3.2 of the Programme of Work. Either the recommendation should be clearer on this, or those goals themselves might need amendment. The Workshop was not in a position to make specific text suggestions in this regard, and has simply placed the whole of recommendation 4(b) in square brackets.

Finally, in anticipation of possible consideration at a future COP of the importance of biological diversity to human health, it was noted that species dependent on inland water ecosystems are the most important sources, globally, of parasitic diseases in humans.

The Workshop proposes the following amendments to the recommendations in the documents:

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

Suggestions on the text:

INLAND WATER ECOSYSTEMS: REVIEW, FURTHER ELABORATION AND REFINEMENT OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems: elements for the further elaboration and refinement of the programme of work

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

Review of the implementation of the programme of work

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

(a) *Note* the progress made in the implementation of the programme of work,

(b) **[Welcome the review of the programme of work carried out by the Executive Secretary with the assistance of a liaison group, in collaboration with the Ramsar Bureau and others,]** [R][r]ecognize 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, and further recognizing the usefulness of the national reports submitted to the Ramsar Convention for a global **[picture of the]** status of the implementation of the programme of work on biodiversity of inland water ecosystems, and, accordingly, *request* the Executive Secretary to submit, for consideration at its ~~[eighth]~~ **[seventh]** meeting, a proposal on ways and means, including ~~[thematic reports and]~~ compilations of relevant reports submitted to **[the CBD and]** other biodiversity-related conventions and international agreements, for ~~[making the review more comprehensive]~~ **[better informing future reviews]**;

- (c) *Further request* the Executive Secretary to develop with the Ramsar Bureau a proposal, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting, on streamlining **and improving the effectiveness of** national reporting on inland water ecosystems, taking into account the work of the Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting established in the framework of United Nations Forum on Forests and ~~[previous]~~ **[other]** initiatives for harmonizing biodiversity-related national reports;
- (d) *Note and encourage* in particular the synergy being developed between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands in implementing the programme of work, **and note the progress made in the implementation of successive joint work plans between the two Conventions**];
- (e) *Request* the Executive Secretary to continue developing and strengthening collaboration 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;
- (f) *Decide* to carry out the next in-depth review of the programme of work no later than 10 years from now, taking into account the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties.

Revised programme of work

2. SBSTTA may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties:

- (a) *Recognize* that the review of the implementation of the programme of work identified gaps and constraints that need to be addressed to meet the objectives of the Convention and, accordingly, *adopt* the revised programme of work (proposed in the present document), which addresses the identified gaps and constraints ~~[with]~~ **[in]** its three programme elements on (i) conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ~~[including application of]~~ **[based on the principles of]** the ecosystem approach; (ii) enabling activities addressing many of the **[institutional and]** socio-economic gaps identified in the review of the programme of work; and (iii) ~~[monitoring and assessment]~~ **[knowledge, assessment and monitoring]**];
- (b) *Urge* Parties, other Governments and organizations to incorporate the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work in their biodiversity strategies and action plans, and implement them;
- (c) *Recognize* the presence of inland waters in agricultural lands, forests, dry and sub-humid lands, and mountains, and the ecological connectedness between inland waters, estuaries and inshore coastal areas and, accordingly, *encourage* Parties, other Governments and organizations to ensure ~~[cross-referencing to the other thematic programmes of work while implementing this programme of work]~~ **[coherence in their implementation of this programme of work with other thematic programmes of work]**];
- (d) *Invite* Parties to formulate and adopt outcome oriented targets **[for each listed activity, including timescales and]** taking into account the Strategic Plan of the Convention, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
- [(e) adopt at its seventh meeting, on the basis of proposals from the Executive Secretary, a schedule of short, medium and long-term outcome oriented targets and deadlines for implementation of the programme of work.]**

3. SBSTTA may also wish to request the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Compile, for the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, information on mountain water supply, ~~and~~ examples of transferable technologies **[and other issues]** relevant to the implementation of the proposed revised programme of work on inland water biodiversity **[and]** also relevant to mountain ecosystems;

(b) Continue the close cooperation with the Commission on Sustainable Development in its development of the World Water Development Report and for the celebration of 2003 as the International Year of Freshwater to ensure that biological diversity issues are ~~considered~~ **[given prominent attention]** in the process;

(c) In collaboration with relevant organizations and conventions, develop cost-effective means to **[evaluate and]** report on implementation of the programme of work against the global targets defined in the Strategic Plan, in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, essentially using assessments at the global level by international organizations, or existing data, and propose these to SBSTTA prior to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Assessment of status and trends, and rapid assessment

4. SBSTTA may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties:

(a) *Take note* of the status and trends of, and threats to, inland water biodiversity described in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/8/Add.1) and related information documents;

~~[(b) Recognize the need for regular assessments of the status and trends of, and threats to, inland water biodiversity as a basis for decision-making on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity ~~of~~ **[relevant to]** inland water ecosystems and, accordingly, request the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, in particular the Ramsar Convention, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA), to develop, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting:~~

- ~~(i) A work plan with defined timeframe and capacity needs for assessing the extent, distribution and characteristics (e.g. water quality and flow) of all types of inland water ecosystems at the global and regional scales; and~~
- ~~(ii) A proposal on ways to obtain information on the trends of inland water biodiversity, including definition of agreed baselines, relevant indicators and frequency of the assessments;]~~

~~(c) Encourage Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to improve national, regional and global data on inland water ecosystem goods and services, their uses and related socioeconomic variables; on species ~~and~~ at lower taxonomic orders; on basic hydrological ~~aspects~~ **[parameters]** and water supply; and on the threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected;~~

~~(d) Invite Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to endorse the regional guidelines for rapid assessment of inland water biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/**[8/Add.5]**);~~

~~(e) Emphasize the importance of inland water biodiversity for sustainable livelihoods and, accordingly, request the Executive Secretary to prepare a study on the linkages between conservation and sustainable use of inland water biodiversity and poverty alleviation/sustainable livelihoods, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting. The study should contain proposals on ways and means to ensure that implementation of the programme of work contributes **[appropriately]** to poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods.~~

5. SBSTTA may also wish to request the Executive Secretary to compile, in collaboration with relevant organizations and experts, existing information and disseminate it in a format that is useful to policy

makers, recognizing that comprehensive information about the function of inland water ecosystems is invaluable to land and resource managers for planning, ~~[evaluating and]~~ executing **[, assessing and evaluating their]** plans and programmes. Emphasis should be put on assessment of, and research on, factors that affect ecosystem functions and on remedial actions to restore ecosystem functions.

Classification systems and criteria for the identification of important inland water biodiversity

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

(a) *Request* the Parties to adopt the Ramsar classification of wetland[s] **[types]** as a common classification system and use them for the initial inventorying of inland water ecosystems for the purpose of preparing indicative lists of inland water ecosystems important in the framework of the Convention, as requested in paragraph 12 of the programme of work on inland water biodiversity annexed to decision IV/4;

(b) *Request* SBSTTA, as part of the next review of the implementation of the programme of work, to assess, on the basis of experiences accumulated by Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, the need for a revised classification system taking into account the options described in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/8/~~[Add.1]~~**[Add.4]**);

(c) *Invite* the Ramsar Bureau and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), in collaboration with the Executive Secretary and SBSTTA respectively, and with a view to achieving a more comprehensive coverage of components of biological diversity through the designation of Ramsar sites:

- (i) To consider the development of additional criteria, including, as appropriate, quantitative criteria;
- (ii) To develop guidelines on the geographical scale at which criteria should be applied; and~~[or]~~
- (iii) To ~~[further elaborate]~~ **[consider the further elaboration of]** the guidelines on existing criteria ~~[for the following features]~~ **[in relation to the following issues]**:
 - Wetlands supporting wild relatives of domesticated or cultivated species;
 - Wetlands that support species or communities and genomes or genes of economic, social, scientific or cultural importance;
 - Wetlands supporting species or communities that are important for research into the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity including indicators of ecosystem health and integrity; and
 - Wetlands that support important populations of taxonomic groups with wetland-dependent species, including *inter alia*, amphibians;

(d) *Further invite* the Ramsar Bureau, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary, to provide guidance, based on experiences, for the interpretation and application of the Ramsar criteria at the national and regional levels.

(abridged)

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/8/Add.5:

Suggestions on the text:

INLAND WATER ECOSYSTEMS: REVIEW, FURTHER ELABORATION AND REFINEMENT OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

Methods and regional guidelines for the rapid assessment of inland water biodiversity for different types of inland water ecosystems

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

(abridged; continued)

IV. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

(a) *Welcome* the report of the expert meeting on guidelines on rapid assessment of biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (UNEP/SBSTTA/8/INF/5) and the guidelines annexed thereto;

(b) *Invite* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to use and promote the application of the guidelines, in particular in the circumstances of small island developing States and in the territories of States in which inland water ecosystems suffer from ecological disaster;

(c) *Recognize* that the guidelines are focused on biological factors and, more specifically, on species-level assessments, and that they ~~[only touch on]~~ **[deal only in a limited way with]** ecosystem-level and socio-economic and cultural aspects relating to the conservation and use of biological diversity, and *request* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Ramsar Bureau and other relevant organizations, to develop a complementary set of tools to assess the function and health of inland water ecosystems and the socio-economic and cultural values of biological diversity of inland waters;

(d) *Request* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to strengthen capacities, including through practical training, for the application and, as needed, adaptation to local conditions of the guidelines, particularly in small island developing States and in the territories of ~~[certain]~~ States in which inland water ecosystems suffer from ecological disaster;

(e) *Request* the Executive Secretary to develop a monitoring and reporting system to assess the experiences gathered with respect to the usefulness and applicability of the guidelines, including through the national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(f) *Invite* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to provide indigenous and local communities with the capacity needed to ensure their active participation in all stages of rapid assessments of biological diversity of inland waters traditionally occupied or used by these communities.

5 Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity

Item 5.2 of the provisional agenda

- Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/9: Marine and coastal biodiversity: review, further elaboration and refinement of the programme of work
- Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/9/Add.1: Summary report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas
- Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/9/Add.2: Summary report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Mariculture
- Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/9/Add.3: Conservation and sustainable use of deep seabed genetic resources beyond national jurisdiction: study of the relationship between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Introductory remark

Dr. Jürgen Ritterhoff introduced the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/9 with its three Addenda focusing on the proposed recommendations given in the documents.

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/9:

Suggestions on the text:

MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY: REVIEW, FURTHER ELABORATION AND REFINEMENT OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

SBSTTA may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties take note of the progress made in the implementation of the programme of work on the national, regional and global levels and of the facilitation of implementation undertaken by the Secretariat and, in its consideration of future refinements to the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity:

(a) Agree that the programme elements of the programme of work still correspond to global priorities, which are not fully implemented, and therefore extend the time period of the programme of work by an additional six or ten years, taking into account the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2010;

(b) Agree that some refinement to the programme of work is needed as a result of recent developments and new priorities, and that such refinement be undertaken by:

- (i) Incorporating the recommendations of the ad hoc technical expert groups on marine and coastal protected areas and on mariculture (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/9/Add.1 and 2) into programme elements 3 and 4 of the programme of work, respectively, and developing associated detailed work plans based on the expert group recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting;
 - (ii) Considering the need for an additional ad hoc technical expert group on the topic of integrated marine and coastal area management, for the elaboration of programme element 1;
 - (iii) Considering the elaboration of programme element 5 on invasive alien species within the framework of implementation of decision VI/23 of the Conference of the Parties and, in particular, its paragraph 20;
 - (iv) Considering the incorporation of the results of the World Summit on Sustainable Development as priority actions into each appropriate programme element of the programme of work [**e.g. concerning the restoration of fish stocks**];
 - (v) Considering the incorporation of enabling activities into the programme of work in order to overcome obstacles to its implementation, including actions to facilitate the formation of cooperative partnerships to enhance capacity and implementation;
 - (vi) Considering the setting of clear targets for the implementation of activities, taking into account the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
 - (vii) Considering setting a goal for the programme of work to halt the loss of marine and coastal biological diversity by the year 2010;
- (c) Request that the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with a liaison group, elaborate the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity, based on the guidance given in subparagraph (b) above, and present it for consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting;
- (d) Recommend that a regular and systematic review of the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity be undertaken at six or ten year intervals, and that a thematic report will be produced to assist in this review, as necessary.

(abridged)

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/9/Add.1:

Suggestions on the text:

MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY: REVIEW, FURTHER ELABORATION AND REFINEMENT OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

Summary report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

(a) *Welcome* the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas, 12/ thank the Governments of New Zealand and the United States of America, and the World Conservation Union (IUCN), for their financial, organizational and technical support for this work, and thank the Chair and members of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group for their work.

(b) *Note* that marine and coastal biodiversity is under rapidly increasing and locally acute human pressure, such that globally, regionally and nationally marine and coastal biodiversity is declining or being lost. One of the reasons for this level of threat is the very low level of development of marine and coastal protected areas.

(c) *Note* that marine and coastal protected areas have been proven to:

- (i) Protect biodiversity;
- (ii) Ensure sustainable use of resources; and
- (iii) Alleviate conflict, enhance economic well-being and improve the quality of life;

(d) *Note* that there are increasing numbers of marine and coastal protected areas, but in many cases they have not been effective because of problems related to their management, size and habitat coverage;

(e) *Note also* that the data available indicate that regionally and globally, marine and coastal protected area networks are severely deficient, and probably protect a very small proportion of marine

12/ The AHTEG adopted the following definition of marine and coastal protected area (MCPA):

“Marine and coastal protected area’ means any defined area within or adjacent to the marine environment, together with its overlying waters and associated flora, fauna, and historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by legislation or other effective means, including custom, with the effect that its marine and/or coastal biodiversity enjoys a higher level of protection than its surroundings.

“Areas within the marine environment include permanent shallow marine waters; sea bays; straits; lagoon; estuary; subtidal aquatic beds (kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows); coral reefs; intertidal muds, sand or salt flats and marshes; seamounts, deep water corals, deep water vents, and open ocean habitats.”

and coastal environments and make a relatively small contribution to sustainable management of marine and coastal biodiversity;

Goals

(f) *Agree* that marine and coastal protected areas are an essential element in the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity;

(g) *Note* that there is an international body of evidence demonstrating that those marine and coastal protected areas where extractive uses are excluded, have benefits for fisheries in surrounding areas, for communities, and for sustainable tourism and other economic activities within and outside the marine and coastal protected area;

(h) *Agree* that the goal for work under the Convention relating to marine and coastal protected areas should be:

“The establishment and maintenance in perpetuity of an effectively managed, ecological representative global system of marine and coastal protected area networks, where human activities are managed to maintain the structure and functioning of the full range of marine and coastal ecosystems, in order to provide benefits to both present and future generations.”

(i) *Note* that the World Summit of Sustainable Development adopted a target date of 2012 for the establishment of a global representative network of marine and coastal protected areas, and *agree* to adopt this target date for the work of the Convention on marine and coastal protected areas, and to develop a strategy to meet this goal, including indicators of progress;

National framework of marine and coastal protected areas

(i) *Recognize* that marine and coastal protected areas should be a part of a wider integrated marine and coastal area management framework and, accordingly, *urge* Parties and other Governments with jurisdiction over marine and coastal areas to establish, as a matter of high priority and urgency, an effective marine and coastal biodiversity management framework, covering all areas subject to national jurisdiction including the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf areas, incorporating the elements set out in annex II below, including by establishing new marine and coastal protected areas and by improving the effectiveness of existing marine and coastal protected areas;

(j) *Agree* that the key elements of an effective marine and coastal biodiversity management framework are:

- (iv) A primary network of representative highly protected areas, i.e. where extractive uses are excluded, and other significant human pressures are removed or minimised, to enable the integrity, structure and functioning of ecosystems to be maintained or recovered **[and to enable the protection of migratory species and threatened species and habitats]**;
- (v) An ancillary network of marine and coastal protected areas to support the biodiversity objectives of the representative highly protected areas, where threats are managed for the purpose of biodiversity protection and/or sustainable use and thus where extractive uses may be allowed; and
- (vi) A framework of sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment;

(k) *Note* that there are some benefits of the framework which can be provided with any degree of certainty only by the network of highly protected areas, and that to achieve the full benefits this network needs to be representative and contain a sufficient area of the coastal and marine environment to be effective and ecological viable;

(l) *Agree* that key factors for achieving effective management of marine and coastal protected areas include good governance, clear legal or customary frameworks to prevent damaging activities, effective compliance and enforcement, ability to control external activities that affect the marine and coastal protected area, strategic planning, and sustainable financing;

(m) *Urge* Parties to urgently address, through appropriate integrated marine and coastal management approaches, all threats, including those arising from the land (e.g. water quality and sedimentation), in order to maximize the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas and networks in achieving their marine and coastal biodiversity objectives;

(n) *Agree* that stakeholder participation is essential for achieving the global goal, and for the establishment and maintenance of individual marine and coastal protected areas and national and regional networks;

(o) *Note* the technical advice provided by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, contained in annex III below and in its report, relating to marine and coastal protected areas within national jurisdiction, and **[ask COP to]** *urge* Parties and Governments to utilize that advice in their work to establish a marine and coastal protected area network.

Marine and coastal protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction

(p) *Note* that there are increasing risks to biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction and that marine and coastal protected areas are extremely deficient in purpose, numbers and coverage in these areas;

(q) *Agree* that there is an urgent need to establish further marine and coastal protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction, including in relation to areas of seamounts, hydrothermal vents, cold water corals and open ocean;

(r) *Note* that jurisdiction for establishing marine and coastal protected areas in these areas is in some cases uncertain;

(s) *Request* the Executive Secretary to work with other international bodies, particularly the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, the International Seabed Authority, the International Maritime Organization and other relevant organizations, to identify appropriate mechanisms and responsibilities for addressing these gaps, and report his findings to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

Assessment, monitoring and research priorities

(t) *Note* that the research priorities and pilot projects set out in annex III will provide important assistance to national and regional efforts to establish and maintain marine and coastal protected areas and national and regional networks;

[(u)] *Agree that more research is necessary to improve the understanding of marine and coastal protected areas, the ability to conserve them, and the means to ensure sustainable use of their components;*

[(v)] *Agree* to incorporate the research priorities and pilot projects contained in annex III below into the programme of work in marine and coastal biodiversity, and *request* the Executive Secretary to identify partners to adopt the research priorities and undertake these projects as a matter of urgency;

International Support for the creation of networks of marine and coastal protected area

[(w)] *Urge* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to provide active financial, technical and other support for the establishment of a global system of marine and coastal protected area networks and the implementation within it of relevant provisions contained in this decision,

including identification and removal of barriers to the creation of marine and coastal protected areas, and removal of perverse incentives for unsustainable activities in the marine and coastal environment, pursuant to decision VI/15, on incentive measures;

([w][x]) *Urge* the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting to examine the need for support through the financial mechanism to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, for country-driven activities aimed at enhancing capabilities for activities relating to the establishment and maintenance of marine and coastal protected areas and networks of marine and coastal protected areas;

Monitoring progress toward the global goal

([x][y]) *Invite* the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with relevant organizations and authorities, to provide and maintain up-to-date information on marine and coastal protected areas, in line with the proposed categories for inventory and contextual information set out in annex IV below, to provide a basis for the Convention's assessment work;

([y][z]) *Request* the Executive Secretary to provide an assessment of progress toward the global goal, as part of reporting on the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity.

(abridged)

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/9/Add.2:

Suggestions on the text:

MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY: REVIEW, FURTHER ELABORATION AND REFINEMENT OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

Summary report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Mariculture

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

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

(a) *Welcome* the summary report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Mariculture and the full report of the Group as presented as an information document;

(b) *Express its appreciation* to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for the technical support and meeting facilities provided for the meeting of the ad hoc technical expert group on mariculture;

(c) *Take note* of the negative biodiversity effects of mariculture, as described in section II of the present document, and of the methods and techniques available for their mitigation, as described in section III below;

(d) *Note also* that mariculture may have some positive effects on biodiversity, as described in section IV below;

(e) *Urge* Parties and other Governments to adopt the use of relevant methods and techniques for avoiding the adverse effects of mariculture on marine and coastal biological diversity, and incorporate them into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(f) *Recognize* the complexity of mariculture activities, the highly variable circumstances of different geographical areas, mariculture practices and cultured species, and as well as social, cultural and economic conditions, which will influence mitigation options, and, accordingly, *recommend* that Parties and other Governments adopt the use of following specific methods, techniques or practices for avoiding the adverse biodiversity-related effects of mariculture:

- (i) The mandatory application of environmental impact assessments, or similar assessment and monitoring procedures, for mariculture developments, with due consideration paid to the scale and nature of the operation, as well as carrying capacities of the ecosystem, taking into account the guidelines on the integration of biodiversity considerations in environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic impact assessment, endorsed by the Conference of the Parties in its decision VI/7 A. There is a need to address the likely immediate, intermediate and long-term impacts on all levels of biodiversity;
- (ii) Development of effective site-selection methods, in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management **[e.g. to avoid habitat loss in mangroves]**;
- (iii) Development of effective methods for effluent control;

- (iv) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level and in the breeding areas, including cryo-preservation techniques, aimed at biodiversity conservation;
- (v) Development of controlled low-cost hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods, made available for widespread use, in order to avoid seed collection from nature;
- (vi) Use of selective fishing gear in order to avoid/minimize by-catch in cases where seed are collected from nature;
- (vii) Use of local species [**subspecies and genotypes**] in mariculture;
- (viii) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polyploids;
- (ix) **[Mariculture for conservation purposes should use proper methods of breeding and proper places for releasing in order to protect genetic diversity;]**
- (x) Avoiding the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques;
- (xi) **[Ensure that fish stocks used for fish meal and fish oil are managed in such a way as to be sustainable and to maintain the trophic web;]**
- (xii) **[Use selective fishing methods in industrial fisheries to avoid/minimize by-catch;]**

(g) *Urge* Parties and other Governments to adopt best management practices and legal and institutional arrangements for sustainable mariculture, in particular through implementing Article 9 of Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries, as well as other provisions in the Code dealing with aquaculture, recognizing that it provides necessary guidance to develop legislative and policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels;

(h) *Request* the Executive Secretary to undertake a comprehensive review of relevant documents on best practices relevant to mariculture, and to disseminate the results, as well as relevant case studies, through the clearing-house mechanism prior to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(i) *Approve* the research and monitoring priorities identified by the ad hoc technical expert group on mariculture as outlined in annex I below, and *recommend* their implementation as part of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity;

(j) *Recommend* that the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant organizations, explore ways and means for implementing these research and monitoring priorities, including an evaluation of means through which mariculture can be used to restore or maintain biodiversity;

(k) *Recommend* that the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant organizations, harmonize the use of terms in regards to mariculture by further developing and adopting the glossary of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(l) *Express its support* for regional and international collaboration to address transboundary biodiversity impacts of mariculture, such as spread of disease and invasive alien species;

(m) *Decide to promote* technical exchange and training programmes, and transfer of tools and technology;

(n) *Recommend* that the Conference of the Parties examine the need for support through the financial mechanism to developing country Parties for country-driven activities aimed at enhancing capabilities to mitigate the adverse effects of mariculture on biological diversity.

(abridged; continued)

V. MARICULTURE GUIDELINES RELATED TO BIODIVERSITY

(abridged; continued)

B. Certification

(abridged; continued)

72. Monitoring programmes must concentrate on the main impacts of mariculture. It has been suggested that following criteria should be used to select the impacts on which to place the main emphasis:

- (a) The sum of the impacts must have relevance for [~~both~~] the environment [~~and the mariculture operation~~];
- (b) The impact must be convenient for monitoring e.g. routine analytical methods must be available and the signals must be distinguishable for background levels;
- (c) Scientific information must be available to set adequate EQS;
- (d) The monitoring must be cost efficient, as many mariculture operations are small enterprises.

(abridged)

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/9/Add.3:

Suggestions on the text:

MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY: REVIEW, FURTHER ELABORATION AND REFINEMENT OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

Conservation and sustainable use of deep seabed genetic resources beyond national jurisdiction: study of the relationship between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Note by the Executive Secretary

(abridged; continued)

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) may wish to further review the issues raised in this study and recommend to the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting to:

(a) Request the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant international organizations such as the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Seabed Authority, **[CITES]** IUCN, and WWF, to examine ways and means to identify, assess and monitor genetic resources of the deep seabed in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, including identification of threats to such genetic resources **[and]** the means for their protection **[and ways to approach the problems]**, and to report on progress thereon to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(b) Invite the United Nations General Assembly to call upon relevant international organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Maritime Organization, the International Seabed Authority, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the International Hydrographic Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, to review issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of the deep seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly regarding appropriate actions;

(c) Invite Parties and other States to identify activities and processes under their jurisdiction or control which may have significant adverse impact on deep seabed ecosystems and species beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to take appropriate actions to minimize such impacts;

(d) Invite Parties and other States to cooperate within the framework of the International Seabed Authority with respect to measures necessary for the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of the deep seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

6 Dry and Sub-humid Lands Biodiversity

Item 6.1 of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/10: Dry and Sub-Humid Lands Biodiversity: Matters requested by the Conference of the Parties in Paragraphs 5 and 6 of its decision V/23 and decision VI/4**

Introductory remark

Mrs. Christine Schäfer presented the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/10 focusing on the program on dry and sub-humid lands.

General Comments

As recalled by document 8/10 from the Executive Secretary, in decision VI/4 the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to prepare, in collaboration with the Secretariats of relevant conventions, a proposal for the development of a mechanism to co-ordinate activities in biodiversity, desertification/land degradation and climate change, and for linking and ensuring integration of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the national action programs under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

On the occasion of the review of assessments of the status and trends of dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity, and in the spirit of COP-6 decisions on implementation of the Convention, Strategic Plan, and improved efficiency of its bodies, it is strongly recommended that SCBD bases its analyses and proposals firmly on a context of co-operation, synergy and subsidiarity. This should be the basis for the approach to new or revised programmes of work, rather than just being a last step in programme definition. Rather than devising joint activities retrospectively, SCBD should first analyse the role contributed to the subject matter by the Rio conventions and other biodiversity-related conventions, and seek to determine complementary activities building on each other's results.

Good will and positive peer spirit are the best guarantee of overall efficiency and the best allocation of scarce resources. This applies, in the case of dry and sub-humid lands, first and foremost to the UNCCD, but also to UNFCCC and the Ramsar Convention (which seem to be ignored in the document).

The Workshop would like to make the following proposals on the suggested recommendations:

Amendments and Additions to the Text

NOTE: The following suggested changes refer exclusively to the **SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS** on the third page of document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/10 (see page 62 Annex 2 of this report for original version of the document).

Paragraph 1: Insert a comma after "...Global Land Degradation Assessment of Drylands".

Paragraph 2 (a): Restructure the paragraph as follows: "... in section II of the present note, focusing on strengthening the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to conduct national level assessments and building on the knowledge and structures of ongoing global assessments;"

Paragraph 2 (d): Replace the paragraph with the following text:

"Request the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretariats of the Rio conventions and the other biodiversity-related conventions, to further develop mechanisms for facilitating the synergistic implementation of these conventions, especially at the national level. Such mechanisms include:

1. joint work programmes,
2. the activities of the joint liaison group of the Secretariats of the three Rio conventions, and
3. joint activities with a focus on the following elements:
 - Integration of activities related to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans with UNCCD National Action Programmes, UNFCCC National Adaptation Programmes of Action, Ramsar National Wetland Policies and other relevant programmes, including National Strategies for Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction
 - Capacity-building, information systems, institutional arrangements and joint planning of activities between the co-ordinating bodies and focal points of the conventions
 - Training courses, national and regional synergy workshops and awareness-raising among relevant stakeholders
 - Full participation of relevant stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, non-governmental organisations and the private sector in relevant consultation, decision-making and implementation processes
 - Development of pilot demonstration sites such as those identified by the UNCCD and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands,

This should take into account existing experience, as documented by, inter alia, the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the UNCCD (CRIC), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) ‘Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity-building Needs’.”

Add a new Paragraph 2 (e) :

“Further *request* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the other Rio and biodiversity-related conventions, to draft guidelines for the review of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, with a focus on intersectoral integration, based on the outcome and recommendations of the workshop envisaged by the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice and other members of the joint liaison group of the three Rio conventions.”

7 Biological Diversity and Tourism

Item 6.1 of the provisional agenda

- **Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/11: Biological Diversity and Tourism: Draft Guidelines for Activities Related to Sustainable Tourism Development and Biological Diversity and Case-Studies on the Implementation of the Guidelines**

Introductory remark

Mr. Michael Meyer presented document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/11.

Explanatory note to the revision of document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/11

The Workshop decided to keep the guidelines, contained in Annex I, as provided by SCBD and recommends that SBSTTA might endorse them at its 8th meeting.

The Workshop proposes amendments to the *Suggested Recommendations* (submitted to the Secretariat by Parties, international and non-governmental organizations), which will be open for discussion at SBSTTA-8. The amendments take into consideration the recommendations contained in Annex II and additional recommendations resulting from decisions either by Conferences of the Parties or meetings of SBSTTA.

In particular the Workshop:

Para 1: changed ‘endorsement’ into ‘adoption’ (by COP)

Para 2: added a reference to the Clearing House Mechanism and to promotion (in consideration of the recommendations (contained in Annex II) made by the Philippines, Poland, the European Community and the International Institute for Environment and Development)

Para 3: added a link between effectiveness and CHM

Para 4: included regional development banks

Para 6: deleted standards, regulations, etc. from the text, because they are mentioned in detail in the guidelines. ‘Establish’ was changed to ‘encourage’ to help governments and other stakeholders to do this on a more voluntary basis.

Para 9: made the text more general so that all national sectoral strategies are addressed

Para 11: reverted to the UN wording by re-formulating the case studies phrase

Para 12: added a paragraph dedicated to all the obstacles raised during the development of the draft guidelines concerning the extent to which the text can be adapted to new situations and problems (considering the recommendations (contained in Annex II) of China, the Philippines, the EC and IIED).

Closing remark

The Workshop recommends to SBSTTA also to include the following phrase into a paragraph of the recommendations:

“Requests the Executive Secretary to consider and integrate aspects related to sustainable tourism, such as the Guidelines for sustainable tourism development in vulnerable ecosystems, as a cross-cutting issue into the other work programmes of the CBD.”

Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/11:

Suggestions on the text:

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND TOURISM: DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR ACTIVITIES RELATED TO SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND CASE-STUDIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINES

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This note presents, in annex I, a revised text of the draft Guidelines on Sustainable Tourism Development in Vulnerable Ecosystems, prepared on the basis of comments received from Parties and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. Section I of the note provides a brief introduction, setting out the mandate for the preparation of the revision, while section II gives a more detailed background to the development of the draft Guidelines. Annex II contains a summary of specific recommendations on the structure of the guidelines made by Parties, international organizations and non-governmental organizations that, because of their nature, could not be included in the text of the draft Guidelines.

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, ~~[may wish to recommend that]~~ **[having endorsed the revised Guidelines contained in annex I, recommends to]** the Conference of the Parties **[to]**:

1. ~~[Endorse]~~ **[Adopt]** the Guidelines on Sustainable Tourism Development in Vulnerable Ecosystems ~~[contained in annex I to the present note]~~;

2. *Recognizing* that these international guidelines have a broad application and audience, *request* the Executive Secretary, ~~[to develop tools such as a user's manual, checklists, public-private partnerships or information exchange that would]~~ **[in order to increase clarity and facilitate the detailed understanding of the document and the implementation in member countries and to identify and address specific stakeholders, to promote the use of the Clearing House Mechanism to collect and disseminate information on]**:

(a) ~~[Increase clarity and facilitate the detailed understanding of the document, facilitate the implementation in member countries and identify and address specific stakeholders]~~ **[user's manuals and checklists]**;

(b) ~~[Include]~~ specific case-studies on the implementation of the Guidelines and clear references to the use and application of specific analytical management tools; and

(c) ~~[Provide the reader with]~~ a glossary and definitions of terms used in the Guidelines;

3. *Invite* Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to implement pilot projects to test the applicability of the Guidelines, understand their practical implications and provide feedback on their effectiveness**[, e.g. through the Clearing House Mechanism]**;

4. *Invite* international organizations **[and regional development banks]** to provide technical and financial assistance in the implementation of the Guidelines and pay due regard to the Guidelines when preparing, approving and funding tourism development projects having potential implications on biological diversity, as also recommended in the report of the Workshop on Tourism and Biodiversity, held in Santo Domingo in June 2001 (In this connection, SBSTTA may wish to discuss the feasibility of implementing the Guidelines for financing agencies and developers and, on the basis of that discussion, make appropriate recommendations to the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting.);

5. *Invite* Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to ensure their active participation in all the stages of the policy-making, development planning and management indicated by the Guidelines;

6. **[Encourage Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to]** establish monitoring and reporting system**[s based on relevant indicators]** to assess the applicability and status of implementation of the Guidelines, ~~[include the development of standards, regulation and accreditation to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of activities related to sustainable development tourism and to also include reporting on sustainable tourism into national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity]~~ **[and to also include reporting on sustainable tourism into national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity]**;

** Submitted to the Secretariat by Parties, international and non-governmental organizations.

7. In light of the collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *invite* the World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, World Trade Organization [~~and~~] [,] regional development banks [**and other relevant international organizations**] to take these Guidelines into account in undertaking their activities;

8. *Invite* the international community to acknowledge the role played by non-governmental organizations in the implementation of sustainable tourism principles and *invite[s]* non-governmental organizations to continue and increase their involvement in fostering effective policy-making for sustainable tourism development;

9. *Invite* all Governments to [**integrate these Guidelines in the development or review of their**] national strategy [~~and action plan~~] for sustainable tourism [~~for the implementation of the Guidelines~~] [, **NBSAPs, and other related sectoral strategies**];

10. *Call for* additional efforts by relevant organizations and Parties to increase awareness on the Guidelines and their applicability among the tourism sector and other stakeholders;

11. *Request* the Executive Secretary to gather and compile a series of [~~best~~] [**good**]-practice[s] **and lessons-learned**] case-studies on the involvement of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles in sustainable-tourism and ecotourism activities and projects;

[12. *Invite the Executive Secretary, on the basis of experiences gained through implementation of these guidelines and from monitoring, to review and assess in due time the guidelines so as to ensure that they are effective, adequate and remain commensurate with emerging new challenges and situations.*]

(abridged)

Glossary of Acronyms

ABIS	Alpine Monitoring and Information System
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism (UNFCCC)
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CIPRA	Commission Internationale pour la Protection des Alpes
CITES	Convention on the International Trade with Endangered Species
CONDESAN	Consortio para el Desarrollo de la Ecoregion Andina
COP	Conference of the Parties
DIVERSITAS	International Program of Biodiversity Science
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GMBA	Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme
IHDP	International Human Dimensions Program on Global Change
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development (UK)
ISCAR	International Scientific Committee for Alpine Research
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
MRI	Mountain Research Initiative
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
STRP	Scientific and Technical Review Panel
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Convention to Combat Climate Change
UNU	United Nations University
WCD	World Commission on Dams
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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

January 8 – 11, 2003

at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation

International Academy for Nature Conservation,

Isle of Vilm, Germany

List of participants

Nr.	Name	Adresse/e-mail/Tel./Fax
1.	Andrén, Robert	Ministry of the Environment Division of Natural Resources 10333 Stockholm SWEDEN robert.andren@environment.ministry.se +46.84052065 +46.8219170
2.	Baatvik, Svein Terje	Directorate for Nature Management N-7485 Trondheim NORWAY Svein-t.batvik@dirnat.no +47.73580500 +47.73580501
3.	Babin, Didier	Institut Français de la Biodiversité 57, Rue Cuvier 75231 Paris Cedex 05 FRANCE didier.babin@gis-iffb.org +33.467593743 +33.467593909
4.	Bartel, Ryszard	Inland Fisheries Institute Reduta Zbik 5 80-761 Gdansk POLAND gdansk@infish.com.pl +48.583057011 +48.583057011
5.	Berg, Lars	Swedish Scientific Council on Biological Diversity Swedish Environmental Protection Agency 10648 Stockholm SWEDEN Lars.berg@naturvardsverket.se +46.86981501 +46.86981042

Nr.	Name	Adresse/e-mail/Tel./Fax
6.	Bos, Peter	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries Directorate for Nature Managment P.O.Box 20401 2500 EK The Hague THE NETHERLANDS p.w.bos@n.agro.nl +31.703785529 +31.703786146
7.	Britz, Heike	Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit Division N I.6 Postfach 12 06 29 53048 Bonn GERMANY Heike.britz@bmu.bund.de +49.2283052612 +49.2283052694
8.	Corre, Jean Michel	European Commission BU 9-5/118 1049 Bruxelles BELGIUM Jean-michel.corre@cec.eu.int +322.2958822 +322.2969557
9.	Cristofor, Sergiu	University of Bucarest Dept. of Systems Ecology Spl. Independentei 91-91 76201 Bucharest 5 Field Station “Braila” Ciprian Porumbescu, Nr. 5 Braila ROMANIA cristof@braila.net +40.14112310 +40.14112310
10.	Damian, Carmen Gabriela	Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection Directorate of Biodiversity Protection and Conservation Bd. Libertatii 12, sector 5 Bucharest 70005 ROMANIA carmen@mappm.ro +40.214100531
11.	Engels, Barbara	Bundesamt für Naturschutz FG II 2.3 Konstantinstr. 110 53179 Bonn GERMANY engelsba@bfn.de or barbara.engels@bfn.de +49.2288491419 +49.2288491480

List of Participants

Nr.	Name	Adresse/e-mail/Tel./Fax
12.	Epple, Cordula	Bundesamt für Naturschutz INA Insel Vilm 18581 Putbus GERMANY cordula.epple@bfv-vilm.de +49.3830186155 +49.3830186150
13.	Feit, Ute	Bundesamt für Naturschutz INA Insel Vilm 18581 Putbus GERMANY ute.feit@bfv-vilm.de +49.38301861131 +49.3830186150
14.	Georgi, Birgit	Umweltbundesamt II 1.1 Bismarckplatz 1 14193 Berlin GERMANY birgit.georgi@uba.de +49.3089032158 +49.3089032130
15.	Georgiadis, Chris	Zoological Museum University of Athens, Department of Biology Panepistimioupolis Athens 15784 GREECE cgeorgia@biol.uoa.gr c.copy to: alegakis@biol.uoa.gr + 302107274-372 u. -249 + 302107274-249
16.	Hamrin, Stellan F.	Ministry of Environment SE-10333 Stockholm SWEDEN Stellan.hamrin@environment.ministry.se +46.84052345 +46.8218315
17.	Herkenrath, Peter	BirdLife International Wellbrook Court, Girton Road GB-Cambridge CB3 0NA UK peter.herkenrath@birdlife.org.uk +44.1223277318 +44.1223277200
18.	Korn, Horst	Bundesamt für Naturschutz INA Insel Vilm 18581 Putbus GERMANY horst.korn@bfv-vilm.de +49.3830186130 +49.3830186150

Nr.	Name	Adresse/e-mail/Tel./Fax
19.	Mählmann, Anja	Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit Division N I.6 Postfach 12 06 29 53048 Bonn GERMANY Anja.maehlmann@bmu.bund.de +49.2283052615
20.	Meyer, Michael	Ecological Tourism in Europe e.V. Am Michaelshof 8-10 53177 Bonn GERMANY oete-bonn@t-online.de +49.228359008 +49.228359096
21.	Obermayr, Gabriele	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Watermanagement Stubenbastei 5 1010 Vienna AUSTRIA Gabriele.obermayr@bmlfuw.gv.at +43.1515221407 +43.1515227402
22.	Paulsch, Axel	Institut für Biodiversität Netzwerk e.V. Dr.-Johann-Maier-Str. 4 93047 Regensburg GERMANY paulsch@biodiv.de +49.9412977761 +49.94123092
23.	Plesnik, Jan	Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Kalisnicka 4 130 23 Praha 3 CZECH REPUBLIC plesnik@nature.cz
24.	Pritchard, Dave	BirdLife international C/o RSPB The Lodge Sandy Bedfordshire SG19 2DL UK dave.pritchard@rspb.org.uk +44.1767680551 +44.1767683211
25.	Radziwiłł, Dorota	Ministry of the Environment Protection Department of Nature Conservation 52/54 Wawelska 00-922 Warsaw POLAND Dorota.radziwill@mos.gov.pl +48.225792349 +48.225792555

List of Participants

Nr.	Name	Adresse/e-mail/Tel./Fax
26.	Ritterhoff, Jürgen	Bundesamt für Naturschutz INA Insel Vilm 18581 Putbus GERMANY juergen.ritterhoff@bfv-vilm.de +49.3830186159 +49.3830186150
27.	Röhrich, Tanja	Federal Environmental Agency Austria Spittelauer Lände 5 1900 Wien AUSTRIA +43.1.31304.3460 +43.1.31304.3700 roehrich@ubavie.gv.at
28.	Schäfer, Christine	GTZ Projekt „Umsetzung der Biodiversitätskonvention (Biodiv)“ PF 51 80 65726 Eschborn GERMANY christine.schaefer@gtz.de +49.6196.791363 +49.6196.796190
29.	Schliep, Rainer	Offenbacher Str. 17 a 14197 Berlin GERMANY schliep@imup.tu-berlin.de
30.	Schwenzfeier, Dirk	Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit Division N I.6 Postfach 12 06 29 53048 Bonn GERMANY dirk.schwenzfeier@bmu.bund.de +49.2283052611 +49.2283052694
31.	Sharman, Martin	European Commission LX46 2/74 Brussels BELGIUM martin.sharman@cec.eu.int +32.22959798 +32.22950568
32.	Stadler, Jutta	Bundesamt für Naturschutz INA Insel Vilm 18581 Putbus GERMANY jutta.stadler@bfv-vilm.de +49.3830186134 +49.3830186150

Nr.	Name	Adresse/e-mail/Tel./Fax
33.	Stankova, Jindriska	Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Kalisnicka 4 130 23 Praha 3 CZECH REPUBLIC stankova@nature.cz
34.	Tilinger, Krisztina	Ministry for Environment and Waters Költő u. 21 Budapest HUNGARY tilinger@mail2.ktm.hu or tilingerk@hotmail.com +36.13956857 +36.12754505

Expert meeting in preparation of SBSTTA-8

Objectives

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

Program

Wednesday, 08.01.2003

Arrival of the participants at the Isle of Vilm

18.30-20.30 *Dinner*

20.30-21.15 Welcome of the participants

Opening of the meeting, Introduction

AXEL PAULSCH

**Applying the ecosystem approach in high-mountain ecosystems in Germany:
Experiences with the Alpine Convention**

Thursday, 09.01.2003

08.00-8.45 *Breakfast*

09.00-10.30 DAVE PRITCHARD

Inland water ecosystems

Discussion

10.30-11.00 *Coffee / Tea break*

11.00-12.30 JÜRGEN RITTERHOFF

Marine and coastal biological diversity

Discussion

12.30-14.00 *Lunch*

14.00-15.30 GABRIELE OBERMAYR

Mountain biological diversity

Discussion

15.30-16.00 *Coffee / Tea break*

- 16.00-17.30 MICHAEL MEYER
Biological diversity and tourism
 Discussion
- 17.30-18.00 *Coffee / Tea break*
- 18.00-18.45 CHRISTINE SCHÄFER
Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands
 Discussion
- 19.00-20.30 *Dinner*
 20.30-... Drafting groups: Contributions to the workshop report (part 1)

Friday, 10.01.2003

- 08.00-8.45 *Breakfast*
- 09.00-12.30 Drafting groups: Contributions to the workshop report (part 2)
- 12.30-14.00 *Lunch*
- 14.00-15.30 *Guided tour in the nature reserve of the Isle of Vilm*
- 15.30-16.00 *Coffee / Tea break*
- 16.00-18.30 Plenary: Finalization of the workshop report
- 18.30-20.00 *Dinner*
 20.00-... Plenary

Saturday, 11.01.2003

- 08.00 *Breakfast*
 09.30 *Ferry boat to Lauterbach*

All day excursion to the historic City Center of Stralsund and visit at the "Marine Museum" with aquarium. Overnight stay in a hotel in Stralsund

Sunday, 12.01.2003

- Breakfast*

Departure of the participants

Annex 1

7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999

**Resolution VII.11:
Strategic framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance**

**Appendix A.
The Ramsar Convention definition of “wetland” and classification system for wetland type**

Definition

Under the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) “wetlands” are defined by Articles 1.1 and 2.1 as shown below:

Article 1.1:

“For the purpose of this Convention wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.”

Article 2.1: provides that wetlands:

“may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands”.

Ramsar Classification System for Wetland Type

The codes are based upon the Ramsar **Classification System for Wetland Type** as approved by Recommendation 4.7 and amended by Resolution VI.5 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties. The categories listed herein are intended to provide only a very broad framework to aid rapid identification of the main wetland habitats represented at each site.

Marine/Coastal Wetlands

- A -- **Permanent shallow marine waters** in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits.
- B -- **Marine subtidal aquatic beds**; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows.
- C -- **Coral reefs**.
- D -- **Rocky marine shores**; includes rocky offshore islands, sea cliffs.
- E -- **Sand, shingle or pebble shores**; includes sand bars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks.
- F -- **Estuarine waters**; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas.

- G -- **Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats.**
- H -- **Intertidal marshes;** includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes.
- I -- **Intertidal forested wetlands;** includes mangrove swamps, nipah swamps and tidal freshwater swamp forests.
- J -- **Coastal brackish/saline lagoons;** brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea.
- K -- **Coastal freshwater lagoons;** includes freshwater delta lagoons.

Zk(a) – **Subterranean karst and cave hydrological systems,** marine/coastal

Inland Wetlands

- L -- **Permanent inland deltas.**
- M -- **Permanent rivers/streams/creeks;** includes waterfalls.
- N -- **Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks.**
- O -- **Permanent freshwater lakes** (over 8 ha); includes large oxbow lakes.
- P -- **Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes** (over 8 ha); includes floodplain lakes.
- Q -- **Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes.**
- R -- **Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats.**
- Sp -- **Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.**
- Ss -- **Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.**
- Tp -- **Permanent freshwater marshes/pools;** ponds (below 8 ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season.
- Ts -- **Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools** on inorganic soils; includes sloughs, pot-holes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes.
- U -- **Non-forested peatlands;** includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens.
- Va -- **Alpine wetlands;** includes alpine meadows, temporary waters from snowmelt.
- Vt -- **Tundra wetlands;** includes tundra pools, temporary waters from snowmelt.
- W -- **Shrub-dominated wetlands;** shrub swamps, shrub-dominated freshwater marshes, shrub carr, alder thicket on inorganic soils.

Xf -- **Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands**; includes freshwater swamp forests, seasonally flooded forests, wooded swamps on inorganic soils.

Xp -- **Forested peatlands**; peat swamp forests.

Y -- **Freshwater springs; oases.**

Zg -- **Geothermal wetlands**

Zk(b) – **Subterranean karst and cave hydrological systems, inland**

Note : “**floodplain**” is a broad term used to refer to one or more wetland types, which may include examples from the R, Ss, Ts, W, Xf, Xp, or other wetland types. Some examples of floodplain wetlands are seasonally inundated grassland (including natural wet meadows), shrublands, woodlands and forests. Floodplain wetlands are not listed as a specific wetland type herein.

Human-made wetlands

1 -- **Aquaculture** (e.g., fish/shrimp) **ponds**

2 -- **Ponds**; includes farm ponds, stock ponds, small tanks; (generally below 8 ha).

3 -- **Irrigated land**; includes irrigation channels and rice fields.

4 -- **Seasonally flooded agricultural land** (including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture).

5 -- **Salt exploitation sites**; salt pans, salines, etc.

6 -- **Water storage areas**; reservoirs/barrages/dams/impoundments (generally over 8 ha).

7 -- **Excavations**; gravel/brick/clay pits; borrow pits, mining pools.

8 -- **Wastewater treatment areas**; sewage farms, settling ponds, oxidation basins, etc.

9 -- **Canals and drainage channels, ditches.**

Zk(c) – Subterranean karst and cave hydrological systems, human-made

Annex 2



CBD


**CONVENTION ON
BIOLOGICAL
DIVERSITY**

 Distr.
GENERAL

 UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/10
25 November 2002

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND
TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

Eighth meeting

Montreal, 10-14 March 2003

Item 6.1 of the provisional agenda*

DRY AND SUB-HUMID LANDS BIODIVERSITY: MATTERS REQUESTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES IN PARAGRAPHS 5 AND 6 OF ITS DECISION V/23 AND DECISION VI/4
Note by the Executive Secretary
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In decision V/23, paragraph 5 the Conference of the Parties requested the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) to review and assess periodically the status and trends of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands on the basis of the outputs of the activities of the programme of work, and make recommendations for the further prioritization, refinement and scheduling of the programme of work. In paragraph 6 of the same decision the Conference of the Parties further requested the Executive Secretary to review the programme of work and identify expected outcomes, further activities to achieve these outcomes, those who should implement these activities, and timetables for action and follow-up. In decision VII/4, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to prepare, in collaboration with the secretariats of relevant conventions, a proposal for the development of a mechanism to coordinate activities in biodiversity, desertification and land degradation and climate change, and for linking and ensuring integration of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the national action programmes under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

The present note is composed of four sections. Section I is the introduction. Section II includes proposals on how periodic review and assessments of the status and trends of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands could be undertaken and instituted (pursuant to decision V/23, paragraph 5) and considers the recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on the Biodiversity of Dry and Sub-Humid Lands. Section III proposes an elaboration of the programme of work pursuant to decision V/23, paragraph 6, and includes a detailed table specifying the requested categories. Section IV contains a proposal for mechanisms that would facilitate the coordination of activities in biodiversity,

desertification and land degradation and climate change, and for the linking and ensuring integration of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans prepared pursuant to the Convention on Biological Diversity

 * UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/1.

and the UNCCD national action programmes. The proposal was developed together with the UNCCD pursuant to decision VV4. It is recommended that all proposals made by SBSTTA be communicated and distributed to the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) or other relevant bodies of UNCCD, for consideration.

The main elements covered in each section of the note may be summarized as follows:

Section I

- Background to the report and the decisions reported on are presented.

Section II

- The importance of assessments as an information tool guiding adaptive management action is re-emphasized.
- The periodicity of such assessments can only be determined once there is an agreement on the guidelines and mechanisms. However, it is recommended that the first global assessment of status and trends of biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands be compiled in time for consideration by the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in 2012, and that periodic updates be undertaken in lo-year intervals from then onwards.
- It is suggested that periodic global assessments should primarily be based on national assessments, and, as far as possible, build on ongoing sources and existing mechanisms. There is a need to agree on a strategy defining how current ongoing global environmental assessments such as the Global Lands Degradation Assessment (LADA) and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment could be strengthened to incorporate the specific needs of the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands.
- It is suggested that to strengthen national assessment processes enabling activities should be prioritized. It is acknowledged that developing countries require provision of new and additional financial and technical resources for this undertaking.

Section III

- A table identifying expected outcomes, further activities to achieve these outcomes, those who should implement these activities and timetables for action and follow-up was drafted by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Dry and Sub-Humid Lands.
- It was subsequently sent to potential collaborating partners as part of a questionnaire in August 2002, to further seek inputs from countries and other potential collaborating partners.
- A synthesis table is annexed to the present document.

Section IV

- Based on the lessons learned and needs expressed by countries during the first session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation (CRIC) of the UNCCD, held in Rome in November 2002, proposals for synergistic implementation, especially at the local level, are made.
- The mechanisms already for promoting synergies already put in place by the Secretariat, such as established institutional linkages, should be strengthened, for example, through the further operationalization of existing joint work programmes, and the joint liaison group established to coordinate policy development, management and resource use amongst the Rio conventions should continue its work.
- The planned joint workshop of the joint liaison group should be convened with the objective of, *inter alia*, providing guidance to national focal points on how to capitalize on synergies between the conventions.
- Catalytic activities, such as the UNCCD national synergy workshop programme, should be replicated and undertaken in collaboration with all members of the joint liaison group. One outcome of these national synergy workshops could be the formulation of joint project proposals that would

identify ways to develop synergy between country level operatives in charge of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national action programmes, especially those in charge of community-based initiatives.

- There could be an expansion of training opportunities for developing country Parties, facilitated by UNCCD and the Convention on Biological Diversity, to plan and develop project proposals for submission to the GEF.

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

1. SBSTTA may wish to invite the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations as the executing agency of the Global Land Degradation Assessment of Drylands and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to consider integrating, in the context of their respective mandates, the needs for information on status and trends of dry and sub-humid land biodiversity, and to report on this matter to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

2. SBSTTA may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties:

(a) *Adopt* the proposed process for the periodic assessment of the status and trends of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands as described in table 1 in section II of the present note, building on the knowledge and structures of ongoing global assessments, and focusing on strengthening the capacities of developing countries to conduct national level assessments;

(b) *Adopt* the proposal prepared by the Executive Secretary for the further refinement of the programme of work and suggesting collaborating partners annexed to the present note;

(c) *Request* the Executive Secretary to develop targets for the implementation of the programme of work, taking into account the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, the Strategic Plan of the Convention, as well as the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, for consideration by SBSTTA. Such a process could follow the approach taken in the development of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;

(d) *Request* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, to further develop mechanisms for facilitating synergistic implementation of the conventions at the national level, through the implementation of the joint work programme, the activities of the joint liaison group among the Secretariats of the three Rio conventions, and joint projects as described in section III of the present note.

(abridged)

Annex 3

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Eighth meeting

Montreal, 10 – 14 March 2003

Provisional agenda of SBSTTA-8

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters:
 - 2.1. Election of officers;
 - 2.2. Adoption of the agenda;
 - 2.3. Organization of work.
3. Reports:
 - 3.1 Progress in implementation of thematic programmes of work;
 - 3.2. Progress in implementation of the programmes of work on cross-cutting issues;
 - 3.3. Report of the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on the inter-sessional activities of the Bureau.
- 6.3 (c) Operations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice: multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2010.

Working Group I would consider items 4 (“Mountain biological diversity”, the theme for in-depth discussion at the meeting), 6.2 (“Biological diversity and tourism: draft guidelines for activities related to sustainable tourism development and biological diversity and case-studies on the implementation of the guidelines”) and 6.3 (a) (“Strategic plan of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice”) and (b) (“Assessment of recommendations made to the Conference of the Parties by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice”);

Working Group II would consider items 5.1 (“Inland water ecosystems: review, further elaboration and refinement of the programme of work”), 5.2 (“Marine and coastal biological diversity: review, further elaboration and refinement of the programme of work”) and 6.1 (“Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity: matters requested by the Conference of the Parties in paragraphs 5 and 6 of its decision V/23 and decision VI/4”);

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

7. Preparation for the ninth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice:
 - 7.1. Provisional agenda;
 - 7.2. Dates and venue.
8. Other matters.
9. Adoption of the report.
10. Closure of the meeting.

Provisional organization of work for SBSTTA-8

	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Working Group I</i>	<i>Working Group II</i>
Monday, 10 March 2003 <i>10a.m –1 p.m.</i>	Agenda items: 1. Opening of the meeting 2. Organizational matters 3. Reports: 3.1. Progress in implementation of thematic programmes; 3.2. Progress on implementation of cross-cutting issues; 3.3. Report of the Chair of SBSTTA 4. Main theme: mountain biodiversity		
Monday, 10 March 2003 <i>3 p.m.–5 p.m.</i> <i>5p.m. – 6 p.m.</i> <i>6 p.m.</i>	6.3. Operations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice: (c) Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2010. Keynote address on mountain biodiversity Launching of the poster sessions		

Annex 3

	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Working Group I</i>	<i>Working Group II</i>
Tuesday, 11 March 2003 <i>10 a.m. – 1 p.m.</i>		4. Main theme: mountain biodiversity	5.1. Inland water ecosystems: review, further elaboration and refinement of the programme of work.
Tuesday, 11 March 2003 <i>3 p.m. – 6 p.m.</i>		4. Main theme: Mountain biodiversity (<i>continued</i>)	5.1. Inland water ecosystems: review, further elaboration and refinement of the programme of work.
Wednesday, 12 March 2003 <i>10 a.m.–1 p.m.</i>		6.3. Operations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice: (a) Strategic plan of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice	5.2. Marine and coastal biological diversity: review, further elaboration and refinement of the programme of work.
Wednesday, 12 March 2003 <i>3 p.m.–6 p.m.</i>		6.3 Operations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice: (b) Assessment of recommendations made to the Conference of the Parties by SBSTTA	5.2. Marine and coastal biological diversity: review, further elaboration and refinement of the programme of work.
Thursday, 13 March 2003 <i>10 a.m.–1 p.m.</i>		6.2. Biological diversity and tourism: draft guidelines for activities related to sustainable tourism development and biological diversity and case-studies on the implementation of the guidelines.	6.1. Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity: matters requested by the Conference of the Parties in paragraphs 5 and 6 of its decision V/23 and decision VI/4;
Thursday, 13 March 2003 <i>3 p.m. –6 p.m.</i>		Pending issues	Pending issues
Friday, 14 March 2003 <i>10 a.m.–1 p.m.</i>	7. Preparations for the ninth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical		

	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Working Group I</i>	<i>Working Group II</i>
	and Technological Advice: 7.1. Provisional agenda; 7.2. Dates and venue 8. Other matters		
Friday, 14 March 2003 <i>3 p.m.–6 p.m.</i>	9. Adoption of the report; 10. Closure of the meeting.		