



CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

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OTHER MATTERS

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

Note by the Executive Secretary

Addendum

OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS AND DEADLINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON INLAND WATER BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) adopted at its eighth meeting a revised programme of work on inland water biodiversity annexed to its recommendation VIII/2. The revised programme of work will be considered for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting. In paragraph 4 (b) of the same recommendation, the Executive Secretary was requested to prepare a schedule of short, medium and long-term outcome-oriented targets and deadlines for implementation of the programme of work, for consideration by the national focal points and then the Subsidiary Body prior to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

2. In response to this request, the Executive Secretary, with the assistance of a liaison group, prepared the present note following the framework described in the Note by the Executive Secretary on integration of outcome-oriented targets into the programmes of work of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14), taking into account the 2010 biodiversity target, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and relevant targets from the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals. Section II of the note presents a

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vision, a mission, and related outcome-oriented targets and goals for the programme of work. Section III contains a brief review of the relationship between the programme of work and other relevant processes.

3. A schedule, which presents in a synoptic way the goals and targets described below, and sub-targets, milestones and deadlines relating to the specific activities of the programme of work will be provided as an information document.

II. VISION, MISSION, GOALS AND TARGETS OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON INLAND WATER BIODIVERSITY

A. Vision

4. The overall vision to which the revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity makes a contribution is to secure the capacity of inland waters to sustain life on earth.

B. Mission

5. Consistent with the mission of the Strategic Plan of the Convention, the mission of the programme of work on inland water biological diversity is to significantly reduce the rate of loss of inland water biodiversity by 2010 at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of life on earth.

C. Goals and targets

6. Nine long-term goals and related global outcome-oriented targets for 2010 are proposed in the annex to this note. They address the status and trends of, and threats to, the components of inland water biodiversity, within the scope of the programme of work. Each target is accompanied by an indicative list of possible indicators or means of verification, for which data are likely to be available.

III. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON INLAND WATER BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND OTHER RELEVANT PROCESSES

A. Millennium Development Goals

7. The implementation of the revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity makes a direct contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), more specifically to its targets 9 (to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and to reverse the loss of environmental resources) and 10 (to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water).

8. Furthermore, through the promotion of more sustainable fisheries (including aquaculture) it contributes indirectly or potentially to MDG target 2 (to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger). It also contributes indirectly or potentially, through the increased control of pathogens and vectors of water-borne or water-based diseases to MDG target 8 (to have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases).

B. Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

9. The revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity makes a direct contribution to the implementation of a number of paragraphs of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD):

- (a) Paragraphs 8 and 25: Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water, as outlined in the Millennium Declaration, and the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation;
- (b) Paragraph 26: Develop integrated water-resources management and water-efficiency plans by 2005, with support being provided to developing countries;
- (c) Paragraph 31 (a): Maintain or restore indigenous wild-capture fisheries stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015;
- (d) Paragraph 31 (d) as pertaining to inland waters: Urgently develop and implement national and, where appropriate, regional plans of action, to put into effect the international plans of action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, including: the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity by 2005 and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing by 2004; Establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement, and control of fishing vessels, including by flag States, to further the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;
- (e) Paragraph 32 (c) as pertaining to inland waters: Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012 and time/area closures for the protection of nursery grounds and periods, proper coastal land use and watershed planning and the integration of marine and coastal areas management into key sectors;
- (f) Paragraph 44: The achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity;
- (g) Paragraph 58 (g), indirectly or potentially: Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004 and build the capacities necessary to diversify tourism products, while protecting culture and traditions and effectively conserving and managing natural resources.

C. Biodiversity-related conventions and United Nations organizations

10. The revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity is fully complementary with the provisions of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) and several of its elements and activities are also reflected in the third joint work plan (2002-2006) between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Wetlands (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/INF/14).
11. Furthermore, elements are variously relevant to provisions of other conventions, including in particular the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the World Heritage Convention (WHC), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).
12. The revised programme of work is consistent with the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as it relates to inland waters.
13. The implementation of the revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity, and progress made towards its related goals, targets and provisions will contribute to the ongoing assessment of the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) and will be reflected in the next World Water Development Report (WWDR).

Annex

PROPOSED GLOBAL OUTCOME-ORIENTED TARGETS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON INLAND WATER BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Goal 1: Halt the loss of inland water ecosystems and habitats

Target 1: At least 10 per cent of each category 1/ of inland water ecosystems important for the conservation of biodiversity identified, in the initial phase, in accordance with the Ramsar classification of wetlands, is effectively conserved by 2010.

Indicative list of possible indicators/means of verification:

- 1.1 Identification/inventories of inland water ecosystems important for the conservation of biodiversity;
- 1.2 Coverage of wetlands of international importance as recognized under the Ramsar Convention;
- 1.3 Percentage of inland water ecosystems effectively protected for the conservation of biodiversity;
- 1.4 Status of important inland water ecosystems (e.g. lakes for migratory species);
- 1.5 Percentage of inland water ecosystems managed in an integrated way with a view to conserve biodiversity at the watershed or river basin level;
- 1.6 Number of damming, canal, channel alignment, shoreline modification, flood control, drainage and irrigation projects;
- 1.7 Number of projects (and area and number of ecosystems) that aim to rehabilitate or restore degraded inland waters;
- 1.8 Records of restoration efforts and monitoring of inland water ecosystems;
- 1.9 Relevant policies, measures (including EIA/SEA, financial support, capacity building, transboundary cooperation etc.) taken to conserve inland water ecosystems.

Goal 2: Halt the loss of species living/occurring in inland water ecosystems

Target 2: 60 per cent of the world's threatened species living/occurring in inland water ecosystems conserved *in situ* by 2010.

Indicative list of possible indicators/means of verification:

- 2.1 The World Conservation Union (IUCN) Red List data and inland water inventory data;

^{1/} In paragraph 7 (a) of its recommendation VIII/2, SBSTTA recommends that the Conference of the Parties request those Parties to which this is appropriate, to adopt the Ramsar classification of wetlands as an interim classification system and use it as a framework 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.

- 2.2 Management plans for inland water ecosystems that explicitly take into account biodiversity conservation;
- 2.3 Percentage of management plans implemented with specific provisions for threatened species;
- 2.4 Records of species in illegal trade (CITES, TRAFFIC, IUCN Red List);
- 2.5 Number of projects (and area and number of ecosystems) that aim to rehabilitate or restore degraded inland waters;
- 2.6 Number of successful projects re-introducing and establishing native species.

Goal 3: Halt the loss of genetic diversity of inland water ecosystems

Target 3: By 2010, [70] 2/ per cent of inland waters managed in a fashion that will conserve *in-situ* inland water genetic diversity of scientific, cultural and socioeconomic importance.

Indicative list of possible indicators/means of verification:

- 3.1 Percentage of countries and ecosystems that have implemented management plans in place that will contribute to maintaining genetic diversity;
- 3.2 Number of conservation initiatives that specifically relate to conserving genetic diversity;
- 3.3 Number of water development projects that take into account genetic diversity considerations;
- 3.4 Adoption and implementation of policies and procedures for the conservation of genetic diversity by the aquaculture and other relevant sectors (including monitoring implementation of Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the FAO, and application of the Addis Ababa principles and guidelines for sustainable use, 3/ and the guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental-impact-assessment legislation or processes and in strategic impact assessment 4/).

Goal 4: Invasive alien species in inland water ecosystems are managed effectively

Target 4: Threats from invasive alien species effectively managed in [50] 5/ per cent of affected inland water ecosystems by 2010.

Indicative list of possible indicators/means of verification:

- 4.1 Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten inland water species and communities and associated inland water habitats and ecosystems;
- 4.2 Livelihoods of people based upon the use of native inland water biodiversity sustained;
- 4.3 Records of importations, movements and the use of alien inland water species;
- 4.4 Records of the impacts of alien inland water species;

2/ This figure requires further consultations.

3/ UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/9 and relevant information documents.

4/ Decision VI/7 A and considerations for further development contained in relevant information documents.

5/ This figure needs further consultations.

- 4.5 Adoption, development or implementation of relevant codes of practice and other approaches for the management of the movement of alien invasive species.

Goal 5: Halt the development of unsustainable fisheries and aquaculture, and over-exploitation of inland water resources

Target 5: Inland water fisheries and aquaculture operations practiced, by 2010, in a way that sustains inland water biodiversity and the livelihoods dependent upon it.

Indicative list of possible indicators/means of verification:

- 5.1 Percentage of fisheries/aquaculture operations/projects that are managed effectively for sustainability;
- 5.2 Adoption and implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the FAO (as it refers to inland waters);
- 5.3 Fisheries management systems in place (including policies, legislation) that specifically include direct reference to biodiversity conservation;
- 5.4 Trends in target and indicator species (through existing and improved monitoring systems);
- 5.5 Population size and structure of target species;
- 5.6 Records of adoption of improved co-management systems;
- 5.7 Livelihoods of people dependent upon inland aquatic biodiversity.

Goal 6. Threats to inland waters as consequences of pollution, eutrophication and sedimentation significantly reduced

Target 6. Water quality significantly improved and maintained at an acceptable level in 60 per cent of inland waters suffering from eutrophication, chemical, microbial, thermal, nuclear pollution and/or sedimentation by 2010.

Indicative list of possible indicators/means of verification:

- 6.1 Percentage of water effectively treated before discharge;
- 6.2 Number of functioning low-cost waste water treatment facilities;
- 6.3 Stability of population structure of indicator species;
- 6.4 Species population trends;
- 6.5 Water quality and other environmental monitoring programmes;
- 6.6 Preventive measures (to avoid eutrophication, chemical pollution etc.).

Goal 7: Maintain the capacity of inland water ecosystems to deliver goods and services

Target 7: 50 per cent of inland water ecosystems are managed in an integrated way taking into consideration the entire watershed (catchment, river basin) and the needs of all stakeholders by 2010.

Indicative list of possible indicators/means of verification:

- 7.1 Percentage of implemented management plans based on integrated water resources management that fully incorporate biodiversity considerations and equitable distribution of benefits;
- 7.2 Existence of cross-sectoral partnership with effective participation at local, national and international levels to advance integrated management of biodiversity in inland waters;
- 7.3 Water and land use in line with maintenance of ecosystem function;
- 7.4 Stakeholder satisfaction;
- 7.5 Documented shifts in governance approaches to the management of inland waters that fully acknowledge the role of all stakeholders including indigenous peoples and local communities dependent upon inland aquatic resources;
- 7.6 Percentage of abstracted water that is returned to the water body in good quality;
- 7.7 Existence of water efficiency plans for inland waters;
- 7.8 "Polluter pays" principle implemented;
- 7.9 Data, statistics and other indicators of sustained social and economic benefits from inland waters (including food, medicines, cultural values, ecosystem services and all associated benefits of inland water resources to people);
- 7.10 Application of the ecosystem approach.

Goal 8: Support sustainable livelihoods, food security, health and wellbeing of people depending on inland water biodiversity

Target 8: The decline of inland water biological resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted by 2010 (cf: MDG target X), and the incorporation of traditional and local knowledge into policy formulation and management enhanced.

Indicative list of possible indicators/means of verification:

- 8.1 Documentation of traditional and local knowledge and traditional uses of inland aquatic biodiversity, in accordance with agreed procedures, through surveys and other approaches;
- 8.2 Incorporation of traditional and local knowledge into management and governance systems for inland water resources;
- 8.3 Level of participation of local communities in the management and governance systems for inland water resources;
- 8.4 Percentage of important categories of inland waters under proper and effective co-management systems;
- 8.5 Effectiveness of involvement of indigenous and local communities and their traditional and local knowledge in information and monitoring systems for inland waters.

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Goal 9: Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of inland water genetic resources

Target 9: All transfers of genetic resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity by 2010.

Indicative list of possible indicators/means of verification:

- 9.1 Access provisions in place;
- 9.2 User measures in place;
- 9.3 Amount of resources shared in cases of commercial use.
