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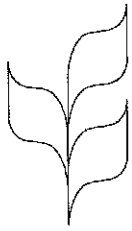
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**Integration of Outcome-oriented Targets into the Programmes of Work of the Convention,
Taking into Account the 2010 Biodiversity Target, the Global Strategy for Plant
Conservation, and Relevant Targets set by the World Summit on Sustainable Development**
Addendum

Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity-Seventh Meeting

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**CONVENTION ON
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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
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Item 26 of the provisional agenda*

**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**

Addendum

***Outcome-oriented targets for the implementation of the elaborated programme of work on
marine and coastal biological diversity***

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This note presents, for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties, the revised outcome-oriented targets for the implementation of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity. The development of targets is part of the process of elaborating the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity according to guidance given by SBSTTA in its recommendation VIII/3 A.

2. Specifically, the targets were developed in response to paragraph 2(i) of recommendation VIII/3 A. In this paragraph, SBSTTA requested the Executive Secretary to set 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. In response to this request, the Executive Secretary, with the assistance of an electronic peer review group, produced a note on outcome-oriented targets for the implementation of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14/Add.3). The resulting recommendation IX/13 requested the Executive Secretary to revise these targets based on the basis of the comments made by Parties at the ninth meeting of SBSTTA, or provided to the Executive Secretary no later than 21 November 2003.

* UNEP/CBD/COP/7/1.

3. The revised targets take into account comments received from Parties during SBSTTA, and thereafter, up to the deadline indicated in paragraph 2. In addition, in its recommendation IX/13, SBSTTA stressed that specific targets for the programmes of work should be developed as part of a coherent and strategic overall approach. In response to this request, the specific targets for the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity have been re-formulated so that they are as consistent as possible with the overall targets presented in the note by the Executive Secretary on evaluation of progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target: development of specific targets, indicators and a reporting framework (UNEP/CBD/COP/20/Add.3).

4. The draft targets are presented in the annex to this document. In each case, the overall target from the evaluation of progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target: development of specific targets, indicators and a reporting framework and its specific application to the marine and coastal environment, are presented. In some instances, the draft targets still require further elaboration or refinement of the quantitative elements. The Conference of the Parties may wish to decide that, in such cases, SBSTTA undertake further work on refining the targets, and that once finalized, the targets be incorporated into the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity.

5. In accordance with recommendation IX/13, indicators will be developed subsequent to the approval of the relevant goals and targets. This work will be streamlined with the development of global indicators. The Conference of the Parties may wish to decide that a liaison group be established to assist SBSTTA in the task of further refinement of targets and in the development of indicators for monitoring progress in achieving those targets.

6. Section II of this document describes the vision, mission, goals and targets of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity. Section III discusses the relationship between the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity and other relevant processes. The proposed list of goals and targets are contained in the annex to this document.

II. VISION, MISSION, GOALS AND TARGETS OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MARINE AND COASTAL BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

A. Overall vision and mission

7. The overall vision and mission for the programme (as presented in the annex to the revised programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/7/12/Add.2)) is to halt the loss of marine and coastal biological diversity nationally, regionally and globally and secure its capacity to provide goods and services.

B. Mission

8. The overall goal of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity, consistent with the Strategic Plan of the Convention and recommendation VIII/3 (and as presented in the annex of the revised programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/7/12/Add.2)), is to promote the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and to achieve significant reduction of the current rate of marine and coastal biological diversity loss by the year 2010.

C. Goals and targets

9. Nine long-term goals, each with one to three related outcome-oriented targets for the year 2010, are proposed in the annex to the present document.

III. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MARINE AND COASTAL BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND OTHER RELEVANT PROCESSES.

A. Millennium Development Goals

10. The implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity makes a direct contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), specifically its target 9, namely, to integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and to reverse the loss of environmental resources. Through its promotion of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, the programme of work also contributes to target 2, which is to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

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

11. The following targets of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) are completely consistent with the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity, and will be integrated (either directly or in a modified format as appropriate) into the programme of work:

(a) *Paragraph 29 (d)*: Encourage the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach, noting the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem ^{1/} and decision V/6 of the Conference of the Parties;

(b) *Paragraph 31 (a)*: Maintain or restore (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;

(c) *Paragraph 32 (c)*: 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; ^{2/}

(d) *Paragraph 33 (d)*: Make every effort to achieve substantial progress by the next Global Programme of Action conference in 2006 to protect the marine environment from land-based activities

(e) *Paragraph 36 (b)*: Establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments.

(f) *Paragraph 44*: The achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity.

12. In addition, the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity makes a direct contribution to the implementation of the following paragraphs of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit:

(a) *Paragraph 31 (d)*: 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

^{1/} See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations document C200/INF/25, appendix I.

^{2/} This wording is also consistent with SBSTTA recommendation VIII/3 A.

Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in particular the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity ^{3/} by 2005 and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing ^{4/} 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;

(b) *Paragraph 58 (g)*: Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004 and build capacities necessary to diversify tourism products, while protecting culture and traditions and effectively conserving and managing natural resources.

C. Biodiversity-related conventions, United Nations organizations and other relevant regional and international organizations and processes

13. The programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity is consistent with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the marine and coastal components of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the regional seas programmes and action plans, the International Coral Reef Initiative, the Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Environment, and activities of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO.

14. In addition, elements are relevant to provisions of other conventions, including, *inter alia*, the Convention on Migratory Species, the Convention under the International Maritime Organization (Marpol), the World Heritage Convention and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

15. The programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity also takes note of current regional initiatives, such as those undertaken by the regional seas programmes and action plans, and by regional fisheries organizations and conventions, such as, *inter alia*, the South East Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Westerns and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention (WCPFC), the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), and the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Blue Fin Tuna (CCSRT).

^{3/} Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1999.

^{4/} Ibid., 2001.

*Annex***DRAFT GLOBAL OUTCOME ORIENTED 2010 TARGETS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON MARINE AND COASTAL BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY****A. Introduction**

In accordance with decision VI/9, the targets presented here should be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, according to national priorities and capacities, and taking into account differences in diversity between countries. Parties and Governments are invited to develop national and/or regional targets, and, as appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Actions to reach these targets should be undertaken in the context of the ecosystem approach, which is the primary framework for the implementation of the Convention. The importance of the ecosystem approach in ensuring the long-term productivity and sustainability of marine and coastal living resources and environments has also been highlighted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

The effective implementation of actions to reach these targets will require capacity-building and financial resources for developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them. Therefore, Parties, other Governments, the financial mechanism, and funding organizations are invited to provide adequate and timely support towards work aimed at achieving these targets. In addition, there is a need for cooperation within and between regions and countries, for the provision of alternative livelihood options for coastal communities that depend largely on fisheries resources, and for ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of marine and coastal genetic resources.

Goal 1. Maintain the diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes

Overall target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved

*Specific target 1.1 (Application to marine and coastal ecosystems): **This target can be directly applied to marine and coastal ecosystems in the following way: at least 10% of each marine and coastal ecological region globally effectively conserved***

Technical rationale

According to paragraph 6 of SBSTTA recommendation VIII/3 B, marine and coastal protected areas are an essential element in the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity. However, current data indicates that less than 0.5% of the world's oceans are protected. The World Summit on Sustainable Development, in paragraph 31 (c) of its Plan of Implementation, adopted a target of developing a representative network of marine and coastal protected areas by 2012, and this target was also endorsed in paragraph 9 of recommendation VIII/3 B. The present target and target 1.2 should be viewed in the context of this 2012 target.

The purpose of the present target is to: (i) increase the area of marine environment included in marine and coastal protected areas; (ii) increase the representation of different habitats in marine and coastal protected areas, including ecosystems under-represented to date, such as those in areas outside of national jurisdiction, where such areas should be established consistent with international law, and based on scientific information; and (iii) increase the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas. Effective conservation in this context refers to either: (i) representative areas where extractive uses are excluded and other human pressures minimized; or (ii) areas where threats are managed for the purposes of biodiversity conservation and/or sustainable use (see SBSTTA recommendation VIII/3 B, para. 11). In

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order to be truly effective, and in accordance with SBSTTA recommendation VIII/3 B, marine and coastal protected areas should be embedded in a framework of sustainable management practices and actions to protect biodiversity over the wider marine and coastal environment.

The target is consistent with SBSTTA recommendation IX/4 and with the recommendations of the World Parks Congress stating that there is an urgent need for action to address the severe under-representation of marine ecosystems in the global protected areas system. Recommendation 5.22 of the 2003 World Parks Congress, as well as recent research findings, ^{5/} indicate that approximately 20-30% of each marine habitat type should be protected in order to achieve sustainable use of living resources. The 20-30% figure could be viewed as a longer-term goal, which should be adjusted as required in the context of adaptive management. Management action should not be delayed in the hope of acquiring perfect knowledge and scientific understanding. On the contrary, better use of existing knowledge can be made in the design process, and management approaches adjusted in light of monitoring and research efforts that are oriented towards providing the necessary feedback for management.

This target aims at implementing the precautionary approach through protecting representative examples of ecosystem types of which relatively little is currently known. The target also implies greatly increasing the protection provided for ecosystems that have so far been under-represented. For areas outside of national jurisdiction, the World Parks Congress in recommendation 5.23 put forward a target figure of five high-seas marine protected areas by the year 2008. Such marine protected areas should be scientifically significant and globally representative, and, in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations VIII/3 and IX/4, be established consistent with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Adequate monitoring and enforcement should also be implemented.

The target should be implemented in a broader context of the ecosystem approach, by which effective integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM), or equivalent approaches, should be applied to the entire marine and coastal environment. In addition, activities to reach this target should be implemented together with those associated with goals 4, 6, 7 and 8, which emphasize the need for a sustainable management framework for all human activities. Communication, education and outreach activities are also important to the success of this target.

Overall target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected

Application to marine and coastal ecosystems: Particularly vulnerable marine and coastal ecosystems effectively protected, including at least 30% of known tropical and cold water coral reefs and seamounts, and [60%] of known nursery areas and spawning aggregations.

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